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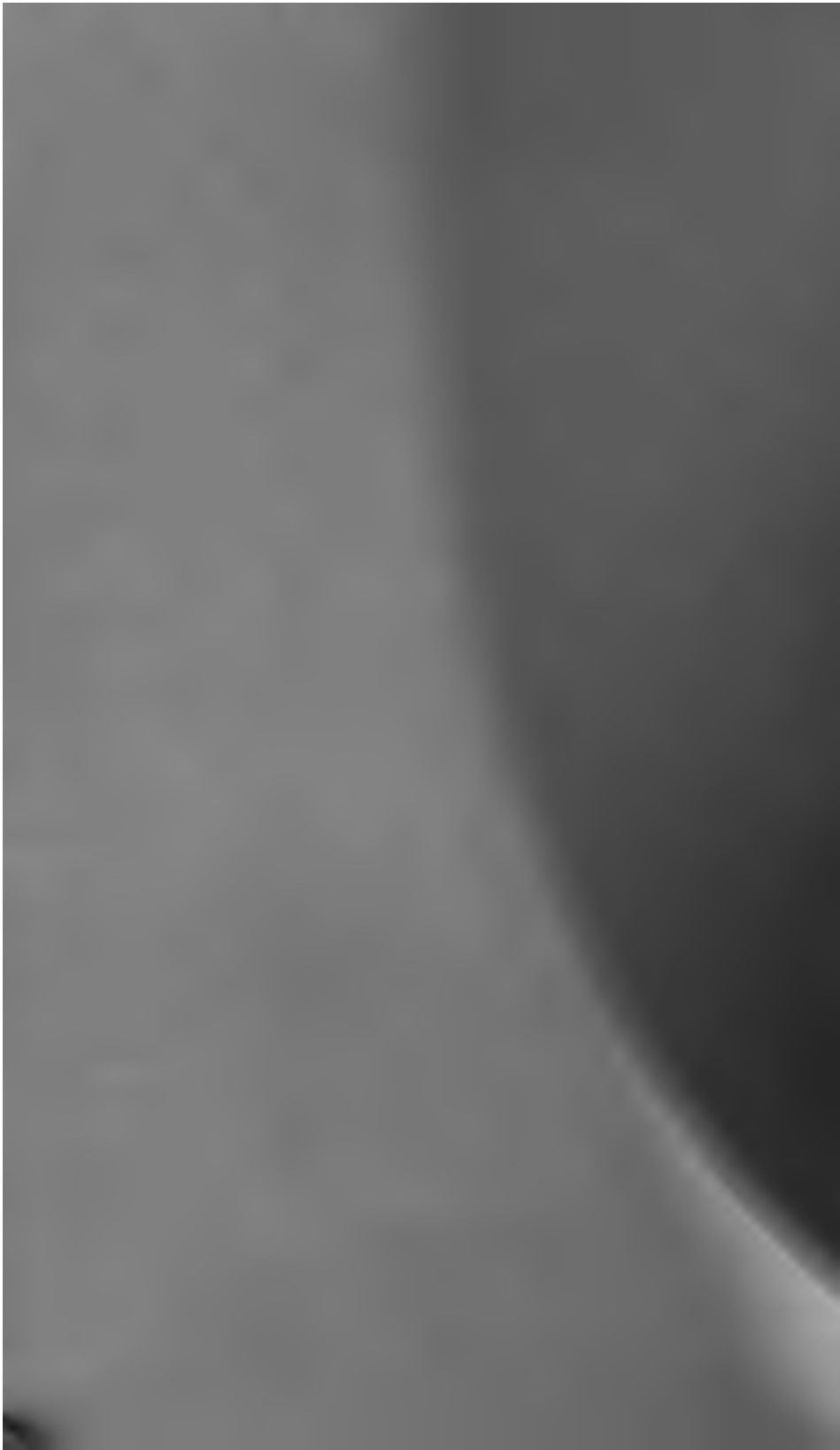
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HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XI

1906-1907

ILLUSTRATED



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1907

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PRESS OF
THE NEW ERA PRINTING COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

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PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JANUARY 4, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SOME SHIPPEN LETTERS.
AN OLD MILL AND ITS OWNERS.
EARLY SETTLERS IN EAST DONEGAL.
ALEXANDER LOWREY (A POEM).
MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.
IN MEMORIAM.
OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1907.
SECRETARY'S REPORT.
LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.
TREASURER'S REPORT.

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1907.

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1907-1908

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SOME SHIPPEN LETTERS.

Several months ago, Mr. Evans W. Shippen, of Meadville, Pa., placed in my hands for examination, and such use as I might deem expedient, a number of letters written by members of the Shippen family of this State. While they were family letters and not of general public interest, yet there is so much relating to persons and things in this locality and the State generally that I deemed their local flavor such as to make it entirely fitting that they should have a place in our proceedings. As Mr. Shippen naturally desired to retain possession of them, I had type-written copies made, and these will be laid before you.

I have also thought that a brief sketch of the Shippen family might fitly accompany these letters, inasmuch as it was one of the most prominent ones in the State for many years, taking a very important part in the affairs of Pennsylvania, both during and after the Provincial period. One of its most distinguished members was for a period of twenty-nine years a resident of this city, where he held important offices and took an important part in all our public affairs before and during the revolution, up to the time of his death.

A very full pedigree of the Shippen family may be found in Dr. Egle's annual volume of Notes and Queries, for 1896, from page 181 to 186, all the facts having been carefully recorded by Judge Jasper Yeates, of this city, as they were given him by Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, on April 10,

1775, six years before the latter's death.

The founder of the family in America was Edward Shippen, born at Hillham, Cheshire, England, in 1639, and died in Philadelphia, Pa., October 2, 1712. He was bred to mercantile pursuits, and emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1668, where he became a wealthy merchant. He married Elizabeth Lybrand, a Quakeress, and joined that sect. In 1693 he was either banished or driven to take refuge in Philadelphia, where he at once became a prominent citizen. In 1695 he became a member of the Assembly, and was chosen Speaker. In the following year he was elected to the Provincial Council. He was made a Common Pleas Judge, Judge of the Supreme Court, and in 1701 became Mayor of Philadelphia. Later he became the City Treasurer.

His son, Joseph Shippen, was born at Philadelphia in 1678 and died at Germantown in 1741. He was the father of Edward Shippen, the member of the family who removed to Lancaster in 1751, who built the Shippen, Franklin Reigart, Shroder house on the northwest corner of Orange and Lime streets, now occupied by the Lancaster College, and who was Prothonotary, Register and Recorder of the county from 1753 until the period of the Revolution, and one of the most active spirits in this county during those stirring times. Harris says he was Chief Burgess of the borough in 1763, but Ellis & Evans' history says otherwise, and gives him no place in the borough Councils, either in that or any other year. Mombert, however, says that "Edward Shippen, Esq., then Chief Magistrate, left the church (Episcopal, where he was at worship) and hastened to the quarters of Captain Robinson, etc."



EDWARD SHIPPEN, OF LANCASTER,

Born in Boston, 1703; Died at Lancaster. 1781.

!

Perhaps it might be as well to leave the historians fight out this question among themselves. The fact that Edward Shippen wrote to Governor John Penn, on December 14, 1763, when the first attack was made on the Indians at Conestogoe town, and again on December 27, when the massacre in the Work House occurred, giving all the details, may have led Harris and Mombert to believe he was the Chief Burgess, but, as Ellis and Evans copy the entire borough record from 1742 onward, I am decidedly of the opinion that they are right in this controversy. Besides, Mr. Shippen was continually in office in the service of the county during that period, and it is hardly supposable that he held the most important borough office in addition.

Edward Shippen was married first in 1725, to Sarah Plumly, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. He contracted a second marriage with Mary Gray, in 1747. There were no offspring from the second marriage.

Through marriages, the Shippen family were connected with many of the principal families in the Province of Pennsylvania. Sarah Shippen, daughter of our Edward, married James Burd. They had eleven children, and these married into the Grubb, the Patterson and Hubley families. With still other intermarriages, the Shippens became connected with the Hand, Yeates, Ewing, Smith and other families of prominence.

Edward Shippen, Esq., to His Wife,
Mrs. Mary Shippen, in Lancaster.

Shippensburg 10th July, 1755.

I came here last night from Adam Hoopes who had been out with the Cattle, and Waggoners with 16 or 17 men including the waggoners, & they had got as far as Alleguppees an old

Indian town near Chownetta 10 french Indians fell upon the Drovers & 2 men with 7 horse Load of meal and killed 9 men. Adam Hoopes was 4 miles behind with the waggons (which was ill managed for the Company ought never to have been divided) and one man making his escape acquainted Adam & his waggoners with what had happened, upon which they took the horses out of the waggons and made the best of their way towards the Inhabitants. I was at Connecocheeg when Adam came home; but before his arrival I had convened the Justices together with the Sheriff, and orders were issued out, and sent to all the most Substantial Settlers to come to us immediately & notice was given at the Same time that such men as would.....*I am to return to Shippenburg tomorrow night. I have advised them to keep their dogs always busy, by which means the Indians will be discovered when they little expect it, and will prevent their popping off their Guns at us unawares as our People march along the road, besides it will give us the advantage over them if our folks should choose to force the Indians to a battle. Mr. Burd had but 8 days provisions 3 days ago, and not one ounce of meat and whether he had heard of the Murder of these Men or not; he will Suppose the Indians have intercepted the Cattle &c and so will resolve to intercede with Captain Hog to protect him & his road Cutters in their March Homeward; and the Captain will be obliged to do this for his own Safety for Mr. Burd has the command and they will support

*Wherever these breaks in the text occur, they are due to the fact that the old Mss. letters are so much torn and worn as to be undecipherable in places, and these breaks indicate that fact.

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the Captain.....sending bread to General Braddock by which Stratagem they hope to oblige Him to come away with his army & to Suffer the French to Succeed in their Scheme of Settling & enjoying all the fine Land beyond the Allegheny Mountain; But I hope we shall find out ways to frustrate their vain Expectations. Sally gives her Love to you and Josey and every body at home and thank you for those &c Accept * * * also; not for getting little Sal with the * * *

Your ever Loving & affectionate
EDWD SHIPPEN.

P. S.—I hope that Josey is growing Stronger & Stronger every day, remembering my advice not to be too venturesome I would write to him but my Company waits at the door for me and I have almost oversteald my Time of appointment &c

Richard Stockton to Edward Shippen,
Esq., at Lancaster.

Richard Stockton was one of the most illustrious of New Jersey's sons. He was early interested in the future of Princeton College. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence from New Jersey, and on the bench of the Supreme Court of that State.

Edward Shippen was one of the founders of Princeton College, then known as the College of New Jersey, sometimes as Nassau Hall, and his son, Joseph, graduated there in 1750. He was a Trustee of the Institution, hence the following notice to attend a Trustees' meeting:

Oct. 29th 1757.

Sir—

please to take Notice that : Meeting of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey is appointed at Nassau

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Hall on Thursday the third day of November next at 9 o'clock in the Morning; and as a Matter of high Importance to the Society is then to be considered; your attendance will be very necessary

Your Humble Serv't

RICHARD STOCKTON

Edward Shippen Esq.
at Lancaster.

Edward Shippen, Esq., to His Son,
Joseph Shippen.

Lancaster 27th Sept. 1774.

Dear Son

I have received your favor of the 20th Sepr. with the goods which I am glad to have; and inclosed is 2-6 the cost. Your Mammy sends her love to you both and so do I & thank her for her intention of looking out for the gran-berries (cranberries?). The box for Your Sister & Niece, which She designed to send, is a Sign of very great respect. We are very glad to hear that She, and the little Christian are So well. Charles is a pretty name for him; kiss him & the rest of the Children for us with our love, whom we long to See, which I am afraid I shall not have the pleasure this Fall, as I have been lame, & my Leg is very tender that I cant ride except as far as the creek, without hurting it. The misfortune happened a month before & making too free with it last Sessions, it festered again, so that I was forced to nurse it a second time on my couch; but thank God, it is now quite cured. I am glad to hear that Mr. Hamilton is recovered of his fever. [I pity the poor woman on acct of their trouble in Child bearing, & their danger at last labor. Jenny must expect more Children by and by—but it is too Soon to mention those things to her now, but should it please God

to give you another Son; may be you will name it John. I only mention this as there was one of that name, (brother to William Shippen & Parliament man) from whom I once received a very kind Letter, which I have preserved.] Among other branches of Education, girls ought early to be taught to ride. If Sally Shippen had Stayed a week longer with us, She would have been mistress of that very useful Art. If a woman is used to a Side Saddle She can travel in the worst of roads, as well as men do upon any emergency. I admire Dr. Shipley & his Speech, Spoken in the house of Lords. I hope Lord North is only catching at Straws. If he dont take care of himself, an ax may be his portion, even tho he is the most cunning Minister that ever was born; & if that should be his Fate, he will be convinced before he must lay his head upon the block, that it was for want of Perfection. Did my Lord Dartmouth a Dissenter deliver into the house the Canada bill. Were there ever better & faster.....to the King of Great Britain &c than Dissention. Did not his proud Majesty whom God long.....long since write a most affectionate Letter to the Synod at? Surely he did. I was glad to see a resolve of the Congress of the 22d Instant. But to have recommended Exportation to the Merchants, and to have Stopt sending any money to pay our Debts at Home would have put us into the same wretched Situation of the poor Bostonians. Lord.....would have been pleased with this, & would have recommended it to the Parliament if he dont..... I had more to Say, I hope it will please God to give success to the means proscribing by the Congress for our deliverance. Lord North seems to have overshot himself

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in carrying this Canada bill. I Say I think he has done too much.

I am Dear Son Your affectionate & Loving Father

EDWD SHIPPEN.

P. S. What Sort of porter beer is (has) Mr. Hawes?

Joseph Shippen, Jr., to Edward Shippen, Esq., at Lancaster.

Philadelphia 13, May 1775.

Dear & Honored Sir

Yesterday my Brother brought me your Favor of the 6th Instant;—by which it appears probable that you have not received my Letter of the 20th Ult. which I sent by a Young Man who promised to deliver it to you as he passed thro' Lancaster to Cumberland; I do not now recollect his Name. I therefore inclose you a Duplicate of that Letter, & also Mr. Hamilton's Receipt for the Monies which it mentions to have been brought me by the Post for that Gentleman.....I shall take Care to procure you as good a Book for your Mortgage Records as can be had, so as to be sent you the latter End of next Week, if possible.

We have no News just now but what is contained in the Papers. Our Association Companies are very industrious in learning the Military Exercise, they muster on the Commons every Morning & Evening for that purpose and have already made surprising Improvement.....The Congress have met 2 or 3 times to prepare for entering on Business next Week; their proceedings will be kept secret as before. May God grant them Wisdom in their Councils.—

Jenny joins in Love to Yourself,
Mammy and Miss Patty,—

Dear Sir

Your very affectionate
& dutiful Son

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR

Edward Shippen Esquire.

Patty Gray, or "Poor Patsey," as she is called in one of the letters, was Miss Martha Gray, the cousin of Edward Shippen's second wife, Mary Gray. Patsey Gray died at Lancaster on November 17, 1794, aged eighty-three years.

Edward Shippen, Esq., to His Son,
Joseph Shippen.

Lancaster July 2d 1775

5 O'Clock P. M.

Dear Son

I just now received your Letter replete with tidings of Great Joy God's holy name be praised for giving such Success to an innocent people fighting in their own defence, against a Set of men waging an unnatural war against them & all the Continent, by the instigation of that Great Murderer (a Butcher is too Christian an epithet) Lord North, that great Parricide—Poor Whitefield used to call such men half Beast, & half Devil; but I dont wrong that bloodthirsty Minister when I call him a Whole Devil!

I am much pleased to hear of General Washington's consent to go to New England, especially as he was Solicited by the Massachusetts provincial Convention to be the Commander of their Troops. May God prosper this, & their Godly undertakings. The Great General Howe has done his possible in order to Strike that Gallant people dead at one Shot; but alas how has he failed!—Now Gage's dernier resort is, to send out

that Great Mighty & Invincible dancing General Burgoyne with his 4000 men & Two troops of horse, but I hope that Six or eight hundred of the riflemen now raising for that Expedition will be a match and more for his horse; and if the provincials shall give the Regulars such another drubbing, the Ministry may be very glad to make Peace with us on the Terms proposing by our Most Honourable Mr. Slough. A Company of 60 or 80 riflemen from York County passed through this Borough just now, on their way, via Reading to Cambridge. And tomorrow or next day a Company from upper Paxton is to march via Reading also. Mr. Yeates hears that Neddy Burd is raising a Company of hunters also: I believe his Parents know nothing of the matter yet: if the report be true, he cannot in honour retract: he is to be here in a day or two—If he goes I fancy that Jesse Ewings (now about two & twenty) will act for him till please god he returns again—Mr. Robt. Strettel Jones & his wife lodged at Mr. Yeates. Your Mammy who is still much affected with Rheumatism & Miss Patty present their kind Love with mine to your Self Jenny & the Children I am

Dear Son
Your affectionate & Loving Father
EDWD SHIPPEN.

P. S.—Some say that Neddy Burd is to be only Lieutenant, but others think that he is to be a Captain.

E. S.

Joseph Shippen, Jr., to His Father,
Edward Shippen, Esq.

Philadelphia 21st May 1766
Dear & honored Sir

Last week I was favored with your agreeable Letter of the 7th Inst, ac-

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quainting me with the purchase of Clintons places for so low a price as £900. which gave me a very great pleasure as I was extremely anxious, that it should not slip through our Hands, after all our Expectations about it. Your great Kindness to Mr. Burd & my Sister in giving them the Boards & Scantling &c for their House is extremely pleasing to me and I hope their Conduct towards you will be such as to leave no Room for you to repent your Goodness to them. My Brother has acquainted me with all the other particulars relative to Settlement of Mr. Burd's Family, that he knew.....hope they will have a comfortable Habitation.....their own finished by the beginning of next Winter. I have at length the Happiness of most heartily congratulating you on the most joyful News of a Confirmation of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, which was brought us by a Ship on Monday Morning in 7 Weeks from Poole. You will see the Act itself & the particulars in the present Week's Paper. Last Night the City was handsomely illuminated, the Bells rung, & Bonfires made on this ever memorable & glorious Occasion; And this Day a grand Entertainment will be prepared at the State House, at which will be present about 200 of the principal Inhabitants besides Officers of the Army & other Strangers, to celebrate this remarkable Era, and to testify their Joy, as well as Gratitude to their Friends in England, without triumphing over their Enemies. Every thing was conducted with the greatest Decency last Night. I am leaving to go to Dinner. My Love to Mammy & all the Family—I am Dr Sir Yr very affec. Son &c.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN JR.

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Edward Shippen to His Son, Joseph Shippen.

Lancaster 8th June 1776.

Dear Son

I think I have answered your several Letters. I wrote you some time ago to inquire of Mr. Joshua Fisher whether he had any more of that Burton ale & the price and if you received my Letter. I make no doubt but that you sent me an answer by a person who forgot to Deliver it.

I am now sending under your care by our Post Barney Wolf £46—4—3 which I desire you to pay to the Gentleman below mentioned viz.

	f.	s.	d.
To His Honor, Jno. Penn, Esq., Governor	23	0	0
To Benjamin Chow, Esq., Reg. General	18	1	3
To your Self.....	5	3	
Total	46	4	3

I answered your brother's two Letters of the 23d Ult. since which he has favored me with another of the 31st Ult. & I have pursued his advice. The County Committee met yesterday, and it was carried by a great Majority for a Convention as its said; but I have not seen Mr. Y.....to-day; neither have I been sent for yet; nor do I now expect it, as they are all very Sensible that no member has given a more constant attendance, both by night and day all last winter, & ever Since, than my Self. Mr. Burd writes me that Mr. Slough was mistaken as to Captain James Murray, who.....Paxtan a very leading man, and a Captain of Colonel Burd's Battalion his brother Captain John Murray is gone Captain of a Rifle Company in the Service. I wrote yesterday to Col. Burd by the Paxtan Post and mentioned your brother's hint.

I just now heard that our Committee have elected the following per-

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sons to join others from the Different Countys at Philadelphia in order to choose the 100 Men to represent the Province in Convention &c: Colonel Bartram Galbreath, Mr. Alexander Lowery, Mr. James Cunningham, Mr. John Smiley, Mr. William Brown, Mr. William Atlee, Mr. David Jenkins, Mr. Ludwig Lauman, Mr. Andrew Graff.

Your Mammy joins with Miss Patty & my Self in Love to your Self, Jenny and the Children.

I am Dear Son Your Loving
& affectionate Father

EDWARD SHIPPEN

Edward Shippen, Esq., of Lancaster,
to His Son, Joseph Shippen, Esq.,
Secretary, Philadelphia.

Lancaster 13th July 1776

Dear Son Saturday

I answered your Letter of the 3d Instant by the Post who takes his departure next Tuesday: and on the 11 I wrote you a few Lines by Billy Foltman, one of my apprentices, a very useful clerk in my office, having about 18 months to serve. In Short They have taken away every one of my Clerks vis. Billey Foltman & Billey Bankman; the latter compleat in the business of Recording of Deeds &c. Just asked Col. Ross to leave me one of them; but to no manner or purpose altho thought advisable by Several members of our Committee, of which I have the honour to be one. Several People have been excused on acc't of immediate dependence on them by the publick, & some other Tradesmen were allowed to stay at Home. I desired you to look out for a Steady Salesman (tho I expect not one under fifty unless unfit to go to war by lameness &c) whom you could recommend; but before you engage with him, know his Terms for 2 or 3 months (as by the blessing of God) I

hope to have my Clerks back again in that time, bringing with them the glorious news of the Defeat of our Murdering Enemys. The new Clerk cant lodge nor visit in my house; but I shall take care that he be well accommodated. The wages must be very moderate or I cant afford to hire him, for I have nothing for him to do except helping my servant boy to record Deeds. There is one Casper Shafner a blue dyer who draws deeds & other writings at leisure hours for the people; and I believe he would be willing to Serve me; but I decline Speaking to him until I hear from you, & then I shall know what I have to trust to. In my letter by Billey Foltman I desired to know, whether it was known that our worthy Friend Mr. Hamilton & other the Prothonotarys would be continued in their offices, & I should be glad to hear the Condition. I informed you that Mr. Daniel Clymer let me know that I was to be continued in my Office, but did not mention the Terms but I hope they will be moderate. I allow Peter £50 per Annum and pay his House Rent £15 per Ann. besides a private present of two half Joes every Year, and 12 cord of Wood at 9s amo. to £5—8—0 & two Cord of Hickory at 14s is 28s more; and as he has been admitted by the Court.....I allow him time to draw one Orphan's..... &c which is so great a help to him, that he could not maintain his wife and three children without. And out of my own fees whether I receive them or not, I pay £50 p an. for the Justices entertainment at Court times, —not to mention £50 p an. for my firewood for 4 fires. As Billey Foltman might forget to Deliver my Letter, I thought proper to mention some things in this, which were contained in that Letter. I was entirely against

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Mr. Alston, dealing with Joshua Fisher and Son. May be more careful, Cases of bottled beer, if he has any good Porter, I wish he would send a case of 3, 4 or 5 down as it best suits him. Any clerk to whom you may Speak need not proceed to come to me; for perhaps I may get one here to please; yet I desire you will inquire for one. Your poor Mammy & Patty Gray & my Self present our kind Love to your Self Jenny and the Children. I wrote by the Post to your brother inclosed under my Letter to your Self which you may expect to receive next Wednesday noon

I am Dear Son
Your affectionate & Loving
Father

EDWARD SHIPPEN.

P. S. You may answer my Letter by the Post if no immediate opportunity should offer.

E. S.

Edward Shippen, Esq., of Lancaster,
to His Son, Joseph Shippen, Esq.

Lancaster 5th Oct. 1778

On the 12th Ult. I had the pleasure of receiving your agreeable Favor of the 31—Ult and am Heartily Sorry that ever old England Should fall out with their own American Children. That Conduct puts me in mind of the Fable of the Dog and the Shadow, and the old woman who killed her hen who laid but one golden egg a day, in hopes of finding millions in her body! I dare say that King Charles the first and his ministers were men of as much understanding, as King George the 3d & his Cabinet.....nay of a great deal more, or else, when the Stamp Act was repealed to appease the people; a more offensive act if possible would never have been substituted in its place. There was no

we have done nothing against the State; and that there is nothing which might involve our Selves in the nature of troubles and anxiety for one another!

If however you think of changing your Situation, I should be glad to know it for my own Satisfaction. Merchandising & Shopkeeping are very precarious at present; but the latter carried out here by Mr. Zant-zinger & a few more go on pretty well. This Borough lying between Baltimore & Philadelphia, can supply our Shops pretty well. Two waggon Load of Salt arrived here from Baltimore this morning. I believe it was sent for because it was cheaper there than at Philadelphia.

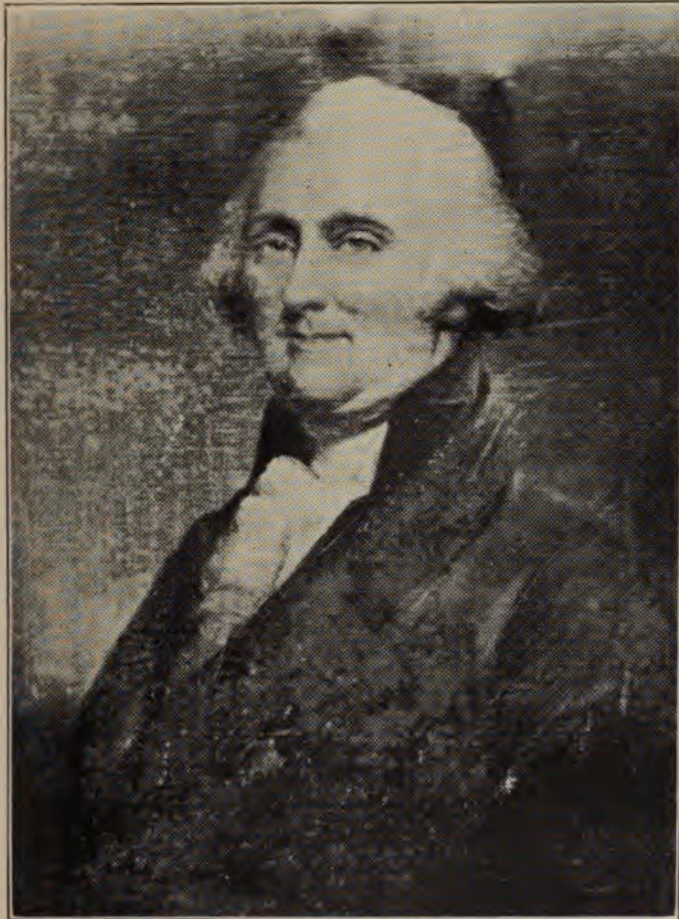
I believe I should have ventured to Kennet Square about 2 weeks ago, had not my charming and easy going mare been foundered by an Act of Carelessness, not by my Self, which tho now perfectly recovered, has reduced her so in flesh that I am ashamed to be seen on her back, and I can ride nothing else; and I so very much Dislike a Carriage that I never go with a Friend over to Mr. Cobbs Creek. Mr. Hare the Brewer was here the other day for hops for which he was obliged to pay three dollars per pound or let his work Stand. Still, neither can he Sell his Porter till it is almost a twelve month old. Poor Patty Gray joins with me in Love to your Self Jenny & the Children.

I am Dear Son

Your affectionate & Loving Father
EDWD SHIPPEN.

Letter From Edward Burd to Joseph Shippen, Esq.

Edward Burd, the writer of the following letter, was the son of James Burd, who was born near Ormiston.



COL. JAMES BURD,

Born 1726; died 1793.

near Edinburg, Scotland. Edward Burd married Sarah, the daughter of Edward Shippen, of Lancaster, on May 19, 1748. The letter is therefore to his wife's brother, his uncle by marriage:

Kennet Square, Chester County.

Philadelphia 14 Jan. 1780.

Per favor of Mr. Miller

Dear and honored Sir,

I received your favor last Night by Mr. Miller who will return at two o'clock today. In consequence of your Desire I have inquired the current prices of the Articles you mention but Nothing is more fluctuating than they are at this Instant. I do not mean that they rise & fall but only that they are falling continually owing to the great Number of Arrivals. We have had within these few days 7 or 8 Ships from the french West Indies laden with the produce of the Islands with Sugar & Rum &c. There have been Arrivals to day and Yesterday & more expected from St. Eustatia—I do not know how the french will dispose of their Cargoes as they want articles in Return which I fear we cannot easily supply them with viz. Beefe, Pork, flour &c.

This is an Accot of current prices furnished by Mr. Alricks: Rum £30 per Gallon—I tasted his Rum, thought it tolerable, but I am not a good judge. Coffee £3 per pound, Tea £27.10 & £30 per pound: Muscovado Sugar £180 per ton: Loaf £6 per pound.

Mr. Samuel Taylor's Accot. is, Rum from £25 to £32 per Gall.: Coffee, £3 per lb. Muscovado Sugar £200 to £225 per ton, Molasses £22.10 & upwards but scarce.

Mr. Taylor says there is a very great scarcity of cash in Town and that he does not choose to buy yet as he expects all these Articles will fall

in price. Mr. Robert Stevenson a shopkeeper in a dry goods store says that very good Muscovado Sugar may be bought at a half Joe per cwt.

I intended to have done myself the Pleasure of taking Kennett in my Return from the circuit, But Betsy having been much indisposed with Chilly fits &c, I made Post Haste home—came from Carlisle to Lancaster in one day & returned home with all the Expedition I could—She has had a high Chill & fever since my return. It Keeps her exceedingly thin & she is tolerably well at present tho not quite free from a little swelling which generally preceeds and remains after the Chill. I will attend to what you desire respecting your Rent and ye taxes & paid money &c I shall do myself the Pleasure of riding to see you after ye Court at Chester. I suppose the time for purchasing any Articles you may want to dispose of will be before that time for the sake of the Harvests. It will give me great Pleasure to do anything of that kind for you. I suppose if you should conclude upon purchasing you will be able to send for the things as I suppose it would not be easy to procure a Team for any tolerable Price.

Mrs. Edward Shippen has had the fever & ague & is not yet recovered of it. I saw her a few days ago & she did not seem to have lost her prettiness & flattered herself she had recovered of ye Disorder but she has had a fit since, as we are informed. My little Poy grows finely & is very hearty. He has had the small Pox. He was ailing from sore Gums, he has got well of them tho there is not yet an appearance of a Tooth.—My Grandfather & all our Friends in Lancaster County were very well when I saw them. I shall send off your letter to him tomorrow Morning.

The articles of Capitulation of Charlestown published in Rivington's are republished here by Hall & Sellers—The substance of them is that the continental troops & sailors are to be Prisoners of War and to be conducted to a place to be agreed on there to remain until exchanged—The Militia to return home upon Parole and their property to be protected while they observe their parole. All ye Shipping, public stores &c to be delivered. The officers to keep their swords pistols Baggage &c and not to be searched. The french Consul his papers & other movable property to be protected & untouched & to remove them tho he himself a Prisoner on Parole—That Citizens prisoners on Parole are to have the same Terms as the Militia—The officers allowed to dispose of their Horses in the City & the Garrison to march out with drums beating but Colors Cased & pile their Arms—all ye french officers &c to have the same Terms as the Consul.

The Academy Bell is ringing & I am afraid Mr. Miller is about going. Betsey joins me in love to Aunt Shippen & the Children. I am Dr. Sir

Your very affectionate Nephew

EDWARD BURL.

Neddy just informed me Mrs. Shippen has her fit.

AN OLD MILL AND ITS OWNERS

If you go down the entire length of South Queen street to the banks of the stream which was once known as the Conestogoe, though in our parlance of the present century we have changed the two final vowels into the softer a, you will come to "Graeff's Landing," in former days of importance as the head of slackwater navigation on the one river of our county. Stand there a moment and look. On your right are the fertile lands of Lampeter; on the left rises Woodward Hill, crowned with its silent "White City." It is a fair scene upon which to gaze, but to-day we deal not with it as it is at present; rather would we call up some of the pale phantoms of the past.

Between Graeff's Landing and Reigart's Landing, as we know them at present, was built in former days, now nearly two centuries ago, the very first mill in Lancaster county. As far back as 1718, one Stephen Atkinson paid taxes, as may be seen by the assessment rolls, on land in Conestoga township. (Ellis and Evans, p. 21). This seems to have been the first assessment. Taxes were paid by him in the same township in 1724-25, and on land in West Conestoga in 1720. A very wild, perilous tract it must have been, for it is also noted (p. 23) that "there was paid to Stephen Atkinson, 5th month, 30th day, 1722, £2 for two wolfs." It is of this man, and of the fulling mill which he built, with a few notes concerning others of the same name, gathered from the old deeds,

records and wills of a long past generation, that this brief paper deals. Among the early patentees in Manor township was one "Michael Atkinson, a Scotch-Irishman, who had received a patent for fifty acres on the north side of Conestoga Manor." (Ellis and Evans, p. 951). Upon the return of Michael Atkinson from Annapolis Prison, he, being destitute of a place to dwell in, was allowed fifty acres for him to dwell on, on the north side of Conestoga Manor, during his life, he paying rent yearly to the Proprietary." (Penna. Archives, third series, volume 1, p. 99). He and Stephen may have been brothers, but this is pure surmise.

According to Rupp, it was built at great expense in the same year that the town was laid out, 1730, and the earliest mention of the fulling mill in any deed I have seen is in Record Book L, p. 62, when for the sum of £40 and for his natural affection, Stephen Atkinson, under date of March 30, 1739, recorded April 21, 1765, conveys to his son, Matthew, this property, subject to a mortgage to the Trustees of the General Loan Office, for £1,737, dated March 8, 1737. The witnesses are Samuel Reed, Thomas Thornbrugh and Thomas Cookson. Around him were the "lands of Jacob Lundis (Landis?), William Hughes and Ulrich Lowry." On the east ran the Conestoga. Stephen Atkinson retained the right to live with his wife, Ann Wilton, in one-half of the dwelling house. He also had owned land in Hempfield township, for on February 10, 1735, he sold to Edward Smout 142 acres of land, being part of a tract granted November 1, 1719, of 300 acres, by Peter Chartiere to James Logan, who, on March 27, 1727, granted the same in fee to Stephen Atkinson. This was

confirmed by the late Proprietary Commissioner by patent of June 5, 1727. Patent Book A, vol. 7, p. 38. Recorded in Lancaster, October 27, 1784.

He probably died in 1742, as his will, Book A, 1, p. 72, was proved on July 31st of that year. It is dated "this fourteenth day of September,

his
1739," and is signed "Stephen X At-
mark

kinson." The witnesses are Joseph Stiere and Margaret McNabb. His son was Matthew, and there were three daughters, Rachel, who married Joshua Minshall; Elizabeth, who married Thomas Doyle, and ———, who married Samuel Reed.

Matthew Atkinson, like his father, was a fuller. He was a member of the first Grand Jury ever drawn in the county, and is recorded as being of Conestoga township (Ellis and Evans, p. 26). His will bears date April 7, 1756, and was proved December 7, 1756 (Book B. 1, p. 148). He mentions his wife, Margaret, and his sons, Stephen and Wilton; his daughters, Ann, Margaret and Hannah, are mentioned by name in his widow's will. His son, Wilton, was on the Coroner's jury called by Matthias Slough, the day after the massacre at Conestoga Indian town. December 13, 1763 (Ellis and Evans).

After Matthew, the mill was conducted by his son, Stephen, a fuller like his father and grandfather before him. This Stephen married Jane Halliday. His will was signed September 5, 1765 (Book B, 1, 424), and he left two children, Jane and Samuel. After the death of Stephen, the mill property and dam, according to a deed, a copy of which is in New York, but of which I can find no

record here, was sold by the executors, Thomas Halliday and Christian Hare, at public auction, and was bought by the highest bidder, one Thomas Douglas, who bid £1,275 for it. This deed bears date March 7, 1769. Here comes a hiatus in the records, February 9, 1770. (Book N, p. 175). Thomas Halliday mortgaged the property to Christian Hare for £729. Of the sale to Halliday there is no record, but the mortgage was satisfied July 28, 1795.

Again the mill was to change owners. It was sold at Sheriff's sale June 7, 1775, for the sum of £1,005 to Jane Atkinson, she being the highest bidder (Book W. W., p. 220). This sale was recorded May 1, 1795. On August 2, 1775, "for 150 £ paid for her use and her brother Sam," Jane Atkinson sold to Margaret Atkinson "all that certain Plantation and Tract of land with the Fulling Mill, Mill Races, situate in Lampeter township, described in Book N, p. 175, of which Matthew Atkinson died seized and possessed." Recorded August 5, 1775, Book T, p. 44.

By the will of Margaret Atkinson, signed by mark, September 7, 1798, witnesses Jacob Moyer and John W. Kittera, proved August 4, 1803 (Book H, p. 345), she directs that "the house and a certain Plantation in tenure of George Ross, in Lampeter township," be sold, and on the deed recorded (Book T, p. 44) it states that "Geo. Ross being interested in the premises, Frederick Kuhn was present at his request. Discharged August 16, 1803."

This will of Margaret Atkinson states that she lived in the house next to the Presbyterian Church, and names her daughters, Ann Davis, Margaret Atkinson and Harnah Brown.

Wilton Atkinson, son of Mathew and brother of Stephen, married, as is

shown by the records of St. James' P. E. Church, April 24, 1762, Anna Maria Le Roy, whose younger sister, Marie Salome, later on was married to Charles Hall. The will of their brother, Abraham Le Roy, written in 1765 (Book B, p. 545), mentions two children of Wilton and Anna Maria Atkinson, Matthias and Abraham.

January 16, 1764, Book K, p. 79, records the sale by Robert Duncan to Wilton Atkinson of "Lot marked 178, on Queen street, 31 feet front by 66 feet in depth, bounded north by land of Joseph Simons, west by land of Samuel Bethel, south by land of John Hart, subject to a ground rent of £4. Granted originally by James Hamilton to one Dennis Conolly, Taylor. Sold November 25, 1763, for £250."

All the Atkinsons seem to have been land owners. Michael Atkinson's will, signed October 29, 1758, proved December 16, 1758 (Book B, 1, page 216), mentions his wife, Ann, remembers his daughters-in-law, Ann Boyers and Mary Byers, but leaves his real estate to his son, Henry, and his daughter, Ann Biging. He mentioned his son, John, and his grandson, Michael, to whom, "if my son Henry dye or be slain," his share shall go. Part of the property of Michael Atkinson consisted of three islands, "formerly known as the Isles of Promise, in the River Susquehanna." They were in Manor township, "opposite the Blue Rock in the township of Manner," and contained 300 acres, granted by the Proprietor of Maryland to Thomas Cresup, by him conveyed to one Jacob Miers, who in turn conveyed them to Michael Atkinson. The descendants of "Ann Biging," Byron Bigham, of Frederick county, Md.; Samuel Bigham, of Richmond, Va.; Elenor Hughes, of Washington coun-

ty, Md., and Ann Witzell, of Ohio, sold these Isles of Promise on January 20, 1822, to Ephraim Molson, for \$8,000. Recorded December 1, 1849. (Book O, 7, p. 466).

So much has been gathered together in this research I should be grateful to any one who can give the name of the present owner of the site of the old dam and fulling mill. Of them no vestige now remains. They are only a memory, and yet,

Fair Conestoga's waters
In shade and sunlight flow,
I hear amid their ripples
A tale of long ago!
Adown the long dam splashing
They turn the fuller's mill
And then go, swiftly flowing
Past valley and past hill!

Still flows the river onward!
The mill no more is there,
The water gleams and flashes,
The scene is bright and fair;
Gone is the dam forever,
Gone—they who tolled of yore!
To us, who seek their story,
A name—and nothing more!

There is also on record (Book B, I, p. 433), the will of John Atkinson, Sr., of Lebanon township, Lancaster county. It was signed August 4, 1760, and proved October 1, 1767. It is witnessed by Casper Snevely and Philip Marsteller. He names his wife, "Ellenor," and his children, Edward, John, Thomas, George, Elizabeth and Dorson.

EARLY SETTLERS IN EAST DONEGAL.

John Bayly was a son of Thomas and Mary Bayly, who resided a mile or more west of Mount Joy. In 1757 he purchased from the estate of John Galbraith about 400 acres of land on the west side of Donegal Run, where the turnpike leading from Marietta to Mount Joy crosses. He established an ordinary and dry goods store, which he conducted until his death, in 1794. John Bayly was a member of the Supreme Executive Council at the time he wrote the letter about the riot in Maytown. On account of ill health he resigned before the expiration of his term. He owned the land at the mouth of Conewago Creek, which he gave to his son, Thomas.

Thomas and John Greer, a son-in-law, and James Hopkins, Esqs., laid out a town on this land called Fal-mouth; the venture was a failure. Mr. Hopkins built a canal around the falls. It is said he spent \$100,000 on it. A son of John Galbraith resided where John Bayly lived. He died before his father. His widow, Hannah, married Mr. Byers, who owned the Jonas Mumma farm, adjoining the farm of Col. Alexander Lowry, afterwards Brice Clark. Mrs. Galbraith's daughter, Rebecca, married Col. Ephraim Blaine. Col. Wm. Clark was born in Londonderry township, Ireland, in 1736, and died March 4, 1818. Moved from Leacock township, Lancaster county, to Cumberland county

prior to the Revolutionary War, and took a prominent part in the struggle for independence. He was a member of the Provincial Convention, as a delegate from Cumberland county, held at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1775, and again represented the same county when the convention was in session from June 18 to June 25, 1776; Lieutenant Colonel of the Third Battalion at the convention of Associated Battalions to elect a Brigadier General in Lancaster, July 4, 1776. Made Paymaster of the Militia, August 20, 1777, after serving two years he resigned, and Ephraim Blaine was appointed in his place. He removed to the home of his brother, Brice Clark, in Donegal township, where he died, and is buried in Donegal Churchyard. He never married. After his brother, Brice Clark, bought the Lowry farm he came to reside with him. Brice Clark was the great-grandfather of Miss Martha Bladen Clark. James Bayly, brother of John Bayly, was the Magistrate of Donegal township. He owned and resided on a farm adjoining Duffy's Park, now owned by Mrs. A. W. Cassel. He died in 1793. His son, John, sold the farm to C. Graybill and moved to Adams county. I am sorry my health will not permit a more extended sketch of Donegal township and its early settlers, who took the text-oath before James Bayly, which is on record in the Recorder's office. Rev. Collin McFarquhar's name is not among them.

ALEXANDER LOWREY.

BY MRS. SAMUEL EVANS.

In Donegal, in Erin's Isle
 Stern Scotia's children dwelling,
 Grew restive 'neath oppression's hand
 Their souls with freedom swelling.
 While often o'er the western waves,
 From out the land of wonder,
 Bright visions of the great New World
 Had rent old ties asunder.

Then up rose Lazarus Lowrey bold,
 His wife and bairns beside him,
 Resolved to seek for Freedom's home
 Whatever fate betide him.
 God-trusting heroes, on they came,
 As fed with heavenly manna,
 And bought from Penn their Canaan
 fair

Upon the Susquehanna.

The lads grew kingly with the breath
 Of freedom, only fearing
 Their father's God, their brother man.
 His every right reserving.
 Nor deemed the simple forest child,
 The Red man, less than brother,
 For noble natures recognize
 The noble in another.

And when the days of trial came,
 Of which we know the story,
 No Erin son of Scotia's blood
 Was ever found a Tory.
 Upon the Constitution's page
 Of Penn's blest land is written
 Brave Alexander Lowrey's name
 As foe to King and Briton.

By Susquehanna's and beyond
 The Juniata's waters,
 The many thousand acres lie
 He left his sons and daughters.
 And lest the infant nation should
 In freedom's battle falter,
 A thousand acres more he laid
 Upon his country's altar.

In his old age, at Brandywine,
 Undaunted by war's rattle,
 The men of our own Donegal
 By him were led to battle.
 Brave, generous, true in every trust,
 The King of Terrors found him
 Still dauntless, when his country had
 With many honors crowned him.

His princely wealth with generous
 heart

He gave in bounteous measure
 And quick relief from woes of want
 Flowed freely from his treasure.
 "God has been good to me," he said
 As shades of death enthroned him,
 "I go content, no man can say
 That Lowrey ever wronged him."

Peace spread her wings above the
 homes

Unmenaced by war's dangers,
 But Alexander Lowrey's lands
 Are owned by many strangers.
 Yet, ye descendants, every drop
 Of blood so priceless cherish,
 Shun every act that he disdained,
 Though every hope should perish.

Revere him in yourselves and live
 Such lives as will not shame him;
 His lofty spirit emulate
 That ye may justly claim him.
 A nobler heritage is yours
 Than acres rich and flowery—
 Be worthy, children, of the blood
 Of Alexander Lowrey.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., January 4, 1907.

The annual meeting, as well as the first one in 1907, of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held to-night (Friday), in the Society's large parlor in the A. Herr Smith Library building, President Steinman in the chair.

After the call to order, the roll of officers was called and the business of the Society proceeded in due form.

Under the new constitution the reports of officers was the first business in order. Secretary Diffenderfer reviewed the progress of the Society during the past year. It was stated that twenty-one new members had been admitted during the year. Ten regular meetings had been held exclusive of those by the Executive Committee. Eleven pamphlets containing papers and proceedings were published, forming a volume of 434 pages. Twenty-one papers were read before the Society during the year. The condition of the organization was announced to be excellent in every particular.

Librarian S. M. Sener in his report gave with considerable detail the additions to the library during the year by donations and purchase and the showing was an excellent one, indicating that more and more people are each year giving the Society books, pictures and other material of value.

The report of the Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston, showed that the finances of the Society were in good condition, owing to the enlightened liberality of the county controller and county com-

missioners. All the foregoing reports were received and ordered to be filed. On motion, a committee was named to audit the Treasurer's accounts, and it reported them correct. Their report was accepted and on motion the committee discharged.

The election of officers being the next business in order, on motion the old officers were elected by a unanimous vote. They are as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, Samuel Evans, Dr. Jos. H. Dubbs; Secretary, Frank R. Diffenderffer; Librarian, Samuel M. Sener; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston; Corresponding Secretary, Martha B. Clark.

The following persons were elected to membership in the Society, having been proposed at the December meeting: Miss Emma Powers Rev. Chas. E. Roth, J. Guy Eshleman, Esq., Miss Anna Carter, all of Lancaster, and Phares G. Sweigert, of Ephrata; Edward S. Thompson, of Columbia, and E. W. Schultz, of New Britain, Conn.

The following applications for membership were announced: Mr. R. H. Gochenour, East Petersburg; Charles B. Hollinger, Lancaster; John Baer Stoud and George S. Wolf, of Lancaster.

The donations to the Society during the past month were announced by the Librarian as having been: Volume 1 of the Franklin Bi-Centennial, report of the New York State Library for 1904, advertising rhymes from S. K. Nissley, and a photograph of the "Old Factory," from Mr. Harris Boardman. The usual exchanges from sister Societies were also announced. The thanks of the Society were tendered to all the donors for their gifts.

The reading of papers being in order, a series of letters by members of the Shippen family from 1755 to 1780, with biographical annotations by

the Secretary, were read. While they dealt chiefly with family matters, they also dealt largely with the affairs of the State and country, and threw much light on persons and things during the Revolutionary period.

The second paper of the evening was one with the title of "An Old Mill and Its Owners," prepared by Mrs. M. N. Robinson, and gave in detail the successive owners of the Atkinson fulling mill, on the Conestoga River, built in 1714 and was full of data and information concerning the Atkinson family. The paper showed much minute research and its reading was warmly applauded.

The third and last paper was a series of brief sketches of "Some Early Settlers in East Donegal Township," prepared by Vice President Evans, and read by Miss Martha B. Clark. The sketches were full of interest and were accompanied by an original poem by Mrs. Samuel Evans, on an ancestor, Alexander Lowry, which was greeted with much applause.

The thanks of the Society were extended to all the writers of the foregoing mentioned papers, and they were ordered to be printed in the usual way.

Dr. Joseph H. Dubbs made a report on behalf of the delegates who were sent to Harrisburg on the third of January to attend the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies. He believed an excellent work would be accomplished by it. The meeting was largely attended and the delegates were persons of culture, enthusiastic in their work.

There being no further business, a motion to adjourn was made and carried. The meeting was very largely attended, the large parlor being filled with an enthusiastic audience, showing the ever-increasing interest in the Society and its work.

In Memoriam.

During the past year (1906) our Society has lost, by death, seven members, some of whom had been very active in the Society's affairs, and who were contributors to its historical researches. Following will be found brief sketches of these persons:

LEON VON OSSKO.

Leon Von Ossko died on March 6, 1906, at St. Augustine, Florida, where he had gone for his health. He was fifty years of age, and a well-known artist, and was a native of Hungary, holding the title of Baron. A few years since he was naturalized an American citizen. He was married to Miss Ella Breneman, niece of the late Major B. Frank Breneman. He was a highly cultured gentleman and his many amiable qualities made him a general favorite. He is survived by his wife, but no children, and has two married sisters, living in Florence, Italy, one being married to a Count.

S. M. S.

JACOB HILDEBRAND.

Jacob Hildebrand, a venerable resident of Strasburg, and one of the organizing members of our Society, died on March 10, 1906. He was a son of Jacob and Mary Hildebrand, and was born in East Hempfield township on November 16, 1822. When a mere lad he removed to Strasburg. He was elected a Justice of the Peace of that township in 1860 and held the same continuously until 1901, when he retired. He was County Surveyor from 1871 to 1874 and Chief Burgess of Strasburg borough from 1875 to 1880. In 1847 he married Miss Elizabeth Spiehlman, and subsequently married a second time to Miss Eliza Pennell. His surviving children number eight. He contributed several historical papers to our Society, which were published in our proceedings.

S. M. S.

JOHN B. ESHLEMAN.

John B. Eshleman, Ex-County Commissioner, died at Cordelia, West Hempfield township, on June 2, 1906. He was born on February 11, 1839, in West Hempfield township. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1880; a Justice of the Peace for one term and elected County Commissioner in 1893 and 1897. He was President of the Board of County Commissioners the entire time he was in office. He was married to Miss Martha B. Kauffman, and is survived by six children. He was much interested in scientific and historical studies, having been a member of the Linnaean Society, as well as our Society.

S. M. S.

HON. JOHN B. LIVINGSTON.

Hon. John B. Livingston died on October 18, 1906, having served as President Judge of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania for over thirty years. He was born in Salisbury township on October 14, 1821, his father having been John Livingston and his mother Jane Graham. He read law in the office of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens and was admitted to practice on January 26, 1848. On deciding to read law, he wrote to Thaddeus Stevens to know if he had room for a student, and, if so, what were his terms. He received this characteristic reply: "Have room. Take students. Terms, \$200. Some pay—some don't!" So he came to Lancaster, accompanied by his father, who introduced him to Mr. Stevens, who had just concluded an address to a jury in the old Court House. Their reception was rather discouraging. Assuming that stern look for which he was sometimes noted, he said: "You had better take the young man home!" Being pressed for a reason by the astonished father, who had thought the arrangement with the son understood, Mr. Stevens repeated his advice, with emphasis. Finally, assuming that bland smile which he could command with acute facility, he said: "Because his face is too-honest to be a lawyer!" The father replied, "If that is the only objection, we will take the risk," and the "too honest" young country lad became a law student of Thaddeus Stevens on the 6th of January, 1846.

Judge Livingston was married to Miss Anna M. Swentzel on May 18, 1853. He was a member of St. James' Episcopal Church.

The writer of these lines knew Judge Livingston from the hour he (the scribe) began reading law in the office of Col. O. J. Dickey, in 1873. A casual acquaintance soon ripened into the familiar friendship which comes from daily intercourse. It took but a short time for the narrator to see the kindly side of the man, his sympathy for youth, and his willingness to give information, either by speech or the use of his library. Continued courtesies of this kind awakened an admiration and affection which continued uninterrupted through his long career as Judge until the final summons to the Beyond. Judge Livingston was a member of this Society until a few years since, when he allowed his membership to lapse.

MISS MARY E. ROSS.

Miss Mary Eliza Ross, a great-granddaughter of George Ross, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died in Lancaster on November 19, 1906, being in her ninety-third year. She was born at Marietta, her father having been George W. Ross. Miss Ross' faculties, her hearing excepted, were unimpaired, in spite of her great age, and she delighted to relate incidents of her early life and tell of the people of note she had met. The deceased was the last of her name, though not of the family, as a number of second cousins survive. She was the oldest member of St. James' Episcopal parish, having been confirmed by Bishop Bowman. Miss Ross was an honorary member of Donegal Chapter, D. A. R. A few years since she presented our Society with \$100, which has been placed at interest, and is known as the Ross fund.

At the December meeting of the Society the following minute on the death of Miss Mary E. Ross was adopted:

The Lancaster County Historical Society records with sorrow, but with pride, the severance of a link in the chain which binds it to the history of the Commonwealth and the Nation. Mary E. Ross, who died on November 19, 1906, aged 93 years, was the great-granddaughter of George Ross, lawyer and statesman, a citizen of Lancaster and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. She illustrated in her long and useful life an amiability, culture and dignity which befitted her birth and her race. She aided this Society with generous benefactions, and in honoring her ancestor honored herself and the City of his home. We enroll her name on the tablet of our revered dead." S. M. S.

DARIUS W. GERHARD.

Rev. Dr. D. W. Gerhard, for thirty-seven years stated clerk of Lancaster Classis of the Reformed Church and one of the leading ministers of that denomination in this section, died December 23, 1906. He was born in Bucks county 69 years ago, graduated from Mercersburg and Franklin and Marshall Colleges and the Lancaster Reformed Seminary, and for forty years was pastor of Salem Church, at Hellers. For thirty years he was secretary of the Alumni Association of Franklin and Marshall. He is said to have officiated at more marriages than any preacher in this vicinity. Two children, Paul L. and Mary E., are missionaries of the Reformed Church in Japan. He was author of a "History of the New Holland Reformed Church." For over twenty years he served the congregations at New Holland, Zeltenreich's, Voganville and Heller's. Then for ten years he served Heller's, Willow Street and Conestoga Centre. Since 1898 Salem Church at Heller's has been his only charge. S. M. S.

JACOB L. ZIEGLER.

Jacob L. Ziegler, M.D., died on December 26, 1906, having been born on November 17, 1822, in East Donegal township. He was, at the time of his death, the oldest living graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; the oldest practicing physician in Lancaster county, and with very few, if any, exceptions, the oldest in the State of Pennsylvania. He had been practicing medicine in Mount Joy for sixty-three years. Dr. Ziegler was a member of the Lancaster County Medical Association, of which he was the president for a number of years; a member of the State Medical Society, of which he was president in 1881; a member of the Pathological Society, of Philadelphia; the American Medical Association, the Pennsylvania Historical Society; an organizing member of our Society and a recognized authority on Lancaster county history. Dr. Ziegler had been a member of the Donegal Presbyterian Church for sixty-six years. Dr. Ziegler was married April 18, 1848, to Miss Harriet B. Patterson, who died July 9, 1900, in her eighty-third year and is survived by four children.

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY FOR 1907.

President,

GEORGE STEINMAN.

Vice Presidents,

**SAMUEL EVANS,
JOSEPH HENRY DUBBS.**

Secretary,

FRANK RIED DIFFENDERFFER.

Librarian,

SAMUEL M. SENER.

Treasurer,

JOSEPH W. HOUSTON.

Corresponding Secretary,

MISS MARTHA B. CLARK.

Executive Committee.

**A. K. HOSTETTER,
G. F. K. ERISMAN,
MONROE B. HIRSH,
D. B. LANDIS,
R. M. REILLY,**

**MRS. SARA B. CARPENTER,
REV. DR. JOHN S. STAHR,
CHARLES T. STEIGERWALT,
MRS. DU BOIS ROHRER,
P. A. METZGER.**

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Lancaster, January 4, 1907.

Fellow Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society: It affords me no little satisfaction to be able to say at the close of one year and the opening of another that our Society has enjoyed a season of unusual prosperity during the past twelve months. The work of our organization has been carried on without interruption. Ten monthly meetings have been held, exclusive of those held by the Executive Committee. So far as I am aware, there has been no trouble of any kind, but all the members have worked together harmoniously for the best interests of the Society.

The attendance has been the best of any year since our organization, not only of members, but of others not members, attesting the growing popularity of the Society. During the year eleven numbers of our monthly publication were published, and they make a volume of 434 pages, one of the largest and best issued in our history. They contained twenty-one original articles, all, with two or three exceptions, read before the Society and fully up to the high standard that has heretofore marked our publications. In the annual volume will be found twenty-three illustrations, nearly all made especially to illustrate the articles which they accompany.

It also gives me pleasure to state that twenty-one new members were taken into the Society during the past year, a larger number, I believe, than during any previous year, the reorganization year alone excepted. Seven new members elected to-night, at the opening meeting of 1907, is high water mark, and is perhaps the strongest testimony to the excellence of our work and our standing among our sister Societies. It is admitted on all hands that no other county Historical Society in the State does more work than ours or publishes so much original material. In the annual report of the American Historical Association, for 1905, volume 1, page 321, our Society is declared to be in good condition in every respect. Let it be the aim of every member to maintain that standard and to raise it still higher, if possible.

It is a matter for regret, however, that with all these bright prospects before us and with a large collection of valuable books, newspapers, pictures and other property of value, we are still without a home of our own. True we are now comfortably domiciled in the place where we have this evening assembled, but every one will agree we would feel a greater pride and higher ambition if we were gathered under our own roof-tree, beyond the attentions of landlord or bailiff. We should never be satisfied with our lot, however pleasant it may be, until we can gather somewhere, in suitable quarters, which we can call our very own. Let that ambition animate every member and let us not rest until our aim is attained. I am not sure that the present time is not as good as any in which to more thoroughly canvass the situation to attain this object.

Meanwhile let us not forget that we are now located in the most desirable quarters we have occupied since our organization. We

have this large and well-furnished room for our monthly meetings and three or four of our bookcases, and several rooms on an upper floor, where the remainder of our collections can be safely kept.

Our collections of books and other material of value have increased by donation and purchase in a very satisfactory manner, as our Librarian will tell you. Many persons having books, maps and other articles have given them to us, where they will be taken care of and prove serviceable to those who are carrying on historical investigations. As we grow older and become better known these donations will increase in volume and value until we shall have a collection of which we may be proud.

During the past year there has been less trouble in securing members to write papers, and as our membership increases there will be still less vexation from this cause. Several to be read at the opening months of the new year, I understand, are either completed or under way, so that we have reason to look into the future with confidence. These papers have from the beginning constituted a most important item of our work and must never be lost sight of, and every member, either by his own hand or that of some one else, should become a contributor to our publications.

Our new Constitution and By-Laws were in operation during a part of 1906, and promise to work very well after we have become more familiar with the changes they have introduced.

During the year the Society had several outings, which proved great successes. The first one was to the State Capital in June, which was attended by between fifty and sixty members and their friends and was accounted a complete success. The second took place in September and was to Reading, whither the Society had been invited by its sister Society of Berks county. The occasion proved a delightful one, not soon to be forgotten by those who went along.

The delegates sent by this Society to the bi-centennial celebration of Dr. Franklin's birthday by the American Philosophical Society were in attendance at that historic function, at which delegates from many of the learned Societies of Europe and the world were present. Of the thirty odd Historical Societies in the State, the only ones invited to participate were the Lancaster County Historical Society and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. It is to be hoped we fully appreciate that honor. The utmost courtesy was shown to our delegates and they participated in all the ceremonies attending the occasion. The proceedings have since been published in a splendid volume, a copy of which will be presented to the Society to-night.

Our Society has also taken its full share in the work of organizing the Federation of State Historical Societies, to which twenty-seven of the Societies of the State now belong. Our Society is represented among the officers of the Federation and also on important committees. A meeting of the Federation was held yesterday at Harrisburg, which was attended by the delegates appointed for that purpose at the December meeting. That organization is planning a broad field of excellent work and I believe will be the means of accomplishing a great amount of good along hitherto neglected lines.

(42)

Reviewing the year's work as a whole, your Secretary believes the Society has been kept up to high water mark. He believes what it has done is but an earnest of what it will do in the years to come. The future is before us. Let us not weary of well doing, but avail ourselves of the splendid local historical field that is spread out before us.

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, Secretary.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Another year having passed by, it becomes our duty as librarian to present to the members a resume of the work done in the library since the last annual meeting. The past year has been a very successful one, so far as donations of books, pamphlets, etc., is concerned and by our removal to handsomer and more commodious quarters.

The aggregate additions to the library and museum during 1906 were 377, consisting of 96 bound volumes; 212 pamphlets (including monthly and quarterly magazines from our exchanges); 6 curios; 5 manuscripts; 2 bundles of old letters and documents; 4 unframed pictures; 1 book of pictures (post cards of Harrisburg); 3 wall maps (1 being by purchase); 7 framed photographs; 1 photo, which has since been framed; 10 newspaper clippings; 2 files; 2 bundles and 6 newspapers; many of the donations being valuable ones.

During the year your Librarian has caused to be purchased 11 volumes of a historical or genealogical character.

The Society has also purchased 25 cuts for illustrating its monthly publications and has received 4 by gift.

Our exchange list consists of 29 parties, in the nature of magazines, annual reports, etc., they being either from kindred societies or governmental sources, among the latter being the State libraries of Pennsylvania and New York, Congressional Library, Columbia University Library, N. Y., N. Y. Public Library, State Historical Society, and Wisconsin, Kansas and Iowa State Historical Societies.

Among the private donors were many members of our Society, and R. Winder Johnson, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Fairchilds, of New York; Hon. H. Burd Cassel, and others.

During the year our belongings have been transferred to the present handsome quarters, we having the use of the parlor for our cases and meetings, and two rooms on the third floor, for our more bulky possessions. Your Librarian was ably assisted in the removal by Mr. D. B. Landis, whom he takes this occasion of publicly thanking for many courtesies extended. Your Librarian hopes to be able during the coming year to classify and index the library, now that it is quartered for some time to come.

During the year 30 completed files of magazines, etc., have been bound. Our library has been consulted by a number of out-of-town persons engaged in historical research during the year, and a number of our members have also availed themselves of the use of books from the library.

The contemplated bibliography of the county is progressing slowly, about 100 additional titles having been added during the year. Your Librarian hopes to be able to properly arrange and digest all the titles so far secured during the coming year and present the same for publication. The hope is expressed that much good may be accomplished by the Pennsylvania State Federation of Historical Societies and would incidentally state that our Society was highly honored by being invited to send delegates to the Franklin exercises held by the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. M. SENER, Librarian.

Lancaster, January 4, 1907.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 4, 1907.

To Officers and Members, Lancaster County Historical Society:

Your Treasurer begs leave to present the following annual report:
To amount received from dues and annual appropriation,

including balance from 1905.....	\$448 40
Expenditures during 1906.....	\$439 40
Balance	\$9 00

J. W. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

We, the undersigned auditors, have examined the Treasurer's
account and vouchers, and find the same to be correct.

S. M. SENER, Chairman,
D. B. LANDIS,
MARTHA B. CLARK.

HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES .

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME X

1905-1906

ILLUSTRATED

LANCASTER, PA.
1906

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BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
FEBRUARY 1, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

LANGDON CHEVES.
JAMES SPROUL.
NOTE ON THE TREATY TREE AND
THE FAIRMAN MANSION.
MINUTES OF THE FEBRUARY MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 2.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.

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LANGDON CHEVES.

Lancaster county is justly proud of the long roll of eminent men who have from time to time lived within her borders. These may naturally be divided into several groups. First, those who were born here and lived most of their lives elsewhere, like Robert Fulton, David Ramsey, the Smith brothers, John Blair Smith and Samuel Stanhope Smith, and Lindley Murray; second, such as were born elsewhere and came and lived their lives among us, like James Buchanan and Thaddeus Stevens; and, thirdly, men who came to us from other places, lived here for a time and then took their departure. Among these we may mention Benjamin West, the artist, and Langdon Cheves, orator and statesman. All the foregoing were men who attained eminence and more or less fame for their achievements in literature, law, invention, science and art.

All the above mentioned persons have been the subjects of extended biographies save one and of him I propose to say the little I have been able to learn here at home and elsewhere. I allude to Langdon Cheves, who came to this State about 1812 or 1814 and remained here almost twenty years, about half of which time he was a resident of Philadelphia and for some years an acceptable and public-spirited citizen of this place.

His Ancestry and Education.

Langdon Cheves was born at Rocky River, S. C., on September 17, 1776.

His father was Alexander Cheves, a Scottish immigrant, and his mother was Mary Langdon, a native of Virginia. He had not the advantages of a university training, but his early education was confined to the schools in the Abbeville district, where his father resided. Nor did he at any future period of his career have any educational advantages save such as came to him from reading and study during his long and busy life. His father was evidently a farmer in very moderate circumstances, else he had been sent either to some Northern college or to Europe, as was the custom at that day among the well-to-do and educated planters. As it was, his education in the public schools was brief, as we find him at the early age of ten years in the city of Charleston, in his native State, trying to earn a living in a commercial house.

The business talent and other good qualities of the lad manifested themselves even at a youthful period of his life, so that by the time he had reached the age of sixteen years he had reached the dignity of confidential clerk in a large commercial establishment. It was a promising beginning and young Cheves' friends were satisfied that he was born to be a merchant, and a great one.

He Reads Law.

But the young clerk began to have other views. No doubt by this time his maturing mind and judgment told him he was intended for a wider, if not a more useful, career. Two years more in the counting house brought his commercial career to a close and at the youthful age of eighteen he began the study of the law. That was in 1794, and three years later he was admitted to the practice of the law at

the Charleston bar. He seems to have made no mistake in the choice of a profession. He rose to distinction almost at a bound and in a few years stood among the foremost practitioners in the South Carolina Courts. A natural eloquence and fluency of speech were of great assistance to the ambitious young barrister and his reputation and his practice expanded side by side. Ten years after his admission to the practice of his profession, his yearly income exceeded \$20,000, an unusual figure in those early days, even among the most eminent practitioners. In 1808 he married a Miss Mary Dullas, of Charleston.

Enters on a Political Career.

As was the custom a hundred years ago, and still is, not only throughout the South but elsewhere, prominent lawyers naturally gravitated into politics. This seems inevitable from their training and position and generally from inclination also. Langdon Cheves did not differ from the generality of lawyers in this particular. His brilliancy as an orator united to his abilities as a lawyer seems to have well adapted him to a political career. He had been gradually rising into fame as a politician and in 1810 that reputation sent him into the Congress of the United States along with John C. Calhoun and William Lowndes, a trilogy of statesmen that would have done honor to any Commonwealth.

He Goes to Congress.

Nor was he a silent or an ornamental member of the distinguished body to which he had been sent. He at once took a prominent place on the floor of the House, and in 1811, the year following his membership, he delivered a speech on an intricate commercial question that at once es-

tablished his reputation for eloquence and learning. Washington Irving, who happened to be there and heard the speech, declared afterward that he got from it, for the first time in his life, some idea of the manner in which the great forensic orators of antiquity must have spoken.

His parliamentary career was rapid. He became Chairman of the Naval Committee in 1812, and as such was a strong and zealous supporter of the war with Great Britain. In the following year he was given a place on the Ways and Means Committee. But still higher honor awaited him. Henry Clay, the Speaker of the House in 1814, having been sent as a commissioner to the Netherlands in that year, Mr. Cheves was chosen Speaker in his place, an unmistakable tribute to his abilities as a parliamentarian. His competitor was the noted Felix Grundy, who was also the administration candidate. During his term as Speaker, A. J. Dallas, the father of George M. Dallas, of anti-tariff notoriety, was Secretary of the Treasury, and was persistently urging a scheme for the re-habilitation of the old United States Bank, but his game was effectually blocked by Speaker Cheves' superior influence and parliamentary tactics.

He Becomes a Judge.

The war with England having ceased in 1815, and his term of Congressional service having expired in the same year, he declined the re-election which was tendered him and resumed the practice of his profession at the Charleston Bar. In 1816 he was made a Judge of the Superior Court of South Carolina. He served his native State in that capacity until 1819. The United States Bank, having been re-chartered in 1816, was during the fol-

lowing years almost ruined through mismanagement. In 1819, Judge Cheves was elected the President of its Board of Directors, and during the three succeeding years succeeded in fully restoring its credit. That having been accomplished, he resigned his post in 1822, and the noted Nicholas Biddle became his successor.

A Commissioner of Claims.

The next public office he held was that of Chief Commissioner of Claims under the treaty of Ghent. That and his previous position at the head of the United States Bank required his residence in Philadelphia, where the bank was located. Just when he took up his residence in Pennsylvania I am not able to say, as the records on this point do not agree. According to his own statement, made in this city in 1830, he had been "a resident and sojourner almost twenty years." It is just possible that his winter residence during that part of his career at Washington was in Philadelphia.

Comes to Lancaster.

Langdon Cheves came to Lancaster in 1826. That at least is to be presumed from the purchase of real estate made by him in that year, although it is possible he may have been here a few years earlier, although that seems rather doubtful. At all events, he made his first purchase of landed property in the year already indicated in the following documents copied for me from the Court House records by Miss Clark:

Langdon Cheves, Grantee.

Wm. Coleman, Grantor.

From deed dated April 20, 1826, and recorded in Book H, No. 5, p. 51:

"Now this indenture witnesseth that the said William Coleman for the consideration of 7,000 dollars paid

by Langdon Cheves for all that certain two-story messuage or tenement and plantation or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of Lancaster, containing seventy-three acres etc."

Other Purchases.

On June 21, 1827, Mr. Cheves purchased another tract of land adjoining his first purchase, as the following abstract of his deed shows:

Langdon Cheves, Grantee,
Farmers' Bank, Grantor.

From deed recorded June 21, 1827:

"This indenture witnesseth that the said Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster, for the consideration of the sum of \$7,025, paid to the Farmers' Bank by the said Langdon Cheves, for all that certain messuage and tenement, a plantation in Lancaster township, beginning at a post in the middle of Little Conestoga Creek and lying by other lands of the Farmers' Bank, containing 108 acres, etc." Book I, No. 5, page 6.

On July 2, 1827 Mr. Cheves purchased a third tract of land, the deed for which was placed on record in Book 1, No. 5, page 24, on July 3, 1827, as the following abstract shows: "This Indenture witnesseth that Solomon Kauffman and Catharine, his wife, in consideration of the sum of \$661.25 paid to them by Langdon Cheves for tract of land on Little Conestoga Creek, adjoining lands of Langdon Cheves, containing 13 acres and 85 perches, together with houses, buildings, barns, etc."

Abbeville Named.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Cheves' purchases amounted to 194 acres and 85 perches, lying immediately west of the present city

limits along the Columbia pike. As a tribute to his birthplace in South Carolina he named his purchase Abbeville, a name that has been adopted in our own local nomenclature and which it retains until the present day and no doubt will continue to hold even after Abbeville shall have become part of the city by the natural process of municipal expansion. The later history of part of these lands may also be given.

He Sells.

Abbeville Institute, Grantee.

William Coleman, Grantor.

From Record book E, Vol. 5, page, 63.

Deed dated October 1, 1835, and recorded on the same day. On that day William Coleman sold to the Trustees of the Abbeville Institute for the sum of \$10,000 seventy-three acres and 19 perches of ground, the same premises which Langdon Cheves, Esq., and Mary Elizabeth, his wife, under date of April 3, 1830, did sell to William Coleman.

Alexander Hayes, Grantee.

Abbeville Institute, Grantor.

Deed dated April 6, 1840, and recorded on August 6, 1840, in Record Book 2, Vol. 6, page 468, conveys to the grantee 73 acres and 19 perches of land for the consideration of \$9,500. The trustees of the Institute were Samuel Bowman, President; John L. Atlee, Thomas E. Franklin, George W. Hammersly and Thomas F. Potter.*

*In the records of the Presbyterian Church of this city, I find that Mary, the wife of Langdon Cheves, was admitted to membership on November 14, 1826. The birth of two sons to Langdon and Mary Cheves is also recorded, Charles Langdon (no date), and Robert Hayne Langdon, born October 5, 1829.

Returns to South Carolina.

After living in this city for about eight years, Mr. Cheves decided to return to the old Abbeville in South Carolina, where he was born fifty-four years before, and where he owned a large plantation. I am unable to give any reason for this determination. I have never heard of any. Perhaps it was the natural desire most men have to return to and spend the evening of their days amid their childhood surroundings. His career up to this time had been a busy and an exciting one. He no doubt had won a competency and was disinclined to further legal or political labors. What could have been more agreeable to a man with his literary culture and tastes than to pass his declining years in the ease and quiet he could now command? For twenty-eight years, and until the time of his death, he remained in that peaceful retirement of country life. Occasional essays and reviews on current topics came from his pen, but public life no longer seemed to have attraction for him.

Cheves a Secessionist.

When the nullification excitement of 1832, under the leadership of his old congressional associate, John C. Calhoun, broke out he gave his assent to the movement, but criticised and condemned it because it did not go far enough. He regarded the secession movement of his native State as little less than folly, believing that the entire South should act as a unit in the secession movement. He was a delegate to the famous Nashville convention in 1850, and declared himself favorable to the scheme then first proposed for a separate Confederacy to be composed of all the Southern States. He did not live to see or take

part in the formation of the Confederate Government in 1860. He died in Columbia on June 25, 1857, and may fairly claim rank among the able men the South sent to the front during the first half of the nineteenth century.

A Little Known Newspaper.

There came into my hands several months ago the first issue of the newspaper called "The Republican or Anti-Masonic Opponent," a journal that no man now living remembers and which few have seen. It was published in this city and the first number bears the date of April 29, 1830, and it was printed and published by Mr. Cyrus Jacobs, a prominent Mason, to counteract the influence of the "Anti-Masonic Herald," which had been started in New Holland in 1828, by Theophilus Fenn, Dr. Thomas W. Vesey, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Roland Diller and several other influential men during the violent anti-Masonic excitement that swept over the land consequent upon the alleged murder of the man Morgan, by Masons.

In this old newspaper I found that the more prominent men of Lancaster city gave a parting banquet to Mr. Cheves when he left this place. All the facts connected with the occasion go to show that he was held in high estimation in this community, and I accordingly add this testimonial of appreciation to this brief sketch.

It is a fact worthy of note that Mr. James Buchanan, who at that time was serving his last term as Congressman from this district, took no part in this mark of appreciation to Mr. Cheves. Whether they were political friends or enemies I do not know, but the occasion was one at which all minor considerations and differences

should have been set aside for the hour.

Dinner to Mr. Cheves.

Mr. Cheves being about to retire to South Carolina, for the purpose of making his permanent residence in that State, the following note was addressed to him on behalf of a number of gentlemen of this city:

"Lancaster, April 6, 1830.

"Honorable Langdon Cheves:

"Dear Sir: A number of the citizens of Lancaster, whose hearty approbation has been given to your conduct as a public man, and whose admiration and respect have been won by your virtues as a private citizen, understanding that you are about to leave this State, for the purpose of taking up a permanent residence in South Carolina, and desirous of an opportunity of manifesting the esteem and affection they entertain toward you, through us request your acceptance of a public dinner, at Mr. Graeff's Hotel, on Saturday next.

"With sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, we have the honor to be your obedient servants,

"WILLIAM COLEMAN,

"JOHN REYNOLDS,

"GEORGE L. MAYER."

His Acceptance.

To which the following reply was received:

"Abbeville, 9th April, 1830.

"Gentlemen: I am much flattered and obliged by the kind and friendly invitation you have been so good to communicate. The notice you are pleased to take of my unimportant public services I view as an evidence of your private esteem (the most agreeable point of light in which I can consider it), for they are so long gone by as to be naturally forgotten,

except as that sentiment may revive a recollection of them. In private life it has always been my study so to conduct myself as to act the part of a good citizen of a free republic, in which I deem it a blessing to have had my lot cast; and it is highly gratifying to me to perceive that I have not failed in gaining the approbation and esteem of this respectable community, in which I have lived for some years in great happiness. I accept with great pleasure the invitation for the day mentioned.

"I am, gentlemen, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

"LANGDON CHEVES.

"William Coleman, John Reynolds and George L. Mayer, Esqrs."

The Banquet and the Toasts.

On Saturday, April 24th, the company sat down to an elegant dinner, prepared by Mr. Graeff; the Mayor of the city, Nathaniel Lightner, and Adam Reigart, Esq., presiding.

After the removal of the cloth the following toasts were drunk:

1. Our Country—"The land of the free and the home of the brave."
2. The President of the United States—"The mind which made a great General without the education of the camp has made an able statesman without the training of the Cabinet."
3. The memory of General Washington and the patriots of the Revolution.
4. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
5. The army of the United States—In peace a security against war, in war a security for an honorable peace.
6. Our guest, Langdon Cheves—The able advocate of our naval system and our naval glory; the financ-

ler who redeemed and re-established the faith of American currency; the patriot, the citizen beloved and esteemed; dear alike to the nation and his friends.

He Makes an Address.

Mr. Cheves then rose, and under deep feeling addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen: The opinion you are pleased to express of my public services places them much too high, but I consider it evincive of the kind feelings you have always shown to me. When I came to reside among you you recognized me at once as your fellow citizen, with a liberality and kindness which excited my gratitude. That, however, I might have attributed to the courtesy and urbanity which gentlemen of good feelings and good manners extend, as civilities to the stranger. But this last, this farewell notice of me, is of the most unequivocal kind, and springs of necessity from the heart. I value it therefore not only as a proof of your esteem, but as some evidence that I am not altogether unworthy of it. I shall part from you with feelings of strong regret. Indeed I leave not only your society but your State with real regrets—I have lived in it as a sojourner and a citizen almost twenty years of the prime of my life—I have had seven children born in it—one of them in a few weeks will be bound to bear arms in defence of his country; and all of whom God in his good providence has been pleased to bereave me, lie buried in your soil. These are links and bonds which bind my affections to your State, which will be continued after separation, but which nevertheless make that separation painful.

Permit me to give,

The county of Lancaster, fair and fertile; industrious and patriotic—it merits the rich blessings it enjoys.

7. The Navy of the United States—Alike the glory and defence of the Republic.

8. South Carolina—The fame of her revolutionary patriots is brightly reflected in the lives and characters of her illustrious statesmen of the present day.

9. The age of improvement, invention and energy, directed by science and art, is advancing the comfort and happiness of man.

10. The memories of Fulton and Clinton, the benefactors of their country.

11. Pennsylvania—Firm in her purpose and constant in her affections—she will be found in the vanguard, supporting the re-election of our present Chief Magistrate of the nation.

12. Our Union—A social compact, as sacred as it is excellent.

13. The fair sex.

Volunteer Toasts.

By George Louis Mayer—South Carolina and Pennsylvania—Each proud to acknowledge the virtues, the talents, and patriotism of our distinguished guest.

By Henry Rogers—The North and the South—A union firm and inflexible between them, is the only safeguard of the safety, happiness and prosperity of both.

By Dr. Humes—George Wolf, the Governor of Pennsylvania.

By John Graeff—The memory of Chancellor Ridgely, of Delaware.

By E. Brien, Abbeville—Whether in Carolina or Pennsylvania, equally honored as having been the residence of Langdon Cheves.

(After Mr. Cheves Had Retired.)

By the Mayor—Our friend and guest—His elevated character, talents, and moral worth, made his residence amongst us a matter of pride and gratification—his departure one of unfeigned regret; wheresoever he may go the respect and esteem of our citizens will accompany him.

By Mr. Jenkins—There is something in real worth and talents we cannot describe; to embrace both in a name, I give you, Langdon Cheves.

During his residence in this place, Mr. Cheves associated himself with the Presbyterian Church of this city. On August 20, 1829, he was one of a committee of twelve members of the church appointed to extend a call to the Rev. Richard W. Dickinson to be the pastor of the congregation, to succeed the Rev. William Ashmead. (See record in Church Book).

JAMES SPROUL.*

The subject of this portrait, James Sproul, son of Charles Sproul, was born in Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, in the year 1785. When James was eleven years old, his father, with his family, removed to Philadelphia, the Pennsylvania seaport to which the majority of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians came when escaping from the oppression of the Established Church of England, and Charles Sproul, being an uncompromising Presbyterian, naturally embarked for this "haven of rest," among the Quakers, from the religious persecutions to which he was exposed in the Mother Country.

After residing a short time in Philadelphia, Charles removed with his family to Spring Mill, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and here his children supplemented their Irish education in the parochial schools of that community.

After spending two years in school, during which time he made rapid progress in his studies, James determined to engage in some mechanical vocation, for which he had an especial aptitude, and, in accordance with this desire, he became a millwright's apprentice, and, after serving his time, as an apprentice and journeyman, engaged in conducting the business for himself, and has the credit of erecting the first rolling mill for the now widely-known Phoenix Iron Company.

In his mechanical ventures, Mr.

*Biographical sketch of a famous early ironmaster in Southeastern Lancaster County, read before the Society by Dr. J. W. Houston on the occasion of the presentation of his photograph by his grandson, Hon. W. C. Sproul.

Sproul became an acknowledged expert, and, after spending a few years along the tributaries of the Schuylkill and erecting all sorts of hydraulic works, he formed a co-partnership with the Clark Brothers, famed for their mechanical knowledge, and removed to Doe Run, Chester county.

Becomes an Ironmaster.

During the war of 1812-1815, Mr. Sproul, seeing the rapid advancement in the price of iron, entered into a partnership with one Frank Pait and they erected a forge at White Rock, on the west branch of the Octorara, in Colerain township, Lancaster county.

Before the forge was in operation, Mr. Pait became discouraged, as the price of iron was falling, and sold out his interest to Mr. Sproul, who was of sterner mould, and who, throwing his oft-tried energy into the enterprise, determined to "make it a go or spoil a horn."

About this time Robert Sproul, a younger brother, was associated with James, and they engaged in a number of iron enterprises, and James Sproul became regarded as the leading ironmaster of Lancaster county. He purchased from John Withers a large tract of land on the east branch of the Octorara, upon which three forges had been erected, known as Upper and Lower Sadsbury and Ringwood Forges. His White Rock forge he leased to John Alexander, a worthy and deserving gentleman, thus assisting Mr. Alexander to carve out for himself a name of which his friends and family are justly proud. In after years Mr. Sproul assisted a trusty and efficient clerk, Mr. John McGowan, to engage in the iron business successfully, and become a leader in his community. Mr. Sproul sought out worthy young men and helped them on to lives of usefulness.

Mr. James Sproul was a Christian gentleman, possessed of all the attributes of Christianity. Charity, the greatest of these, was unbounded, when the recipient was worthy. No suffering in the families of his employes escaped his attention and bounty. In after years, when he had been summoned Home, many of his older employes remained about their former habitations, and, as the writer sat within the abodes of these workmen and heard them recount the many acts of kindness performed for them by Mr. Sproul, he could not but place a high estimate on his Christian character.

The Sproul Family.

Mr. Sproul was married in the year 1830 to Miss Annie Johnson. She proved to be a "Mother in Israel" and since the rearing of their children largely devolved upon her, the credit attached to the training of their distinguished family should in a great measure be hers, as Mr. Sproul's numerous business engagements required most of his time and attention.

Unto this happy union seven children were born. The eldest, Charles N. Sproul, received a classical education and read law with Hugh R. Fulton in 1875 and was admitted to the Lancaster Bar. In 1863 he enlisted in the Forty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and was an exemplary soldier—refusing a commission which was tendered him. After his discharge from the service, he returned to his mother's home at New London, Chester county, and devoted his time to the management of her estate. He died a few years ago.

The second child, James C., died in childhood.

The third, Margaret A., married Mr.

Robert H. Hodgson, and resides near to New London, Chester county.

In order, next came William H. Sproul, of Chester, Delaware county. He has been a member of the Chester City Council for many years, and has been, and is now, associated with many of the leading enterprises of that flourishing city. He married Miss Dora Slokom, daughter of the late Samuel Slokom, of Christiana, Pa., well and favorably known to the politicians and business men of our own county. Two sons blessed this marriage, Everett, a prominent business man, formerly of Roanoke, Va., and now of Chester. The younger son, William Cameron, the donor of this handsome portrait, is also a widely known business man, and a prominent Republican leader in Delaware county, and represents his county in the Pennsylvania State Senate, having served as President pro tem. of the Senate. He is author of the Sproul Good Roads Law.

Mary D., fourth child, and second daughter of James Sproul, married John T. Dewitt, of Cecil county, Maryland.

James, the second, married Mary R. Slokom, daughter of Samuel Slokom, and sister of Mrs. Wm. H. Sproul.

The youngest child of James Sproul, Sr., was Robert C., who lived in the old homestead in New London, up to the time of his death, which occurred about two years ago. He was unmarried.

Political and Religious Affiliations.

In politics, Mr. Sproul, like all iron manufacturers, was favorable to protection—tariff for the protection of home industries. The opposing party, the Democratic, favored a tariff for revenue only, and in the years 1840 and 1844 it was a common sight to

see all of the six-horse teams of the Iron Masters, loaded with employes, attending the political meetings and elections and voting for the Whig nominees. Mr. Sproul's descendants seem to have inherited "Protection for home industries."

Mr. Sproul was in favor of education for all and freely contributed to the support of the schools. When the public school system was inaugurated he influenced the building of the No. 2 Sadsbury Public School house on his property, for the benefit of the children of his employes.

During Mr. Sproul's life the wooded hillsides of the gorge through which flows the east branch of the Octorara for three miles were studded with tenements in which resided his employes, each house having attached an acre or two of cleared land, on which was raised corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, for the use of the family resident.

While Mr. Sproul was a Presbyterian, he was not bigoted in his religious views, and freely gave of his substance for the support of other denominations, as the records of old Wasteland Methodist Church will attest.

Mr. Sproul died in the year 1847, after an active life of sixty-two years. It is with feelings of admiration and reverence that we do him honor here to-night, as a former resident of Lancaster county, and apply to our own lives the lessons taught us by his useful and exemplary career.

It affords me great pleasure to accept, in the name of the Historical Society of Lancaster county, this beautiful oil color portrait of James Sproul, and to acknowledge the graceful compliment which is thus paid our Society by his distinguished grandson, the Hon. William C. Sproul.

NOTE ON THE TREATY TREE AND THE FAIRMAN MANSION.

Verlly there is truth in the everyday saying that if you want to buy or sell anything or know something about something else, publish it in the papers. The underlying idea is that nobody knows everything and very many people know something, and that when a public inquiry goes out through the press somebody is pretty sure to turn up somewhere with the desired information. Such has been the case in the matter I am about to call up now.

Most of those here to-night were present also on the evening of December 7th, when Mrs. Landis read her paper on "Penn's Treaty Tree and the Fairman Mansion." The subject seemed fairly covered, and certainly was so far as the then accessible authorities went. But the wide-awake historians are abroad in this year of grace 1907, and the result has been that several have made additional contributions to our stock of knowledge concerning both the Treaty Tree, the Fairman Mansion and our old friend Thomas Fairman himself. The information so kindly volunteered is both valuable and interesting and is here reproduced in order that as much as is accurately known about the Tree, the Mansion and its owner shall be permanently placed on record.

Communication from Rev. Mr. Hayden.

The first information to reach the secretary is contained in the following communication from the Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, of Wilkes-Barre, author, historian, genealogist

and corresponding secretary of the Wyoming Historical and Genealogical Society, and one of the best authorities on these several subjects in the State. His communication reads as follows:

Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 18, 1907.

To the Secretary, Lancaster County Historical Society:

Dear Sir: I have read with great interest Mrs. Landis' paper on "Penn's Treaty Tree and the Fairman Mansion." I beg the privilege of adding to it and of making a correction.

Watson's Annals I, 134, gives a history of the Mansion, but no record of its owners after 1711. When it passed from the family possession I know not, but it was owned in 1765 by Joseph Lynn, who sold it then to Thomas Hopkins, who occupied it about 25 years, not 50, as Mrs. Landis says, for Sheriff Ast sold it from Hopkins in 1790 to Joseph Ball, the eminent merchant of Philadelphia, who sold it the same year, 1790, to Matthew Van Dusen, the shipbuilder, for £385. Van Dusen occupied the house from 1800 to 1825, when he sold it to Manuel Eyre, the shipbuilder. Thomas Hopkins may have occupied it 35 years, but not 50, and I am sure only 25. When Van Dusen bought it there was a mortgage of \$2,666 on it. I personally traced this in Philadelphia deeds.

In Martin's History of Chester, Pa., Miss Ziers says, p. 53, "The ground on which the Treaty Tree of Penn stood belonged to Mr. Matthew Van Dusen, March 1, 1810, at the time the tree was blown down. My uncle, Mr. Franklin Eyre, owned the property immediately adjoining, and to him Mr. Van Dusen made the proposition that if he would have the entire tree sawed into planks he might have half the wood. This Mr. Eyre gladly acceded to and afterwards he received permission to

possess himself of the root. This root is in the Museum of the Young Men's Moravian Missionary Society at South Bethlehem, Pa."

Interesting Statements.

Now, Mr. Secretary, it may interest your Society to know that the Penn Treaty Tree really still lives in its grandchild, and great-grandchild. When it was blown down in 1810 Matthew Van Dusen took from the immense root a piece, which he planted and successfully grew. Later his son-in-law, Captain Paul Ambrose Oliver, U. S. N., who, in 1819, married his daughter, Mary, planted a scion from this child at Fort Hamilton, New York, where he lived. That scion flourished there until it was 2 feet in diameter. Within the past fifteen years General Paul Ambrose Oliver, U. S. Vol., the son of Capt. P. A. Oliver, removed that tree at great expense, transporting it by rail, and planted it on his estate at Oliver's Mills, Luzerne county, Pa., immediately in front of his beautiful Chapel—the Log Chapel—where I have officiated for over twenty-seven years. There you can see what is the largest part of the Penn Treaty tree, in full leaf during every summer! Another scion, cut from this grandchild, is growing in the ground of the Pennsylvania Hospital, in Philadelphia, on Lombard street, I think (See my Oliver & Gallaudet Genealogy, 1885, p. 15).

This General Paul A. Oliver served in the United States Army as Captain and Brigadier General, 1861-1865, and on the staff of General Butterfield and General Grant. I served as private in the Confederate States Army, 1861-1865. General Oliver was appointed by General Grant to receive the paroles of the Army of Northern Virginia, with General Shields, at Appo-

mattox, April 9, 1865. General Shields was appointed to deliver his copy of the paroles to Secretary Stanton, in Washington, and General Oliver was appointed to deliver his copy to General Robert E. Lee, in Richmond, Va., which he did. In 1879, the Confederate soldier, a clergyman in the Protestant Episcopal Church, who writes this, was placed in charge of the Log Chapel, erected, owned and maintained by General Oliver, and thus for twenty-seven years the Federal Officer and the Confederate private have lived and worked together in perfect peace and harmony, part of the time in the shadow of the Treaty Tree under which Penn made peace with the Indians.

Yours truly,

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Information from Miss Wright.

The second communication came from Miss Eleanor E. Wright, the energetic and accomplished Secretary of the Frankford Historical Society, of Philadelphia, a comparatively new organization, but which is sure to be heard from later on. Her communication is in part as follows:

Philadelphia, January 25, 1907.

Mr. F. R. Diffenderffer, Lancaster, Pa.

Your last pamphlet containing the paper on Thomas Fairman I think we will read some time before our society. Thomas Fairman moved from Schachomaxin to Tackany. Tackany was Frankford. He gave the ground and built the first Quaker meeting-house in Frankford, in 1692.

Yours very sincerely,

ELEANOR E. WRIGHT.

Not only are the foregoing communications valuable in themselves, as has already been observed, but they reveal the gratifying fact that our work attracts the attention of historians, who also deem it worthy of special notice when the occasion offers.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING.

Lancaster, Feb. 1, 1907.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met statedly this Friday evening, in their parlor in the A. Herr Smith Library building, on North Duke street, President Steinman in the chair.

The roll of officers was called, after which the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

The first thing in order was the election of persons proposed for membership at the January meeting. They were Mr. R. H. Gochenauer, East Petersburg, and Charles B. Hollinger, John Baer Stoudt and George S. Wolf, all of Lancaster. On motion, they were elected to membership.

The following applications for membership were read: Mrs. Grabill B. Long, Miss Rachael F. Jackson, Mrs. Francis Schroeder and Dr. J. G. Haas, all of Lancaster. These applications lie over until the March meeting.

The following donations to the Society were announced by the Librarian: The Fifth Series of Pennsylvania Archives and Seventeen Statistical volumes; several photographs of the buildings destroyed by the Moss fire; a number of exchanges from sister societies; by purchase, six volumes of the journals of the Continental Congress and the Journal of American History; Loyalists in the American Revolution and "The Colonel and the Quaker," and Vol. 1, No. 1, of the papers of the Historical Society of Frankford, Philadelphia; a quaint tobacco box made by Alaskan Indians, donated by Miss Ida H.

Sprecher and a large, framed photograph of James Sproul, once a prominent citizen and iron master on the Octoraro creek, below Christiana, donated by his grandson, Hon. W. C. Sproul, of Chester, Pa. The thanks of the Society were on motion extended to all the donors of the articles enumerated above. The presentation of the Sproul portrait was made by Dr. J. W. Houston, who accompanied it by an address of considerable length, in which the career of Dr. Sproul was sketched, showing him to have been a man of mark in the earlier period of the county's history.

The principal paper of the evening was a sketch by F. R. Diffenderffer of the career of the distinguished statesman, Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, who for nearly twenty years was a resident of Pennsylvania, and who for a considerable portion of that time was a resident of Lancaster, having purchased three different tracts of land directly west of the city, on the Columbia turnpike, to which he gave the name of Abbeville, after the name of his home in South Carolina, and which is still known by that name and most likely always will be. Mr. Cheves was a man of great ability, eloquence, and culture and was once Speaker of the House of Representatives.

There was also a brief sketch under the title of "Notes on Penn's Treaty Tree and the Fairman Mansion" by the Secretary, in which some interesting details concerning both were given by correspondents.

The Secretary by request read the draft of a proposed act which will make its appearance in the State Legislature during the present session, looking to the securing and preservation of the tombstone records in

(70)

the private and public graveyards of the counties in the State. The Society by a unanimous vote heartily endorsed the proposed measure.

There being no further business, the Society then adjourned, after a very successful meeting. The attendance was large, as usual, the comfortable new quarters adding to the other attractions of the meeting.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MARCH 1, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

HOW THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CAME
THROUGH LANCASTER.
BY HON. W. U. HENSEL.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 3.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.

Such.
St. Society
Feb. 1932

How the Pennsylvania Railroad Came Through Lancaster. . 75

BY HON. W. U. HENSEL.

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How the Pennsylvania Railroad Came Through Lancaster.

The casual purchase of a basketful of old books at a recent public sale threw into my possession three small manuscript volumes of rare local interest. They relate to an incident in the history of Lancaster city and of the public works of the Commonwealth about which there is frequent inquiry, and mostly inaccurate answer and misinformation. Long before the Pennsylvania Railroad Company constructed what is known as the "cut-off" or "short line" just north of the city, between Conestoga bridge and Diller-ville, the eye of the layman could readily discern that the bow-like detour by which the railroad ran through Lancaster must have been a radical departure from the best engineering device, and a concession to the scheme on which railroads were formerly laid out, viz., to reach towns instead of compelling towns to come to them.

There is a popular tradition that some railroad company was paid a large bonus to bring the Pennsylvania tracks into the city, and that some obligation was thereby imposed upon the present company in control to run its trains through and stop them in Lancaster, and to maintain a passenger station in the centre of the city. Without venturing a legal opinion upon any issue that may be raised, I take advantage of the opportunity, afforded

by these ancient minute books, to state and record some facts not at all inaccessible or obscure, but which have not heretofore been collected—so far as I know—and which have historical value and popular interest, if not commercial significance.

The original acts of Assembly under which was projected and built that portion of the Pennsylvania Railroad most familiar to the people of Lancaster are several in number; and they stand related to each other. Slackwater navigation on the Conestoga had been devised as nearly as 1805, and revived in 1820 by James Hopkins, the most brilliant and successful lawyer of his day, but his scheme became void; it was said with reference to his other profitless venture, to lead to Susquehanna waters around Conewago Falls, that his fortune—like that of most of us lawyers—“came by wind and went by water.” Others, however, carried forward the waterway from Lancaster to Safe Harbor; so that while railroad plans were fomenting, dams and locks on the Conestoga were in course of construction and completion, packet and pleasure boats, “with cabins for ladies and gentlemen, dining room, bar and pantry,” were moving up and down the stream, and cargoes were clearing daily from the port of Lancaster for Baltimore and other distant seaports, carrying flour, corn, whiskey, pork and like native products, while incoming arks, barks and rafts brought coal, shingles, lumber, raw and dressed, and other “importations.”*

--- [*“The Conestoga is a beautiful and powerful stream, and drains one of the best cultivated and most productive tracts in the United States. A slackwater navigation has been made from Reigart's landing, within the bounds of the city of Lancaster, to Safe Harbor, on the Susquehanna, a distance of

In the original incorporation of the first Pennsylvania Railroad Company, March 31, 1823 (P. L. 249), the Lancaster countians who figured were Amos Ellmaker, of this city, and John Barber and William Wright, of Columbia.

That was a most laudable, but unsuccessful, attempt to divert from Baltimore to Philadelphia, across this county, the river trade descending the Susquehanna, April 7, 1826 (P. L. 216), the Columbia, Lancaster and Philadelphia Railroad Company was chartered with \$650,000 of capital, and the power to increase it to a million—less than the present value of the trolley lines from Columbia to Gap. Honored local names in that early corporation were those of George B. Porter, James Buchanan, Amos Ellmaker and Samuel Dale, Lancaster, and Jacob Strickler, James Given, John Barber and James Clyde, Columbia. This

18 miles, by nine dams and locks; the pools varying in length from one to three miles, and preserving a breadth of from 250 to 350 feet, with a depth in the channel of never less than four feet, forming beautiful sheets of water. The towering path is on the left bank of the river. The locks are 100 feet by 22, sufficiently large for arks or boats 90 feet in length, and for rafts of timber, or boards of the same size. The lifts vary from 7 to 9 feet. This valuable work has been executed at an expense of about \$4,000 per mile, by a private company, who have obtained at each dam a water power highly valuable to themselves and to the city and vicinity of Lancaster. When the navigation of the Susquehanna below the mouth of the Conestoga shall be improved, that city will have many of the advantages of a port. The canal serves at present to transport many articles of commerce to and from the river Susquehanna in vessels of from 60 to 100 tons burden. There is a fine stone bridge over this stream on the Lancaster turnpike road, built by Mr. Whitmor, at his private expense, under authority obtained from the State, for which he was remunerated by the tolls."—(Gordon's Gazetteer of Pennsylvania, p. 116). A. D. 1832.]

scheme, however, also proved too much for private undertaking; the Commonwealth was appealed to and the Canal Commissioners were empowered, March 24, 1828 (P. L. 221), to connect their Pennsylvania canal, terminating at Columbia, with the Slack-water waterway at Safe Harbor; and at the same time to examine and determine whether Columbia should be connected, via Lancaster, with Philadelphia, by canal or railroad. They adopted a railroad scheme, with inclined planes descending to the Susquehanna and to the Schuylkill rivers, at the respective termini.

At that time Lancaster city—with the same geographical boundaries it has to-day—had less than eight thousand population. The names I have recalled attest the notable character of its citizenship, and the interest which professional men took in business affairs.

The Original P. R. R. Location.

When Major Wilson, assisted by Joshua Scott, C. E.—who, by the way, published, "far and away," the best Lancaster county maps ever produced—originally located the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad, it ran outside of Lancaster, on the north, and a lateral railroad was to be constructed from the city, to connect with the main line at a point near what is now known as "Big Bridge," or Conestoga tower.

There were then, as there are now, and ever will be, "Mossbacks" and "Pullbacks," who greatly dreaded the invasion of the city by an "iron railway" and a "snorting engine." The same sentiment which to-day dreads "innovation" and retards progress was prevalent then; it bitterly opposed the construction of the railroad

through the city. The "masses," however, demanded it, and had their way—as they always get it eventually. A "town meeting," held at the Court House, December 19, 1831, declared in favor of Councils moving in the matter and praying for the necessary surveys. Councils were then—as they are not always now—responsive to the best public sentiment and representative of advanced intelligence and business enterprise.

On December 21, 1831, a committee of Councils was ordered to petition the Legislature to alter the route of the railroad, and William Whiteside and John Longenecker were appointed a committee for that purpose. Engineer Scott was engaged in this service and \$100 was appropriated January 3, 1832, to defray the necessary expenses. On January 17, 1832, Benjamin Champneys (then a young lawyer and afterwards one of great prominence, a Judge of the Court and Attorney General of Pennsylvania) was instructed, together with James Buchanan to proceed to Harrisburg "to assist in endeavoring to procure the alterations of the route of the railroad so that the same may pass through the city."

On February 3, 1832, the subject again obtained a hearing in both branches of Councils, and the Canal Commissioners were advised that all the expenses of the engineer incident to the survey would be paid by the city. These proceedings and persistent efforts resulted in the adoption by the Legislature of the following resolution "relative to the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad":

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Canal Com-

missioners be, and they are hereby instructed to take immediate measures to have a survey made by an experienced engineer, who has not heretofore been employed on the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, of the ground between the Big and Little Conestoga bridges, on the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of changing the present location of said railroad, that it may pass through the city of Lancaster, so as to cross North Queen street, as far within the business part of said city as the graduation will admit, and make report thereof to this Legislature, together with an estimate of the cost and amount of damages, which such change would incur, and the time required to make the alteration, provided the corporation of the city of Lancaster shall first engage to pay the expenses of the said resurvey."

(Signed.) John Laporte, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Wm. G. Hawkins, Speaker of the Senate. Approved—The seventh day of February, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two. Geo. Wolf, Governor. —(Acts of Assembly, 1831-1832, Page 623.)

On February 14, 1832, Councils were notified by the Governor of the appointment of Moncure Robinson as the engineer to make the necessary survey and a committee was appointed to meet him. Be it noted in passing that the mayor was then elected by Councils and John Mathiot was the only candidate voted for.

It appears from the minutes of March 6, 1832, that the services of Mr. Robinson and his assistants in making the survey were charged at \$284; the bill was ordered to be paid and 200 copies of his report were directed to

be printed—a temporary loan of \$500, however, had to be made to meet the bill.

Forthwith a committee of Council was appointed to go to Harrisburg and urge Mr. Robinson's recommendations upon the Legislature. Judge Dale, John N. Lane, Maj. Frederick Ham-bright, Amos Ellmaker and Benjamin Champneys were added to the committee as representative citizens, while Thomas Jefferis, of Select Council, and Martin Shreiner, of Common Council; Joseph Scott and Hugh Maxwell represented the city government. The report of Engineer Robinson and the message of the Governor in transmitting it are documents of abiding local historic interest. They were as follows:

The Engineer's Report.

To the Assembly With the Report of the Engineer Employed to Ascertain the Practicability of Changing the Line of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad so as to Run Through the Business Part of the City of Lancaster.

Gentlemen:

I hasten to lay before you copies of a communication of the president of the Board of Canal Commissioners, and of a report of Moncure Robinson, the engineer employed, in pursuance of a resolution of the Legislature of the seventh of February last, to make a survey on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad between the Big and Little Conestoga bridges, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of changing the present location of the road, so as to pass through the business part of the city of Lancaster.

GEORGE WOLF,

(Governor.)

Harrisburg, March 9, 1832.

Canal Commissioners' Room

March 8, 1832.

His Excellency George Wolf:

Sir—In obedience to the resolution of the Legislature, dated the 7th February, 1832, directing a survey to be made on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad between the big and little Conestoga bridges, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of changing the present location of the road, so as to pass through the business part of the city of Lancaster, I have the honor to report.

That in compliance with the said resolution, the board appointed Moncure Robinson, Esq., an experienced and skilful engineer, who had not been employed upon the railroad to make the required survey and estimate. The corporation of the city of Lancaster having engaged to pay the expenses of the same.

The enclosed is the report of the survey and estimate of the engineer, received this day, which I hasten to transmit to your excellency, in order that they may be laid before the Legislature, as directed by the said resolution.

I am yours respectfully,

JAMES CLARK,

President Board Canal Comm'rs.

To the Board of Canal Commissioners
of the State of Pennsylvania:

Gentlemen—The resolution of your board of the 9th ult., directing further survey in the neighborhood of Lancaster, presents three subjects of inquiry. First, the practicability of changing the present location of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad between the Big and Little Conestoga bridges, so that it may pass through the business part of the city of Lancaster. Second, the cost and amount of damages which such change would

incur. And third, the time required to make the alteration.

It might be sufficient in reference to the first point to state, that the object in question is practicable. It is presumed, however, that the resolution of the board had reference to the practicability of effecting the proposed change without material detriment to the line of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. In this view of the subject, it is deemed proper to present to the board such facts in relation to the matter as appear pertinent.

The business part of the city of Lancaster is situated on the southwest slope of an unbroken ridge which crosses the tract of country between the Big and Little Conestoga creeks. It is obvious that to change the railroad between the Big and Little Conestoga bridge in such a manner as to reach the business part of the town, it is necessary to diverge from the line as located, so as to pass this ridge into the city and afterwards to re-cross it in leaving. It will be inferred by the board that such a line could not be traced without encountering a higher summit, expensive excavation in crossing and re-crossing the ridge, as well as an increase of length in the line.

Very full explorations were made in the neighborhood of Lancaster, with the view of ascertaining any facilities or favorable features which the country might present; and afterward, such a line was traced as seemed on the view taken most advantageous. It is possible that this line might in some of its details be improved, but it is not believed that it could be materially so; as traced on the ground it may be described as follows:

Beginning at the Big Conestoga bridge and following the line of railway as executed, as far as Hardwicke

bridge, but rising at a graduation of twenty-nine feet per mile, it attains the western abutment of this bridge at an elevation eight feet and seven-tenths higher. It then deflects to the left and passes behind Mrs. Detrick's and Captain Michaels', within a short distance of the New Holland turnpike, which it crosses between its intersections with Lime and Shippen streets. It afterwards passes through Muhlenberg and Long's orchard, pursuing a direction approaching Chestnut street, and crosses North Queen street, within eighty-six feet of the same. At this point it bends to the right, crossing Prince street, midway between Chestnut and Walnut. Walnut street near its intersection with Water and James street, near the angle formed by this street and one of the city alleys. From this point (after crossing the turnpike), it pursues a course between the turnpike and the located line of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, which it gradually approaches, and with which it connects within thirty-six poles of the Little Conestoga bridge, thence to the bridge the located line of railroad would be raised so as to conform to a graduation of twenty-seven and a half feet per mile.

The length of the line above described would be four miles and forty-seven poles, that of the line as located and graded, three miles and one hundred and seventy-eight poles, making a difference of distance against the line through Lancaster of one hundred and eighty-nine poles.

The increased cost of executing a line of railroad on the tract above described, would embrace the following items:

Embankment between Big
Conestoga and Hardwicke
bridges and at Hardwicke

Run, 27,191 cubic yards, at 14 cents,.....	\$3,806.74
Culvert at Hardwicke Run, 820 perches of masonry, at \$170 per perch. Foundation, including materials, \$300	1,694.00
Embankment west of Hardwicke Run, 20,656 cubic yards, at 14 cents.....	2,891.84
Excavation of ridge behind Mrs. Detrick's and Captain Michael', 4,688 cubic yards, at 12 cents.....	468.80
Embankment beyond Mrs. Detricks' and Captain Michael', 3,614 cubic yards, at 12 cents.....	443.68
Deep Cut Ending at Queen Street.	
Earth excavation, 83,773 cubic yards, at 16 cents..	13,403.68
Rock excavation, 38,792 cubic yards, at 75 cents,.	29,094.00

Remaining Excavation Between Queen Street and Little Conestoga Bridge.

43,592 cubic yards of earth, at 10 cents,.....	4,359.20
1,550 cubic yards of rock, at 50 cents,.....	775.00
Embankment, 39,660 cubic yards, at 12 cents,.....	4,759.20
10 dry stone drains, at \$50 each	500.00
Bridges and causeways at crossing of streets and alleys	11,750.00
Removal of material of superstructure delivered on grade line of railroad.	1,400.00
Cost of laying superstructure of 189 poles of double track railroad (being difference between graded road and line through	

Lancaster), at \$17,380 per	
mile	10,265.06
	<hr/>
	\$85,601.20

Add for superintendence	
and contingencies 8 per	
cent.	6,848.09
	<hr/>

Total expenses of change, \$92,449.29

It may be proper to remark that in the above estimate an allowance is made in the roadway formation for an extra width of 13 feet in the railroad surface in the city of Lancaster, between Lime street and James street. This extra width is required for an additional track which will be indispensable for the accommodation of the city and to avoid the necessity of inserting turning platforms or swivels in the regular line of railroad, in order to connect with any branches which may be laid down in streets, an addition of 2 feet has also been made in the deep cut between station No. 37 and North Queen street, in order to admit of some increased width of drains in this distance.

The prices of the above estimate are believed to be sufficient for the execution of the work, and some of them, those of the rock cutting and excavation in the cut ending at Queen street, will probably appear high. It is to be recollected that a large part of the materials excavated on this portion of the roadway must be transported a considerable distance in order to avoid the erection of spoil banks on valuable adjacent property, and though the rock of Lancaster is not generally expensive, that every hard rock becomes so which is to be quarried in a cut of considerable depth, and when the rock, as must be the case in a portion of the deep cutting, is disadvantageously encountered. In regard

to the amount of damages which might be incurred by changing the line of the railroad, I can form, of course, only a very loose conjecture. It is due, however, to the board to state, that it would, in my opinion, be very considerable. The buildings to be removed, although twelve or fourteen in number, would not be of much value, but the road would necessarily cut most of the lots through which it would pass by either a diagonal or curved line, and the depth of the cut between New Holland turnpike and Lime street (at one point 35 feet), would make it necessary, unless it were faced with walls on each side, to occupy a considerable space of ground in this distance.

It remains to add on the third point referred to me by the board, that the work of grading the proposed railroad might be accomplished during the ensuing spring and summer, with the exception of the thorough cut above mentioned, through Lancaster. This must necessarily be tedious if worked economically, and could scarcely, I should think, be accomplished in less than ten or twelve months.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MONCURE ROBINSON, C. E
Harrisburg, March 8th, 1832.

The Municipal Memorial.

This presentation by the executive and engineering expert was supplemented by a memorial of the Municipal Committee, printed "broadside" after the fashion of that day—a copy of which I have the privilege to now present to this society, on behalf of Augustus Jefferis, son of the chairman of that committee. It is well worth permanent preservation from many points of view, but I can now make only brief extracts.

The committee at the outset refuted the assertions of individuals who were "industriously employed in abusing the public ear, by circulating reports," that the citizens of Lancaster did not want the railroad to pass through the city. They antagonized Major Wilson's recommendations of 1828 that "a branch line" should be run into Lancaster, and strongly urged the adoption of Engineer Robinson's line "passing through the center of population of the city, crossing North Queen, Walnut, Prince and Lemon streets, upon the surface of the ground." They indulged in apprehensions that if Major Wilson's project were realized, and "a new town spring up upon some neighboring farm to which the business of the present city would be gradually transferred," a million and a half dollars' worth of property would sink into decay, and, if the postoffice was removed from the city to the railroad, business would leave Lancaster and go out into Mannheim township, "for it is unreasonable to suppose that railroad mail cars, running at the rate of 12 or 15 miles per hour, can be detained until another vehicle can travel upwards of two miles to obtain an exchange—this would occasion a loss of time that will not be permitted by the General Postoffice Department." Moreover, the people of Lancaster, they represented, if the contemplated railroad, instead of passing through the present town, would only pass within sight of it, would not patronize the new mode of conveyance, but would prefer traveling to and fro by stage coach or on horseback, rather than to be "left in a swamp, upwards of a mile from the place of their destination." They further show that the city and county of Lancaster then contributed for the year 1832, to the revenues of the Com-

monwealth, \$45,069.91—nearly a tenth of the whole revenue of the State from every source. In addition to that the city and county had, in three years, expended \$40,000 in building and re-building bridges and “freeing from toll the stone bridge over the Conestoga, on the great Western thoroughfare from Philadelphia to Lancaster. This bridge alone cost \$26,000, the toll collected averaging \$4,000 per annum, imposed upon all who traveled this great line from the farthest East to the distant West.”*

“Towards all this expenditure not one cent was ever advanced by the State, except the gift of a bad debt can be called so, transferred to the county in the year 1811, on condition that it should be appropriated towards redeeming Witmer’s bridge from toll.

“It is believed that the depreciation of property in the city of Lancaster, should the railroad be diverted from the route contemplated by the law, cannot be less than thirty per cent. In fact, such is the feeling at present, and such the fears of the inhabitants, that property has already considerably declined in value.

“In this situation Lancaster is willing to save herself from greater evils by making any reasonable sacrifice.

[*It is also interesting, and not without relevancy, to note that Lancaster county paid into the State treasury in 1831 for

Dividends on turnpike stock.	\$ 550 00
Dividend Columbia bridge stock	2,250 00
Tax on bank dividends.....	1,904 40
Tax on offices.....	2,909 46
Tax on writs.....	703 26
Tavern licenses.....	3,202 16
Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise	1,044 22
Collateral inheritances.....	257 57
Pamphlet laws	6 18
Militia and exempt fines.....	60 00
Tin and clock pedlar’s licenses	285 00
Hawkers’ and pedlars’ licenses	229 90

Total\$13,402 15]

Should the Legislature be unwilling to authorize the change, to which the undersigned beg attention, the city authorities of Lancaster propose, through them, to undertake the work themselves, relieving the Commonwealth from any damages that might accrue to private property, within the building lots of the city, and even accepting of a less sum to complete the grading of the proposed line between the two Conestoga bridges, and through the city of Lancaster, near the intersection of Queen and Chestnut streets, than estimated by Mr. Robinson."

Prior to any action of the Legislature the expense of the proposed alteration of the railroad route engaged the almost constant attention of Councils; indeed, the proceedings of that body—still admirably preserved—indicate that no other subject so largely interested the municipal legislative body for several months—after which the General Assembly passed the resolution "Authorizing the Canal Commissioners to change the location of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad between the Little and Big Conestoga bridges." Its full text is as follows:

THE ACT OF 1832.

"Resolved By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met,

"That the Canal Commissioners be, and they are hereby authorized and required to allow the corporation of the city of Lancaster to change the location of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, between the Little and Big Conestoga bridges, so that the same shall pass through the city of Lancaster, at or near the intersection of North Queen and Chestnut streets,

and to grade and form the same for a double track of railway; for the performance of which work the said Commissioners shall pay to the said corporation a sum not exceeding sixty thousand dollars out of any money appropriated for completing said road:

"Provided, That the Commonwealth shall not be liable to pay for any damages to private property, caused by the location of said road between said bridges::

"And provided also, That said road shall be graded and formed for a double track of railway on or before the first day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and that no money shall be paid for the same until the said road shall be completed as directed, and shall be approved by the said Commissioners:

"And provided further, That this resolution shall not take effect or be in force unless, at public meetings in their respective wards, the consent in writing of at least two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants of the city of Lancaster be certified and presented to the Governor, within one month after the passing of this resolution, and that before this resolution goes into effect the corporation of the city of Lancaster shall, by an ordinance thereof, consent thereto, and obligate themselves to pay all damages caused both by the change of the location of said road hereby authorized, and by the original location thereof, which damages shall be appraised and assessed, in the same manner as upon the other sections of said railroad, and also all sums over the said sixty thousand dollars necessary to effect said change, and complete as aforesaid that part of the said road between the said bridges, and that such ordinance shall be submitted to and approved of by the Governor:

"Provided further, That the corporation of Lancaster finish and complete with rails, in like manner and at their expense, the additional length occasioned by said change.

"And be it further resolved by the authority aforesaid, That the Canal Commissioners shall not destroy or in any way injure the present road bed formation between the said bridges, but shall keep the same in a state of preservation until the road hereby authorized to be made shall have been completed and approved of by them.

(Signed.) John Laporte, Speaker of the House of Representatives. Wm. G. Hawkins, Speaker of the Senate. Approved—The twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and thirty-two. Geo. Wolf, (Governor.)

(Act of Assembly, 1831-1832, Page 640.)

"Up To" Lancaster City.

It was then "up to" the people of Lancaster and their city government to adjust the damages to private property caused by re-locating the road; to keep down the expenses of completing the railway within the city to \$60,000, and to finish the work by April 1, 1833—all this to be approved "in writing" by two-thirds of the taxable inhabitants "at public meetings."

The municipal project thus imposed upon and undertaken by our forbears was to them not a light one. Apart from a certain popular prejudice against the invasion of the town's quietude with iron rails and iron horses, it was foreseen that a considerable amount of valuable private property must be taken—back yards entered, a distillery destroyed, stables ruined, kitchens disturbed, potato patches traversed, orchards shivered into fragments, "an unparalleled rock cut" made between Duke street and

Plum, "the highest bridge in the world" was to be thrown across the Big Conestoga, and a "stupendous enterprise" on the "Burr plan" must be executed "to span the Little Conestoga."

But our forefathers were equal to it. How the whole scheme was ultimately completed—how, on March 31, 1834, the horse cars ran from Columbia to Lancaster, and on April 2, of the same year, a locomotive first drew three passenger coaches over the same route—and how, on April 16, the Governor, legislators and Canal Commissions were greeted by Lancaster county's yeomanry on the occasion of the "grand opening" do not belong to this narrative.

The City Acts Promptly.

The popular and corporate assent to the conditions imposed by the Legislature was promptly obtained and duly transmitted to Harrisburg.

Joshua Scott agreed, May 8, 1832, to act as engineer on behalf of the city in the proposed change for the sum of \$1,000, and he was employed by resolutions of both branches of councils. Arrangements were made to have the appropriation of \$60,000 paid as the work progressed and a joint committee of the two branches of Councils was appointed to take up and take charge of the whole subject. Thomas Jefferis, a carpenter and contractor of note—father of Augustus and Thomas B. Jefferis, who are still with us—was the chairman of the committee, and William Whiteside its secretary. By reference to the proceedings of Select Council on Tuesday, June 5, 1832, it appears they had imposed upon them what were then regarded as most responsible duties. Claimants for damages then, as now, threatened appeals to the Supreme Court, and the whole proceeding seemed

to be prolific of protracted litigation, not unaccompanied by a considerable amount of personal feeling. The entire committee, besides Jefferis and Whiteside, consisted of Godfried Zahm, Jacob Dorwart, Ingham Wood, Martin Shreiner and Timothy Rogers. Their first report, which appears in the proceedings of Select Council for Tuesday, June 5, 1832, from pages 131 to 135, is a most interesting historical document. They confess themselves "fully sensible of the responsibility of the trust delegated to them and anxious to satisfy the expectations of the public on this interesting and important subject." They and the engineer had been in daily association and the committee commended, in eminent degree, Mr. Scott's qualifications, his great consideration for "the least damage to private property" and his devotion to the interests of the city. They presented a route approved by them and expressed confidence that the work could be done with the appropriation made by the Legislature.

They seem to have enjoyed the confidence, not only of their constituents, but of their colleagues as well—attributes which nowadays are not inseparable.

An Industrious Committee.

This committee, with slight changes in its personal composition, continued its labors during 1832, 1833 and 1834. It had a faithful secretary, who wrote a most legible hand, to which circumstances and the survival of vols. 2, 3 and 4 of its minutes, we are indebted for much of this narrative. It reported regularly and with circumspection and formality to Councils; and, although its work generally met with and formality to Councils; and, almost invariably, were re-inforced by due municipal authority, great dignity

and punctilious ceremony were observed in all dealings with contractors, Commonwealth and city.

In these later days, when city property assessments run into the tens of millions and tax levies annually yield hundreds of thousands of dollars, and a single mile of railroad construction, cuts, tunnels, embankments and bridges often make a hundred thousand dollars a mere bagatelle, it may seem trifling that the expenditure of \$60,000 cost our forefathers so much concern. But "things were different then"; and it is not without comparative interest at least to note that when, under direction of this committee, plans were prepared and proposals asked for "grading and forming" the railroad between the Little and Big Conestoga bridges, "by the route crossing North Queen street just above Chestnut," as recommended by this committee, the work involved the letting of thirteen different sections:

Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 to Williams & Riley; 5 to Donnelly & Phelan; 6, 9 and 10 to Daniel Dougherty & Co.; 7 and 8 to Wm. Russel & Co.; 11 to Edward H. Fielding, and 13 to Overholtzer & Hambright.

Difficulties soon arose with the contractors over what were alleged to be changes in the route from that contemplated in their bids. 12½ cents per cubic yard for clay excavations, and 54 cents per yard for solid rock were agreed upon as fair prices; and the work of construction went on.

Wrangling Over Land Damages.

Meantime the committee whose duty it was to hear the claims for land damages on behalf of persons who alleged they were inquired, directly or indirectly, had their hands—and laps—full of serious business. So little has human nature changed in seventy

years that the record of these transactions reads strangely like a modern attempt to adjust rights of way for a steam railroad, trolley or pipe line. When Dr. Muhlenberg, Jacob Hensel, Michael Eberman, Wm. Demuth, Lancelot Fairer, and others, were called before the committee, to ascertain what damages they would ask or take, it soon developed that there was an unbridgeable gulf between their ideas and those of the committee. It was easily determined that \$1.25 should be allowed for each 16½ foot panel of fence, but widely varying ideas prevailed as to the damages for land, crops and buildings taken or supposed to be injured.

Daniel and William Dougherty contracted to take down the Harwicke bridge for \$170, but "threw up" the job, and somebody else had to be employed at an advance.

During the progress of the work Michael Metzger was called on to shift the location of his barn; the Stage Company's buildings, which stood on what is now the east side of the Duke street bridge, had to be removed, as well as Jacob Hensel's barn, James Nugent's and Dr. Muhlenberg's kitchens, John Cosgrove's house, Peter Hoover's slaughter house, J. J. Martin's still house, the frame houses of Susan Bud, Wm. Musser, John Brown, Jacob Gintner and Andrew B. Kauffman, and various other edifices of high and low degree.

Hambright & Overholtzer were given the contract for the Shippen street bridge. Joshua W. Jack was frequently employed to remove, repair and restore buildings standing in the right of way. Many meetings of the committee were perplexed over the questions of damage and appraisers chosen from time to time to adjust and arbitrate these differences embraced

such fine old names as Christian Bachman, Wm. Cooper, John Michael, Anthony Hook, Jacob Rathfon, Benj. Ober, George Kuntz, Christopher Brenner, James Smith, Judge Dale.

John Cosgrove seems to have been a belligerent person, and the committee had to formally complain "before the mayor" of his threats of personal violence against them; but, like many another belligerent, he thundered so loudly "in the index" as to carry his point, and, after several ineffectual lower bids to buy him off, he was settled with for \$400.

An even more troublesome customer to deal with was John Justice Martin, whose distillery blocked the way. \$400 was fixed as the outside price for its removal. He demanded \$1,500 and consented to leave it to appraisers; but "unless they made him \$1,500 he would not stand it." Negotiations progressed slowly. May 22, 1833, 8 a. m., the minutes record: "The committee proceeded to John Justice Martin's with the intention of compromising with him, but finding him in a state of intoxication and totally unfit to transact business, the committee, not being able to effect an arrangement at this time, agreed to meet again to-morrow morning at the same hour with the view of coming to some arrangement with Mr. Martin." It was manifestly "an early and late" committee, for next evening, at 8 p. m., they met, and, assuming the claimant must have had time to sober up, they resolved to tackle John Justice before breakfast the next day. Bright and early, it is noted, "the committee proceeded to Mr. Martin's, but found him so much intoxicated as to be totally unfit to transact business." In desperation it was "resolved to have John Justice Martin's still house removed further from off the

bed of the railroad." His claim, however, would not down. A year later he was offered \$500; as he persisted in his obdurance this offer was rescinded and \$250 was the maximum proposed.

Claims and Awards.

Finally his and all other claims were merged into a general budget, which was taken up item by item and fully considered by the committee. A large proportion of them were dismissed with the stereotyped judgment that the claim "be not allowed, because in the opinion of the committee the advantages derived from the railroad are a sufficient compensation for any injury sustained." The work of the committee on this branch of its duties may be thus summarized:

Name.	Claim.	Damages Awarded
William Coleman.....	\$ 200 00	\$ 00 00
Edward Coleman.....	1,500 00	200 00
Philip Eberman.....	700 00	
Jacob Rathfon.....	43 50	00 00
J. P. and H. G. Long.	100 00	00 00
	(per acre)	
John H. Duchman....	558 14	25 00
John Baker	1,225 00	400 00
Jacob Long.....	1,300 00	200 00
Abraham Bitner.....	125 00	00 00
Peter Hoover.....	220 00	50 00
F. Howard's estate, left to the com- mittee		00 00
Michael Metzger.....	200 00	00 00
Henry Keller	40 00	00 00
George Trissler.....	114 00	00 00
Peter Brunner.....	50 00	00 00
John Justice Martin..	1,220 00	250 00
Mrs. Conn, left to the committee.....		00 00
Jacob Johnstone's es- tate	154 00	75 00
Mathias Moyer.....	200 00	40 00
William Gorich.....	78 75	25 00
Michael Deitrich....	30 00	00 00
Susan Hornberger, left to the com- mittee		00 00
Gilmore's estate.....	35 00	00 00
Ann Hamilton, alias McDonald	350 00	00 00
John Keller.....	50 00	00 00
John Brown.....	175 00	25 00
Michael McGrand....	100 00	00 00
Dennis McMannus...	88 00	00 00

(99)

James Nugent.....	314 50	50 00
Peter McDonough...	100 00	25 00
Mary Finefrock (for-		
merly Shute).....	100 00	25 00
Charles Shaeffer.....	50 00	00 00
Jacob Sherer.....	300 00	00 00
Adam Miller.....	1,057 00	50 00
Casper Nauman.....	40 00	25 00
Christian Brubaker's		
estate		25 00
Samuel DuFresne...	20 00	20 00
John Swarr.....	2,300 00	00 00
Mrs. Muhlenberg....	390 77	100 00
Elizabeth Melton....	125 00	00 00
George Louis Mayer,		
left to the com-		00 00
mittee		
Mrs. Deitrich, left		00 00
to the committee..		
Col. George Mayer,		
left to the com-		00 00
mittee		
Stage Company, left		50 00
to the committee..		
S. R. Slaymaker, left		00 00
to the committee..		
Jacob McCully, left		00 00
to the committee..		
George Keller, left		00 00
to the committee..		
John Metzger, left		00 00
to the committee..		
John R. Montgomery,		
left to the com-		00 00
mittee		
Michael Michael, left		00 00
to the committee..		
Christian Carpenter,		
left to the com-		00 00
mittee		
Rebecca Lauder-		
baugh, John Kel-	29 00	00 00
ler, same property		00 00
William Michael....		125 00
Susan Eberman.....		00 00
Mrs. Rupp.....		

Within the Limit.

Toward the close of the year 1833 the committee counted up the cost of the work done under its supervision between Hardwicke and Dillerville, and congratulated itself on the "singularly correct" estimates of its engineer. Work, material, land damages, fencing engineering and contingencies aggregated a cost of \$53,155.77, besides \$1,681.95 for the Hardwicke culvert and some fifteen per cent. forfeitures by delinquent contractors. The estimate to complete the work was \$6,780—keeping the total

near to the original limitations of \$60,000.

"Line upon line," these quaint minutes are redolent with interesting reminiscences of the Lancaster of two generations ago, of which day the boys are now old men. Time and space will not permit the copious extracts that might be made; but to the record of many prosaic business transactions lapse of years has given a sentimental flavor, and many side lights are thrown on the life of Lancaster at a time when its people numbered scarcely a sixth of the present population.

For example, the sale of the materials of Andrew B. Kauffman's demolished brick house was "cried out on Wednesday and Saturday morning during market hours and on Saturday afternoon and again in the evening at the time of sale." The auctioneer charged \$3 for his services. Mr. Ferrier, who was on the right of way, was permitted "to have the handle of the south side of the pump cut off—at his own expense." Then the character of the men who participated in public affairs—none stood so high in professional life nor any so busy in trade as to shirk this responsibility—the decorum of their proceedings, the dignity of their minutes, and, oh! art divine, the legibility of their manuscripts.

With the fourth volume of these minutes the records in my possession come to a close, but the proceedings of Councils during this period abound with reference to the railroad work and the relations of the municipality to it. The transactions of the special committee were from time to time reported to Councils, and, as a rule, approved by that body, and questions of land damages, the conflicts with the contractors, the obligations to the

Commonwealth and the like vexed our City Fathers not slightly.

Incidentally, but as related to the city's interests in transportation schemes, it is to be noted that a meeting of Councils, held on May 31, 1833, had to consider the impending sheriff's sale of the rights of the Conestoga Navigation Company, and quite a discussion ensued as to the constitutionality of the proposed act to purchase on the part of Councils and of "sending good money after bad" by making further investment in a scheme to preserve to the city "uninterrupted navigation of the Conestoga." It was the opinion of a committee headed by the late Dr. John L. Atlee that the "heavy taxation now imposed upon the citizens of Lancaster and the danger incident to works of that nature from unavoidable causes" made it unadvisable for the city to make any further investment in such works.

Nearing the End.

On January 7, 1834, the Railroad Committee met and reported to Councils apologizing for the delay in completing their work, by reason of the slow progress on the thirteenth section. They were much disappointed to find that the city had to build a bridge at Diller's lane—which was the little old bridge that formerly carried the thoroughfare across the railroad at Dillerville—but it was confidently promised that this work, being prosecuted with energy, would be "the last link in the chain of this great work which completes the whole line of railroad between the bridges of the Big and Little Conestoga, and the present Councils will have the satisfaction of seeing this stupendous undertaking begun, carried on and completed during their term of service." The

committee in this report feelingly refer to the very unpleasant task they have had in being obliged to decide upon the claims of their fellow citizens for damages. "The ground upon which they tread is sacred, the rights and properties of their fellow citizens were in some degree in their hands," but they had given careful examination to each case and had done strict and equal justice to claimants and corporations. Notwithstanding the performance of this duty had brought upon the committee "a torrent of denunciation and abuse from many of the claimants who find themselves disappointed in their attempt to enrich themselves at the expense of the city," its members console themselves in having conscientiously done what they believed to be right.

When the work of preparing the roadbed was completed it was found, on a review of the Act of 1832, that in assenting to the charge of route the Legislature had imposed upon the corporation of Lancaster the cost of laying the additional length of rails occasioned by the change and any damages caused on the original location. It was found that this had laid a burden upon the city for which no provision had been made, and Hugh Maxwell was selected to draft a memorial to the Senate and House praying for relief. He submitted it to the special railroad committee, who adopted it, had one hundred and seventy-five copies printed. Councils adopted it, and one of the original copies I now, on behalf of Mr. Jeffries, present to the Historical Society. The names of the chief executive and legislative branch of the city government will, I am sure, be noted with interest. They were:

John Mathlot, Mayor.

Emanuel Sheaffer, Abraham Carpen-

ter, Henry Longenecker, Jacob Kuhns, Godfried Zahm, Thomas Jeffers, William Whiteside, J. Michael, Jr., Henry Pinkerton, Select Council. George H. Bomberger, John Baker, Charles Gillespie, Timothy Rogers, Whiteman Benner, Jacob Snyder, Francis Russel, George Krause, Wm. B. Fordney, Dayton Ball, Martin Shreiner, Ingham Wood, Peter Bier, Bernhart Haag, C. Freeman, Jr., Common Council.

An Appeal to the Legislature.

The memorial sets forth that " a locomotive engine with a train of passenger cars has, to the manifest delight of our citizens, for several days been employed, running from the intersection of North Queen and Chestnut street, about two squares north of the Court House, to Rohrerstown, about three and one-half miles west of Lancaster," a consummation which is pointed to as "not only a triumph over prejudice and scepticism," but an evidence of Lancaster's good faith to the Commonwealth, and of economy in construction. A special plea to save the city from the ruin into which it would be plunged by having to bear the expense of laying the rails is based upon the consideration that it had only recently sustained "a total loss by the partial destruction and subsequent sale of the property of the Conestoga Navigation Company, in which she had embarked ten thousand dollars."

The committee was authorized to invite the Legislative Committee on final improvements to examine the work done under the direction of the city. Hon. James Buchanan was requested to use his influence in the matter, and Mr. S. R. Slaymaker was requested "to have a car put upon the road to give a ride to the committee from the Senate and House of

Representatives." On Monday, March 24, 1834, that committee, consisting of Messrs. Conningham, Dickey, Thompson and Heston, arrived in Lancaster, viewed the road under the direction of Mr. Joshua Scott, the engineer in charge, and "after having examined the work done by the city expressed their entire approbation in the manner in which it had been executed."

For some reason or other, however, the committee did not meet with an altogether hospitable popular reception, for I find that although the local railroad committee resolved "that a public supper be prepared and that the joint committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives be notified to attend as guests," and a committee of two was appointed to prepare a subscription paper to be presented to the Select and Common Councilmen and other citizens, and Mr. Jefferis was unanimously requested to prepare the supper, and though the mayor stated that "some of the citizens had undertaken to give the committee a supper at Mr. Parker's," a committee appointed to ascertain and report the facts announced that only eight names were annexed to the subscription, whereupon "after having considered the situation of things, it was, on motion, resolved that the proceedings had by the committee to prepare a supper of the committee of the Senate and House of Representatives be laid over." I cannot, however, believe they left the town supperless. I find they spent Monday and Tuesday here, and returned Wednesday, March 26, 1834.

As hereinbefore set forth the memorial to the Legislature was duly prepared and other services rendered. When the question arose as to what compensation should be paid the committee who had superintended the in-

terests of the city, it was ascertained and determined that they were engaged eleven whole days with the engineer when he made a survey of the road, twenty-seven days in locating it, and one hundred and sixty-seven meetings for the transaction of business. A committee, therefore, of which the late William B. Fordney was chairman, reported that in view of the uncertainty as to what the final result to the city would be of this work, the matter of compensation should be postponed for future consideration—and, as most deliberate bodies are always inclined to adopt any motion to postpone, the whole subject seems to have been put off for the time being.

To the meeting of Councils held on March 4, 1834, the Railroad Committee submitted an elaborate and detailed report of all its work, relating the great difficulties it had encountered, the invaluable services of Engineer Scott, the amazing attempt of Major Wilson, engineer of the State, to locate the road so as to avoid Lancaster, the kindness of Gen. John Mitchell, superintendent, and Mr. Gray, chief engineer, in promoting the change and the successful accomplishment of all their labors within practically the cost to which the Act of the Legislature had limited the Commonwealth.

The State Paid.

Subsequently it is recorded that the committee appointed to confer with the Canal Commissioners on the subject of laying the rails on the increased distance of the road had secured the order from the Commissioners to the superintendent of the road to have the rails laid on that part that had been measured off to the city, and, generally speaking, the city was re-

lieved from the necessity of incurring any further expense than paying the interest on its advances until the Legislature had provided for their return. It does not appear anywhere that the city of Lancaster, or its citizens, eventually were saddled with any greater responsibility for the construction of the work than the State allowed, although undoubtedly careful supervision of an intelligent, industrious and efficient committee reduced the expenses below what they would have been had it been left to State supervision.

Hambright and Overholser, who were the contractors for the thirteenth section, had a long wrangle with the city authorities as to the payment for their work, claiming the retained percentages, all of which resulted in the final agreement to pay them \$1,000 as a compromise. This, however, was adopted against the earnest protest of William Whiteside, a member of Select Council and secretary of the Railroad Committee, who insisted to the last that he would not agree to any allowance.

So self-satisfied, apparently, was the city after the completion of the railroad through it that it is recorded a meeting of citizens was held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, March 3, 1835, when a committee, consisting of such eminent citizens as George Louis Mayer, Dr. Samuel Humes, John Leonard, William B. Fordney and John F. Steinman were appointed to express to Councils the general opinion that the Legislature should be invited to again make Lancaster the seat of State Government, "and to assure them that a sufficient sum in money can and will be raised by subscription to defray the expense of erecting suitable and commodious buildings for their accommodations."

The invitation was accordingly extended, but it does not seem to have been accepted—else we might be rejoicing to-day in a gorgeous thirteen million dollar Capitol.

It is of interest to note in this connection that after the railroad had been finished there was no bridge on the alley between Duke and Lime streets, leading from Walnut to Chestnut, now known as Cherry alley, which was then called "Hensel" alley, from the fact that Jacob Hensel owned the block of property now extending from that alley eastward to Lime street. He petitioned to Councils, representing the great public necessity for a bridge, and agreeing that he would build one for \$850, loaning the city \$500 of the amount for one year, without interest, and \$350 at four and one-half per cent. The committee recommended that his offer be accepted, and this was adopted by Councils.

Other Public Works.

It was about this period that proposals for the erection of market houses', construction of city water works and many other schemes of our then incipient municipal improvements came to be projected, discussed and adopted. This is, of course, not the occasion to enter into a history of them, but any future contributor to the proceedings who will examine the minutes of Councils about that period can easily dig out quantities of most interesting matter. I pause only to note that when this original Pennsylvania Railroad was completed it ran through the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Delaware, Chester and Lancaster, to Columbia, on the Susquehanna, and there connected with the great central line of canal and approach leading to Pittsburg.

To the people of this community it

was in every respect a "stupendous enterprise." At either end inclined planes carried the cars to mean high tide on the Schuylkill and low water mark on the Susquehanna. The Schuylkill plane was 2,714 feet long, with an elevation of eighteen feet, and the plane at Columbia was 1,914 feet long, with an elevation of ninety feet. The surface of the canal basin at Columbia was $237\frac{1}{2}$ feet above mean high tide at Philadelphia. What we now call the Gap on the Mine Ridge was the summit, and, though there was originally a cut there of thirty-one and one-half feet, the grade was very heavy. The Canal Commissioners in their report of December, 1830, predicted that locomotive engines, with twenty tons of lading, would travel the whole distance from Columbia to Philadelphia in a day of ten hours, and, in their report of December 15, 1831, estimated the whole cost of the work of about two and one-quarter million dollars. From a recent historical article on the subject I make the appended extracts, which seem to have pertinency here:

The Original P. R. R.

"As planned, the State was to build the railroads, but furnish neither cars nor motive power. Any citizen might use his own vehicles, paying toll to the State for the use of the rails. The road from Philadelphia to Columbia was a single-track affair, with turn-outs to enable cars going in opposite directions to pass each other. But it often happened, as the curves were many and sharp, that teamsters did not see each other till they came face to face on the track between two turn-outs. Who should go back would then become a question not always settled peaceably. In despair, the Commissioners ordered a second track to be laid from Philadelphia to Columbia.

At the close of 1834 this was completed, and then for the first time two locomotives, dragging long trains of little cars, ran over the line from Philadelphia to Lancaster. The next year a third locomotive made its appearance, and from that hour the horse as a motive power was doomed.

Opposition to the use of steam was strong. Locomotives would ruin the farm interests, hens would cease to lay, cows would no longer give milk, rates of insurance on houses and barns would rise, and hundreds of teamsters would be put out of employment. But it was so clear that both horses and steam could not be used at the same time on the road, and the engineer insisted so strongly on the use of steam, that the Commissioners in 1836 excluded the horse, supplied locomotives and charged toll for moving the cars of shipping firms or individuals.

"The ride from Philadelphia to Lancaster took five hours or more, according as the rails were dry or wet. At Columbia the railroad ended and the canal began. The canal wound along the east bank of the Susquehanna to a point opposite the mouth of the Juniata, crossed by an aqueduct to the west shore and went up the valley of the Juniata through the most beautiful scenery to Hollidaysburg, at the foot of the Allegheny mountains. There canal navigation ended; there the traveler spent the night of the second day after leaving Lancaster, and early next morning began a journey which none but the boldest ventured to take, over the Portage Railroad. The cars were drawn by horses from Hollidaysburg four miles to the foot of an inclined plane. An endless chain passed up the middle of the righthand track, around a series of great drums at the top, down the left-

hand track and around other drums to the foot of the right-hand track. Cars two at a time were thus pulled to the top of the incline. There were several repetitions of this process of ascent until the crest of the mountain was passed. The traveler was then 1,400 feet above the level of the canal at Hollidaysburg, and was about to be lowered 1,171 feet by another series of inclined planes and levels to the basin of the Western Canal at Johnstown. Level No. 2 was fourteen miles long, passed through wild and beautiful mountains scenery and the longest tunnel in the country. At Johnstown a change was made from railroad cars to a canal packet boat, which passed down the valleys of the Kiskiminetas and the Allegheny to Pittsburg."

Bustle on North Queen Street.

Unfortunately the weekly newspapers of that early day gave scant details of local news. Their theory was that by the time they were published home readers were reasonably familiar with all local happenings and that what they wanted was foreign news, the reports of Congressional proceedings and other public and official news. From the files of the old Journal and Intelligencer of that day—still preserved in the Intelligencer office of to-day—many curious items may be gleaned, illustrating the tremendous growth in the matter of transportation hereabouts. For instance, it is recorded with no little pride that in December, 1834, and January, 1835, "two of the worst winter months," the total tolls on the railroad reached the enormous sum of between thirteen and fourteen thousand dollars. In May, 1834, it is noted that the arrival of the evening trains at the corner of North Queen and Chestnut streets, carrying at times from one hundred to one hundred and fifty passengers,

created much stir in that vicinity. The incoming of the railroad had caused property in that neighborhood to increase in value as much as three hundred per cent. in twelve months; at the southeast corner of the intersection of these streets Reitzel and Moderwell were busily engaged in erecting an extensive store and warehouse, and would soon have twenty "burden cars" on the railroad for the transportation of flour and whiskey. Although the time between Philadelphia and Lancaster, when steam power was applied exclusively, was reduced to five hours, in the early days of the railroading it was an all-day journey. After the Legislature adjourned, April 15, 1834, the Eastern members left Harrisburg on Tuesday morning, by canal, via Columbia, arrived in Lancaster the same evening, stayed here over night, and left Lancaster on Wednesday morning for Philadelphia "in a car attached to the locomotive Black Hawk." That they must have put in nearly all of the next day on the road may be gathered from the schedule then advertised of the "People's Daily Line," operated by Osbourn, Davis, Kitch and Scholfield, who announced that their railroad coach left Philadelphia, from the corner of Vine and Broad streets, daily at 8 a. m., arriving at Lancaster at 4 p. m., and Columbia 5:30 p. m., while the trip to the city was made on a schedule leaving Columbia at 6 a. m., arriving at Lancaster for breakfast at 7 a. m., leaving here at 8 a. m., and reaching Philadelphia at 4 p. m. The line, however, apparently did not run entirely through, but connected with the West Chester line at Steamboat Tavern, twenty-five miles this side of Philadelphia, while through passengers to the West were expected to remain at Columbia over night, take a

packet on the canal for Harrisburg at 7 a. m., reaching there at 5 p. m.

Although the population of Lancaster city at that time was scarcely 8,000, it must be remembered that it was the shire town and centre of a very considerable bailiwick, the total population of the county being about 80,000, of whom 15,000 were taxables, and the property had a valuation of \$25,000,000.

Gordon's Gazetteer, published about the time the railroad was building, and the first attempt of its kind in Pennsylvania, records that the exports of Lancaster county "consist of grain of every description, common to the country, vast quantities of flour and whiskey, iron in pigs and other castings; in blooms, and bars, in sheets, hops, and rods, and in nails. There are in the county seven furnaces, fourteen forges, 183 distilleries, forty-five tan yards, thirty-two fulling mills, 164 grist mills, eight hemp mills, eighty-seven saw mills, nine breweries, five oil mills, five clover mills, three cotton manufactories, one at Humeville, near Lancaster, one in Salisbury, and one in Sadsbury township; three potteries, six carding engines, three paper mills, one snuff mill, seven tilt hammers, and six rolling mills, and one or more nail factories. In 1824 there were 333 taverns, and 165 stores, which have increased in number with the improvements of the country since that period."

When it is recalled that there are still with us men who—then boys—were spinning tops and playing marbles on the corner of North Queen and Chestnut streets those bustling evenings more than seventy years ago when the daily train came in, it seems marvelous that three round trips per day can now be made between Lancaster and Philadelphia. Whereas it

was predicted with confidence that one locomotive would haul twenty tons at a load from Columbia to Philadelphia, a single engine is now carrying 1,700 tons of coal, not to speak of forty per cent. additional in weight of cars. The entire cost of the railway through Lancaster city was not as great as a single bridge on the new low-grade road across the Pequea creek; and all the land damages paid between Big and Conestoga bridge and Dillerville, on a line crossing a dozen streets, was scarcely a tenth the amount assessed for cutting a single farm between Christiana and Quarryville a few years ago.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Ten years ago the Lancaster County Historical Society, organized in 1887, but discontinued for a time, took on a new lease of life, since which time its meetings have been regularly held and papers read and published, until to-day finds it with about 180 regular members, a rapidly-increasing library, and a valuable collection of pictures, documents and other articles illustrative of the history of the State at large, and Lancaster county in particular. Ten volumes of Papers and Proceedings have been issued, amounting in the aggregate to about 2,500 printed pages, illustrated with numerous portraits, pictures of buildings, manuscripts, title pages and other appropriate subjects, to accompany the letter-press descriptions.

The career of the Society has been in all respects highly satisfactory, there having been a steadily-increasing interest in its work, not only here at home, but also abroad. Its membership is composed of the intelligent and cultured portion of the community, and the numerous donations that have been made to its collection seem to show the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

In addition to the papers of length that have been read before the Society, other documents of importance have from time to time been sent in, of a local and general character, and worthy of permanent record, but for which no place has been found in the regular proceedings. The Society in discussing this question at a recent

meeting decided to establish a regular series of "Notes and Queries" to accommodate this class of articles.


There is a wide field for such a series. There is much valuable unpublished matter in this and other localities that should be preserved. It is believed that this can be called from its hiding place and permanently preserved. To this end, the co-operation of all persons, whether members of the Society or not, is earnestly solicited. By a generous response to this invitation now made such a series as the one contemplated can be made productive of much good—can place upon record much material of the greatest value to the historian, the genealogist and the biographer. No one need be deterred from making such contributions under the idea that what they may have is unimportant or of trifling value. Of course, not everything is suitable, but a liberal discretion will be exercised in order to make the scheme as effective as possible.

Matter intended for these "Notes and Queries" should be sent to the Secretary of the Historical Society. Whether used or not, if requested, the originals will be returned to the senders. Copies can be forwarded instead of originals, if that course is preferred.

It may be added that any statements made by writers in this department are not necessarily endorsed by the Society, but must be taken as the expression of the writers themselves. Every article or communication must be judged upon its own merits.

Earliest Visits of Whites to What is Now Our County.

Before touching on the "civilized" life I may notice that the earliest records of the Indian occupation here are



the fossils of prehistoric life here, and next the pictures on the Rocks of the Susquehanna River and adjoining streams. The best pictures are between Safe Harbor and McCall's. The Conestoga Indians said the pictures were made before they came in 1630 or before. The United States Government works on the subject, tell us those pictures were made by the early Algonquin Indians, maybe before the time of Columbus¹.

Next in order it seems from John Fiske that a colony may have been attempted or at least a visit made in what is now our county as early as 1526. In that he says Lucas Vasquez d'Ayllon "tried the Chesapeake Bay in search of the Northwest Passage."² He may have gone a few miles beyond the Bay into our region.

Captain John Smith also came up the Bay in 1608, but he tells us as to the Susquehanna that he could not get up it two miles for the rocks. He also says however that he went up 12 miles by land in search of "White's" colony. It is not proved he was here, but 12 miles would bring him up far enough³.

Henry Hudson in 1609 went up the Delaware Bay until he grounded, as he tells us in his diary.⁴ Whether his people went overland before putting out of the Bay and going to the Hudson River, no one can tell. It is not likely he went inland any distance.

As early as 1627 Wm. Penn says eastern Pennsylvania was inhabited by Swedes, and Acrelius (Mr. Reynold's translation) says that in 1630

¹U. S. Reports on Ethnology, 1882-3; p. 47.

²Fiske's Discovery of America, Vol. 2, p. 490.

³Smith's History of Virginia, Vol. 1, pp. 118, 119, 121, 183.

⁴Haz. Annals, pp. 3 and 4.

they had a line of posts planted from Delaware River, near the bay, to the mouth of the Conewaga Creek at Susquehanna⁵. He also says that there was a fort near what is now Washington borough and that the weapons of defense were of iron as well as stone, and indeed speaks of rude cannon.

Then next, in 1678 the Shawanee Indians came up from the South and settled on Pequea creek. And this was the situation in the territory now Lancaster county, so far as we know it, when Penn came in 1682⁶.

In the above item it is shown that as early as 1630 the Swedes had a line of marked posts planted and extending across our county from Delaware river to the mouth of Conewaga creek. Penn says himself that part of this territory was settled by Swedes as early as 1627⁷.

The next important move in the Susquehanna country was the coming of the Shawnee Indian tribe. I note this merely because several histories are wrong on the date of their coming. They say it was in 1698, after Penn arrived. Mr. Conyngham, however, conclusively proves this erroneous⁸. He shows that while the printed votes of assembly state their coming to be in 1698, that the original manuscript of the records of Assembly set down the date 1678. The truth is, they came, to the number of 60 families, from North Carolina in 1678, and settled along Pequea creek. They remained here 54 years and then left for Ohio.

⁵Acrelius' New Sweden, pp. 23 and 47.

⁶Haz. Reg., Vol. 15. p. 117.

⁷Mombert's History of Lancaster County, p. 54.

⁸Haz. Reg., Vol. 15, p. 117.

**Bloody Battle Near Susquehanna River
in 1676.**

About 1667 the Susquehannocks sent to Maryland for assistance to fight some of the Five Nations, who were warring on them. Finally in 1675-6 Maryland sent Col. Ninian Bell with a company of soldiers to the Susquehannock fort, near now Witmer's farm. He took several small cannon with him. Johnson in his history of Cecil county says this was in 1682. Evans in his "Analysis" (Ed. of 1755) says the fort was partly standing in 1755, on the east side of the river, and that Bell and the Susquehannocks killed many hundred of the Five Nations. But five years later the tables were turned and a great many of the Susquehannocks were slaughtered*. In 1699, on July 22d, the Maryland Legislature passed an act, entitled "An Act of Gratitude to Col. Ninian Bell" for this and other services and pensioned his widow for life¹⁰.

This old fort was about three miles or four below Columbia, and enclosed a large number of wigwams. The crude cannon and other iron weapons of defence were seen as late as 1755 on their turrets. The charcoal coloring of the ground is still visible.

**Wm. Penn's Visit to the Susquehanna
Indian Fort in 1683-4.**

In Evans and Ellis' History of Lancaster county, page 12, it is stated that Penn visited the Susquehannocks in their fort near Turkey Hill in 1682. I cannot find proof of this; not even in Penn's own letters. There is, how-

*Evans and Ellis' History of Lancaster County, p. 12.; and Johnson's History of Cecil County.

¹⁰Bacon's Laws, 1669, Chap. 20.

ever, persuasive evidence that Penn did make such visits in 1683 or 1684.

On one occasion, in 1662, he was, perhaps, not far from the fort, and maybe stopped and visited the occupants, crossing the extreme lower end of the present Lancaster county. In his letter to the lords of the Committee of Plantations¹¹ he says that December 11, 1682, he met Lord Baltimore at "West River," a short, broad sluggish stream entering the west side of Chesapeake Bay, a few miles below Annapolis. He came from Chester, and if he did not go by boat down the bay he crossed the Susquehanna near its mouth and traveled down the west side of the Bay. His members of Council were with him.¹² But Lord Baltimore would not yield anything, in the controversy—the boundary trouble. Thus, the next day he crossed the bay to Choptank, and attended a Quaker meeting on the east side of the bay and came home.

Penn then agreed to Lord Baltimore's suggestion to meet "at the head of Chesapeake Bay" next spring (1683). Lord Baltimore sent word in May that he was ready to meet Penn. Penn, in a letter to the Lords of Plantation, says: "I was then in treaty with the kings of the natives for land; but three days later we met ten miles from New Castle, twenty miles from the bay."

There is no mention in the Colonial Records nor in the Votes of Assembly of there being a "treaty with the natives for land" before Council or Assembly in May, 1683, so that it may be likely that the treaty Penn speaks of "for land" may have been one he was then holding near Susquehanna, because all the treaties held in Philadelphia, while Assembly and Council

¹¹Proud, 268.

¹²Proud, 271.

were in session, are mentioned in the records. The Council met only three days in May, viz.: 2d, at Lewes, Del., and 23d and 24th, at Philadelphia. There was no treaty before Council. On the 23d the Governor "Ordered the Council to attend him during the Lord Baltimore's stay in these parts considering ye present occasion."¹³ The Assembly did not sit at all in May; it adjourned on April 3 to October, 1683. So Penn was again very near the Indian fort at this time; and maybe he was at the very spot. It is certain that Penn did not refer to the great treaty at Shackamaxon, in writing to Lord Baltimore, because that treaty was held in November, 1682. Besides, that was a treaty of amity only and not for the cession of land.

Penn may have stopped to visit the Indians at Susquehanna, on his way to West River, in December, 1682, as he was very near them, passing on his journey, and these Indians were one of the most extensive of the tribes. It is pretty certain he went down the west bank of the bay, for Proud's account of his journey speaks of him going onward (and not as if he were retracing his steps homeward) when he tells of him crossing the bay to Choptank on the eastern side, and then proceeding on to Philadelphia.¹⁴

Then Lord Baltimore gave Colonel George Talbott a commission to go up to the northern part of Delaware, in September, 1683, and dispossess the people there who claimed under Penn.¹⁵ And Talbott in the early part of 1684 seems to have known that Penn was accustomed to make trips to the Susquehannock Indian Fort, or that he intended to make one in the near future, because June 11, of

¹³1 Col. Rec., 74.

¹⁴Proud, 208.

¹⁵Proud, 274.

that year, a "letter was read in Council, informing the Governor and Council that Jonas Askins heard Colonel Talbott say that if Governor Penn should come into Maryland he would seize him and his retinue in their journey to Susquehanna Fort."¹⁶

All the above taken together is, perhaps, sufficient to prove that if William Penn did not visit the Susquehanna Indians in 1682 he did visit them about that time, and may be, was in the habit of seeing them on different occasions. It may thus be taken as proved that Penn did visit our section in 1682 to 1684. In June of the latter year he went back to England—called home by these boundary and many other troubles.

H. FRANK ESHLEMAN.

Note.

It will be noted that in none of the above items is it proven that the white explorers set foot on the soil of what is now Lancaster county. They may have done so, but there is no proof of the fact. It is speculation. The fact is, no settlements were made in this county prior to 1700. A day or an hour's visit does not constitute a settlement.

F. R. D.

¹⁶1 Col. Rec., 114.

Minutes of the March Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., March 1, 1907.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met statedly this (Friday) evening in the parlor of the A. Herr Smith Library building, on North Duke street.

In the absence of President Steinman, Vice President Dr. J. H. Dubbs presided.

The proceedings began with the roll-call of officers, after which, on motion, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

No reports from the officers being offered, the Society proceeded to the election of persons whose applications were presented at the February meeting. The names were as follows: Mrs. Grabill B. Long, Miss Rachel F. Jackson, Mrs. Francis Shroder and Mr. J. G. Haas, all of Lancaster. On motion, the just-named persons were elected to membership.

The following new applications were presented by the secretary, Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen Dumont, Mrs. Mary Wolf Dumont, both from near Columbia; Mr. Sam Matt Fridy, of Mountville, and Mr. Henry P. Eichler, of Lancaster. Under the rules, these applications lie over until the April meeting for further action.

The donations to the society during the past month were as follows: A fine copy of Malte Brun's Geography, in three large quarto volumes, handsomely bound; one volume of Graham's Magazine for 1842; Western Gazette, in one volume, 1817; McKenzie's "Man of Feeling;" Pope's "Homer's Odyssey;" one ticket to the Inauguration

Ball at Washington, on Harrison's election, in 1841; one Washington Birthnight ball ticket, in 1840, signed by fifteen prominent citizens, not one of whom is living to-day, and, lastly, a ticket of invitation to the ball held in honor of General Lafayette's visit to Lancaster, in the Masonic Hall, July, 1825, and also a well-preserved favor worn on the occasion by those present, printed on velvet. All presented by Miss Mary E. Russell, of this city. Also, the thirty-fifth annual report of the Grand Rapids public library; the first volume of the Papers and Proceedings of the Tioga County Historical Society; four issues of the proceedings of the American Library Association; Bridgen's Atlas of Lancaster county, 1864, by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; Parts 1 and 2 of the New York State Library Report for 1904; Catalogue of the Columbian University; Smull's Handbook for 1906; Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1905; Carriers' Greeting of the Volksfreund newspaper, for 1824, by Mr. Charles E. Long, and a number of exchanges. The thanks of the Society were, on motion, extended to these donors for their respective gifts.

Mr. Sener called attention to a bill, the text of which appeared in the local evening papers of Friday, which has been offered in the State Legislature, relative to memorial halls to be built in the different counties of the State, at a cost of \$150,000 each, the one for Lancaster county to also provide a suite of rooms in which to house the Lancaster County Historical Society, etc. He said this society had never been consulted in this matter and did not ask for the accommodations mentioned.

The Librarian also read a letter which the committee appointed by the State Federation of History Clubs has

sent to all Historical Societies in the State, requesting them to act favorably on a bill which has been presented in the Legislature, to erect memorial stones, with suitable tablets on the sites of all the forts, block houses and other defensive places erected during the French and Indian War and the Revolution, in this State. Two of these are located in Lancaster county. The circular and its purposes were endorsed by a vote of the Society.

The paper of the evening was read by Hon. W. U. Hensel, its title being, "How the Pennsylvania Railroad Came Through Lancaster." This was an exhaustive account of the beginnings of that now great road, and recited with much minuteness all the plans and measures taken to bring the contemplated road into the heart of the city, and of the opposition that was encountered on many sides. There was a humorous side to the question in the objections of many kinds made to it for this or that reason, and considerable trouble was had in securing the individual rights involved. There has always been some uncertainty in the public mind as to whether the city paid the State a sum of money to have the road run through Lancaster city. The facts are just the reverse. The original line, as surveyed, ran along the present cut-off north of the city. This was unsatisfactory to the people, so a committee was sent to Harrisburg to have the change made. It was successful; an additional appropriation of \$60,000 was made for the longer road through the city, and Lancaster was to build this portion for the \$60,000, if it could, and to pay any greater sum if such was found necessary. Fortunately, the work was done within the amount appropriated, and the road was brought into the city without costing the municipality a cent. This

is the first time this part of the road's history has been made public. The writer received the thanks of the Society, and it was ordered to be published in the usual way.

Dr. Dubbs and Mr. Riddle discussed the paper at some length, bringing out facts of much interest relative to the early traveling facilities of the county.

After the close of the regular exercises a light lunch was served, and some time was taken up in social intercourse, after which the Society, on motion, adjourned.

The meeting was enjoyable throughout. The large parlor was comfortably filled with members and visitors, showing the constantly growing favor the society is meeting with from the general public.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

APRIL 5, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SOME EARLY LANCASTER COUNTY BRIDGES.
TITLES TO THE LANDS OF LANCASTER COUNTY.
LANCASTER CITY'S FLAG.
MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 4.

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SOME EARLY COUNTY BRIDGES

About 1809 the Legislature of Pennsylvania incorporated companies, authorizing the construction of bridges at McCall's Ferry, Columbia, Harrisburg and Northumberland, the proposed bridges to span the Susquehanna river. On March 30, 1811, the Legislature passed an act specially incorporating the McCall's Ferry Bridge Company, authorizing the issuing of 1,000 shares of stock at \$100 each, to pay for the construction of the same, and of said stock \$5 was to be paid upon subscribing for the same, and the balance later on. This act will be found recorded in Law Book, No. 12, at page 350. By a subsequent act of April 2, 1811, the Legislature appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), towards erecting the bridge. The erection of the bridge at McCall's Ferry was a difficult, tedious, yet brilliant, operation, the details of which are lucidly narrated in a letter by Mr. Theodore Burr, the builder of the same. The bridge was destroyed in 1817 by the accumulated ice in the contracted gorge which it spanned, and it has never since been reconstructed. At one time it was the winter line of communication between Philadelphia and Washington.

Theodore Burr, the man who constructed all the bridges authorized in the Act of 1809, was a native of Connecticut, and a relative of the famous politician, Aaron Burr. His home whilst engaged in constructing the bridges was in Harrisburg, where he erected a fine house, which was subsequently owned and occupied by Mr. John Haldeman. Theodore Burr

was born at Torrington, Conn., in 1762, and in 1789 married the great-granddaughter of Capt. Cook, the great English navigator. He died at Middletown, in Dauphin county, November 21, 1822, while superintending the erection of a bridge across the Swatara there.

The commissioners for the construction of the bridge were Abram Bailey, Moses Marshall, John G. Parke, Jonas Preston, Isaac Darlington and Jesse John. These gentlemen issued and signed shares of stock of which the following is a copy:

"This is to certify that—having subscribed \$5, five dollars, is entitled to one share of the stock of the Company for erecting a bridge over the River Susquehanna, at McCall's Ferry, subject to the payment of ninety-five dollars, in such installments as shall be called for by the President and Directors of said Company, transferable only in person or by Attorney legally constituted."

In the issue of the Lancaster Intelligencer of December 23, 1815, appeared the following, showing that the value of a bridge at McCall's Ferry was tried and proven, although there is none there to-day: "We have the pleasure of stating that the bridge at the McCall's Ferry is so far completed as to afford safe and ready passage for loaded wagons, carriages and travelers. By this route about ten miles will be saved in traveling between Lancaster and Baltimore."

The McCall's Ferry and all the other bridges were erected on what is known as the Burr bridge plan. The Harrisburg bridge was commenced in 1812 and completed in October, 1816, at a cost of \$192,138.

Theodore Burr's Letter.

Mr. William A. Kelker, of Harrisburg, communicated to the writer the

following, under date of February 26, 1907:

Mr. S. M. Sener, Librarian, Lancaster County Historical Society:

Dear Sir: In reading over Niles' Weekly Register dated November 18, 1815, I found the enclosed letter, and thinking that it might be of interest (if not of value) to your society I had it copied. Please accept it with my compliments and best wishes for the success of your organization.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM A. KELKER.

February 26, 1907, Harrisburg, Pa.

McCall's Ferry Bridge.

Copy of letter† from Theodore Burr to Reuben Field, bridge-builder, Waterford, New York:

"Harrisburg, Pa., Feb. 26, 1815.

"Dear Sir: I can now inform you, with a considerable degree of satisfaction, that I have at length succeeded in getting up the long arch at McCall's Ferry. This arch is, without doubt, the greatest in the world. Its length, between the abutment and pier, is three hundred and sixty feet, four inches; the chord line of the arch, three hundred and sixty-seven feet. The width of the main part of the bridge is thirty-two feet; the wings of the pier spread eleven feet eight inches on each side, which makes a base of fifty-five feet four inches. At the abutment, the wings spread seventeen feet each, which makes a base of sixty-six feet. The altitude or rise of the arch is thirty-one feet. The arch is double, and the two segments are combined by king-posts seven feet in length between the shoulders, and are united to the arch by lock-work. Between the king-posts are truss-braces and counteracting braces. The

†Copied from Niles' Weekly Register, Baltimore, Md., Vol. 9, page 200, published in 1815.

arch stands firm and remarkably easy, without the least struggling in any part of the work.

"It will be difficult to convey to you, by the description, the process by which we finally succeeded in surmounting the almost unconquerable difficulties opposed to its erection, not only by nature, but by all the elements combined.

"In the first place, we raised it on floats lying in the water, ranged along the shore nearly a quarter of a mile below the abutment. The floats were placed at proper distances, with their ends to the shore, and on each of them were raised two bents or frames, varying in height to correspond with the curve of the arch. This made sixteen bents, on which the grand and enormous structure was raised, amidst tremendous storms and tempests, accompanied with floods and whirls and the bursting of waters. The scene at times was truly terrific. Frequently, in the darkest nights we were under the necessity of going between the floats, and from one to the other, on small timbers, over a depth of one hundred feet of water, in order either to shorten or lengthen out the ropes by which they were fastened, and to brace off or haul in the floats, as the water rose or fell. It took \$1,500 worth of ropes to stay the works against the flood and storms that we often had to contend with; and you must understand that storm and wind are much more frequent and tremendous at this place, than almost any other, owing to the great height of the mountains which closely border the river on each side.

"From the time we commenced till we got the arch on the floats was ten weeks; during which time the water was nearly stationary, but continually either rising or falling. At one time it was twenty feet above common low

water mark; but in general it rose and fell from ten to twelve feet.

"You will now observe that the arch stood length-ways up and down the river, along the shore of and uneven points and projections of rocks, which kept us always in jeopardy, in consequence of the rising and falling of the water, as I before observed. On the 17th of December, we had the whole in readiness to move up to the abutment, and on the same day the anchor-ice began to run a little. The next (which was the day we had fixed upon to move the arch to its place) the ice ran in still greater quantities, and about one o'clock it stopped for the space of about half a mile, and began to crowd the floats. It continued to move for more than one hundred miles above, where the river is from one and a-half to two miles wide; whereas, at this place you will observe it is only six hundred and nine feet in high water and in low water the whole river runs in the space of three hundred and forty-eight feet. In this state it has been sounded by Doctors Preston, Marshall and Bailey, gentlemen interested in the bridge, and ascertained to be one hundred and fifty feet in depth; and it will perhaps not be improper to observe here, that taking a view of the great extent of country through which the Housquehanna runs, the number of great and innumerable smaller streams that empty into it in its course, there is in all probability running in this space of three hundred and forty-eight, and under the long arch, at least fifteen times the quantity of water that passes under the Union Bridge at Waterford.

The ice continued to run during the 18th and 19th and pressed so hard against the floats that it raised up the water ends of some two feet, others three feet, some four and some

none at all; so that the scaffolding began to stand in all directions, the braces breaking and bursting out the spikes and bolts and the arch careening heavy towards the store, touching only here and there upon the timbers which supported it; but as yet it had sustained no injuries. The only chance of saving it now depended on the ice either becoming strong enough to support it, or gradually melting away so as to go off easy, without tearing the whole with it. I determined upon trying it on the ice, and on the 12th we fixed our capstan on the ice, and fastened ropes to it and to the arch to sustain it from falling, and also put some braces between it and the rocks on the shore.

"From this time till Christmas we could do but little, in consequence of a thaw which took all the ice out of the river except about half a mile that first stopped; which we also expected would go, but it did not, soon after the weather became severe and having a mountain of ice upon us, the average height of which, for about a mile above and below us, was ten feet above the surface of the water at the shores. It did not, however, effect our works so much as might have been expected. The outer ends of the floats had settled down about a foot by the thaw; but this hove them up something worse than they were at first. At the same time the whole body of ice moved down, from twenty-five to thirty feet, which bore so hard against the floats, that they pressed so hard against the rocks, that it broke and mashed more than half of them to pieces. Still the arch remained unhurt and the scaffolding stood beyond expectation.

"On the 28th we commenced leveling the ice, in order to take the scaffolding and arch off the floats on to it.

I had 18 men employed at that business and I presume that on an average they were in, up to their arms, forty times each in one day. But it will be necessary to explain to you the nature of the ice here. It is made up of floating ice from one-fourth inch to two inches thick. It forms from fifty to two hundred and fifty miles above the bridge, where the water is not very rapid, but very wide; and in some winters runs constantly, for three or four weeks without stopping. From the head of Turkeyhill falls to within three-fourths of a mile of the bridge, a distance of about fifteen miles, there is almost one continued fall, the bed of the river abounding with rocks that break the ice very fine. The river being so long and wide above, there is an immense quantity of this ice formed, and so very narrow at the bridge, that there it becomes an immense mass from twelve to fifteen feet deep, before it stops. When this takes place, all the ice from above drives beneath into the deep water, until it becomes from sixty to eighty feet deep; and you may, by digging down three feet take a pole sixty feet long, and with the strength of your hands run it down the whole length, and find no termination of what is called the mush ice.

"On the 29th, we began to bridge a space of about fifty feet from the floats, which was soft, in order to move the arch sideways to where the ice was stronger. It took us from the 29th to the 8th of January to prepare one-half of the arch for moving. This was Sunday; and by evening we had eight capstans, with each a double-fold tackle fast to it, and with assistance of about fifty citizens of the vicinity we made a move of four feet.

"On the morning of the 9th, we four-folded all the capstans, except one, and moved the one-half of the

arch off sideways, forty-six feet, on to the runners one hundred and eighty feet long. On the 10th, we fixed the cross-runners (upon which we moved it sideways) on to the runners that extended lengthways with the arch, and confined all tight together. On the 12th, in the forenoon, it rained; in the afternoon we levelled the ice for a road, before it would freeze again. The 13th, we moved the arch seventy-seven feet; the weather soft. 14th, we made some rollers; the weather still soft, but snowing. 15th, had but few hands; moved the arch fifty feet. 16th, we introduced the rollers everywhere, and moved the arch 217 feet in three hours. 17th, made a move upwards of 300 feet. 18th and 19th got up the one-half of the arch.

"We now commenced upon the other half which we fitted and got up in eight days. Now we wheeled to the right and left, one-half of the arch to the abutment, and the other half to the pier; fitted the butts to their places; cut off the scaffold-posts at the bottom some more, some less, from one to twelve inches, so as to bring the whole arch to its perfect height and curve, and then united to centre. On Monday, the 30th, about nine o'clock at night, we had the arch everywhere keyed up, and on Tuesday morning it stood of itself. Along the middle way of the arch the scaffolding had fallen away six or seven inches; but less and less towards the abutment and pier. To have an idea of the cause of this, you must understand, that there is a regular ebbing and flowing in the river in this place, once in twenty-four hours, of from two to four feet, which has a proportionate effect on the ice, causing it to rise and fall from fifteen inches to two feet, which at the same

time is continually working itself down stream, slowly and imperceptibly to the eye.

"On Tuesday morning, as I observed, the arch supported itself. We examined every part of it, drove some keys, and made everything tight as possible. In the afternoon we began to cut away the scaffolding, and got down two-thirds of it before dark; then stopped an hour for refreshment, and before we began again, had two large fires made, on each side, about sixty feet from the abutment or shore. We then set to cutting down the remaining part of the scaffolding, which was completed about half past eight o'clock. The whole now exhibited the grandest spectacle I ever saw. Aided by the light of the fires, we could plainly see the shore, and the arch rising from the abutment and extending itself west out of sight. It was a joyful moment to my brave fellows; and you may well suppose they gave way to the impulse, in loud and repeated hurrahs. The next day was set apart as a day of rejoicing.

"The centre of the arch is sixty-one feet from common low water to the lower, and seventy feet four inches to the upper segment, and fifty-two and sixty-one feet four inches from the surface of the ice when it was put on. During the whole of this struggle, the humane feelings and kind disposition of the inhabitants, for twelve to fourteen miles distance, on both sides of the river, were manifested to a degree that I believe was scarcely ever equalled. They voluntarily assisted from day to day; so that from the 8th of January to the 1st of February, I had of this class from forty to one hundred and twenty men every day; and none ever displayed more zeal, or behaved with more order and decorum, in any service, where the most

exact discipline was rigorously enforced. They came early, stayed till dark, and returned home after night. Some attended every day; whilst others at times would ride day and night to notify and bring on troops. One day we would call on Lancaster county, the next on York, and sometimes on both in the same day, and on the most part we did not want for mer. To move an arch of such an enormous weight, fifty and sixty feet in the air, was no small business; and, had it not been for the friendship of these people, I almost doubt whether I should ever have effected the object.

"What is perhaps remarkable, is the fact, that (although liquor was handed in great abundance) there were but two persons, during the whole time, that were the least intoxicated. And what is still more remarkable, there was but one man that was injured; that was Augustus Stoughton. He fell fifty-four feet, hit on the braces twice, then into the water. He in a few days was again at work; and no other person hurt.

On the whole we were from the 1st of October till the 1st of February, in doing what might have been done in four weeks of steady weather, without floods.

It is a long arch, and you have a long letter; yet it does not explain to you one-half the difficulties we had to encounter, in getting it to its destined place.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,
THEODORE BURR.

Mr. Reuben Fields.

The York Furnace Bridge.

A bridge was constructed across the Susquehanna at York Furnace in 1855. Mr. Jacob Huber, of York Furnace under date of January 30, 1897, wrote to Mr. George Steinman that the bridge in question was completed

in 1855 and that on April 5, 1856, four spans across the river were blown down. Then the contractors, Messrs. Black and Huber, got the old timbers back and rebuilt the bridge again. On February 9, 1857, the ice took it away, just as it was about being completed. The accompanying engraving shows the piers of the old York Furnace bridge. Mr. Huber is evidently mistaken in his date of the destruction of the bridge in 1855, as the Evening Express, of Lancaster, of the date of April 14, 1856, states that "this city and vicinity were visited by a terrific storm.....Four spans of the York Furnace bridge were carried away, leaving nothing but the piers. It was certainly the greatest 'blow' we ever saw."

The piers of the old York Furnace bridge remained up until a few years ago, when they were carried away by the ice freshet. The accompanying picture of the piers is from a negative made by the late William L. Gill, whose "hobby" was landscape scenery, and who has left behind him many views, which, but for him, the present day antiquarian and historian would sadly miss.

Binkley's Stone Bridge.

Binkley's old stone bridge, built by Mr. Binkley in 1798, at a cost of \$17,000, yielded to the pressure of water and ice on the night of April 1, 1857, and the middle arch fell, rendering it impassable.

The Columbia Bridge.

The Columbia bridge was commenced by Mr. Burr in the fall of 1812, and made passable in 1814, and the first injury it ever sustained was on the night of February 9, 1832, when the ice carried away about two-thirds of its length, and more or less injured the remainder. The bridge was



PIERS OF THE OLD YORK FURNACE BRIDGE.

5,690 feet in length, and cost \$232,000. In commenting upon the damage done Hazard says: "The loss is a public one. The great southern and eastern mails were carried on this route, and four stages, two from Philadelphia and two from Baltimore, passed over the bridge daily." The water in the river at that time was 19 feet above low-water mark, its height being higher than the great flood of 1784. An earlier extreme high flood was in 1740.

A Near-at-Home Bridge.

Hazard's Register for October 2, 1830, states; "There is now being built over the Conestoga near Lancaster, a bridge 1,400 feet in length and 23 feet in breadth, standing on two abutments and ten piers. The superstructure is of lattice work, on the principle of Towne's patent, and will contain 250,000 feet of timber. The mason work was done by Mr. Wilton and was commenced in June 1829. The bridge will be passable by Christmas of this year and will cost \$30,000. Another bridge is being erected over the Little Conestoga, near Lancaster, on Mr. Burr's plan. It will be 1,000 feet in length and 40 feet above water surface. Mr. Moore is the contractor." The bridge first above mentioned was destroyed by fire in 1854.

The McCall's Ferry Dam.

The writer cannot close without saying a word in reference to the stupendous construction work now in progress at McCall's Ferry, namely the big dam in course of erection by the McCall's Ferry Water Power Company. The dam is being constructed about half a mile below McCall's Ferry, where the water is only 18 feet deep, whilst between the hills where the bridge stood, according to latest survey by competent engineers, It is 180 feet

deep. The dam is from 32 to 80 feet high and when finished the Susquehanna will have developed in that neighborhood into a magnificent sheet of water ten miles long and one mile wide and immensely deep. Five years have been figured on as the time in which to complete the dam and the estimated cost about \$10,000,000.

It is to be regretted, however, that the completion of this stupendous dam will remove from sight the famous "Indian Steps," "House Rock" and "Pictured Rocks." The latter are two large rocks located in the river near Safe Harbor, the surface of which are covered with a large number of crude carvings, the work of the aboriginal inhabitants of that locality. In 1868 two sets of casts in plaster were made of these carvings by the Linnaean Society, of this city, one set being given to the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, the other set being in the Linnaean's collections at Franklin and Marshall College. Our fellow-member, Mr. D. H. Landis, of Windom, has made a set of negatives of these carvings, and he proposes in the near future to present the society with a set of prints from them.

TITLES TO LANCASTER COUNTY LANDS.

A unique and enviable distinction stands to the honor of Pennsylvania and its founder, as concerns the land titles of our State and the policy of honesty towards the natives generally on the part of the great Penn. That is, that while Penn might have disregarded the rights of the Indians to the land upon which they lived, and have stood legally upon the title which he bought for what was then an extravagant price, from the English sovereign, he always made it a point to buy from these natives their rights and claims, actual and pretended (the latter of which he did in several instances). And, furthermore, he bought a large part of the land several times. When tribes deceived him as to their right to sell, he bought and paid for the lands; and afterwards when the real owners, in the shape of superior tribes, demanded that he buy from them he did so and in no instance that I can find did he insist that what he had erroneously paid under deception, played upon him, should be paid back. We must also remember that the prices paid were not trivial sums, as is commonly supposed, but that many thousands of pounds were paid, in goods and money, as can amply be proved to any one's satisfaction who will take the time to run through the "Votes of Assembly" and foot up the moneys voted from time to time, to pay to Indians their treaty claims and land considerations.

A part of this interesting subject, namely that part which concerns the passing of the lands now constituting Lancaster county from the Indians to the whites, is to be the subject of this paper.

The Earliest Purchase by Swedes.

The earliest "white man's" title to Lancaster county, of which we have any knowledge or record, is that narrated to us by Campanius and Acrelius, the early Swedish historians of Pennsylvania.

The latter tells us that when Peter Minnewit, with his colony, came to the Delaware in 1638 (p. 23), "A purchase of land was immediately made from the Indians, and it was determined that all the land on the western side of the river (Delaware) from Cape Henlopen to Trenton Falls," and "all the country inland, as much as was ceded, should belong to the Swedes forever"—and that "posts were driven into the ground as land marks, which were still seen in their places 60 years afterwards." He says a deed was drawn up written in Dutch, subscribed by mark by the Indians, and that the deed is preserved in Sweden. And page 31 he describes the tract further by saying it is 30 German miles from north to south (which is 90 of our miles, says Reynolds) "and in breadth into the interior.....as much as they desire. "The translator says (p.45 note) this contract was made, according to Campanius, by the Minquas, whom the English called Mingoes, and the French Iroquois, who had subdued the Delawares.

A few years later the Dutch, however, bought these lands from the Delawares, but Acrelius doubts that they signed any deed, because they were in subjection, and not true owners (p. 45).

Later under Gov. Printz, who came in 1642 to Pennsylvania, this Indian grant was marked with more precision, and is described as "stretching from Cape Henlopen to the falls of Delaware and thence westward to the great falls in the river Susquehanna at the mouth of Conewaga creek" (p. 47). These Indians, he says, were the Delawares. Lancaster county was clearly part of this grant. He also says other tribes had an interest in the land, among others the Minquas, who "extended 93 miles into the interior of the country on to the Conestoga and the Susquehanna, where they had a fort, etc." He says the road to that fort was difficult and that the gray stones, morasses, brooks and streams can still be very well seen by those who travel between Christiana (near Newcastle) and Lancaster (p. 49).

Thus the land from the southernmost bounds of Pennsylvania (and indeed farther south than that), as far north as Trenton, and extending westward of that width to the Susquehanna, including all of Lancaster county, was by different deeds and treaties, granted and ceded, between 1638 and 1643, by the Delawares—the Iroquois and the Mingoës, or Minquas, to the Swedes in the first instance, and by a conflicting title also to the Dutch. Acrelius tells us, page 51, that this purchase from these Indians "included their whole country."

There can be no doubt that there was such a purchase in 1640, or about that time, for one hundred years later the Iroquois Chief Canasatego, at the Lancaster treaty, in our old Court House in 1744, said when his attention was called to the purchases of these lands from the Indians, "It is true that about one hundred years ago a German ship came hither and brought

articles such as awls, knives, hatchets, guns and many other things which they gave us.....they recognized our rights to the country and urged us to give them portions of our land that they might enter into a treaty with us and be one people with us (Acr. pp. 50 and 51).

Later, when the tribal relations began to be understood, it was found out that this title by the Indians, was that of subordinate and subjugated tribes only; and in the days when the English came into control of Pennsylvania it was found that the Indian titles bought were not binding upon the dominant or ruling Indian tribes who owned the land which is now our county. Therefore, to prevent Indian wars it had to be bought and treated for again by Penn and those he sent before him.

Indian Grants to William Penn.

When William Penn came to his colony he found that the Indians considered the lands which they sold to the Swedes as having reverted to them again, because the Swedes and Dutch themselves were driven from power by the English, and to the Indians that turn of fortune lost these Swedes and others their titles; then, too, the real Indian owners claimed they had never sold. Thus, Penn was compelled to buy all the land from the natives the same as if they had never sold.

Before Penn's arrival the Susquehanna Indians had parted with their lands in Maryland from the Patuxent River, on the west side of Chesapeake Bay, and the Choptank, on the eastern side, up to the Pennsylvania line, or more properly near the head of the Bay. This was about 1654.¹

¹ Col. Rec., 704.

Penn Begins to Buy Land on Susquehanna.

It seems that Penn at first supposed the petty chiefs about Susquehanna and Conestoga and adjoining parts were severally owners of undivided interests in the lands thereabout, or may be that each was the owner in severalty of the small locality where he was recognized as a king or a chief,—and that none of them were tributary to other more powerful tribes or nations of Indians. At any rate, he began purchasing on that theory.

September 10, 1683, Penn bought from Kekkelappan the half of all his lands between Susquehanna and Delaware, on the Susquehanna side, who promised to sell the other half the next spring at as reasonable rates as the other Indians have been used to sell in this river.²

October 18, 1683, a petty king, Machaloha, owner of the lands (between) Delaware River (and) Chesapeake Bay and up to the falls of the Susquehanna River, sold to William Penn the said lands on the aforementioned river, acknowledging part of the pay, and was to receive the balance of the pay next spring.³

At this point Penn was halted by Gov. Dongan, of New York, in his land dealings with the Indians, as the latter informs us in a letter dated September 18, 1683.⁴ It was now that Penn learned the Indians about Susquehanna, and about Delaware, were tributary to the Five Nations in New York, and that he must get his title from the New York Indians.

Gov. Keith, explaining this in 1720 to the then Governor of New York, says in a letter, "When Governor Penn first settled this country and con-

²1 Pa. Arch., 67.

³1 Pa. Arch., 67.

⁴1 Pa. Arch., 74.

descended to purchase lands from the Indians, when he came to treat with the Indians settled on River Susquehanna, finding that they had accounted themselves a branch of the Mingoes or Five Nations, he prevailed with Col. Dongan, then Governor of New York, to treat with those nations and to purchase their claims on both sides of the Susquehanna, which he did."³

Thus the next step in Lancaster county's title from the Indians was the transfer by the Five Nations and the Susquehannas to the Governor of New York. In a note to Vol. 2, Smith's Laws, p. 111, it is stated that the deed from the Indians to Col. Dongan "is not known to exist." But there is plenty of evidence that the title did pass from the Susquehannas and others to Dongan. James Logan, in 1720, holding a conference with the Indians at the home of John Cartlidge, in Conestoga, where Conestogas, Gana-wese and Shawnese were present, discussed with them how "the Five Nations had long since made over all their right to Susquehanna to the government of New York, and that Penn had purchased that right."⁴

Dongan himself writes to Penn in 1683 of the Indian owners on Susquehanna, "They have all of them agreed to give Susquehanna River to me and this government; which I have under their hands to show for it."⁵

October 16, 1683, John West wrote Penn from New York, saying, "Your affair about the Susquehanna land, I understand, is well-effected, though the people of Albany jealous of their trade much opposed your interest therein."⁶

And October 22, 1683, Dongan himself wrote Penn from New York, "The

³3 Col. Rec., 101.

⁴3 Col. Rec., 97.

⁵1 Pa. Arch., 76.

⁶1 Pa. Arch., 80.

Susquehanna River is given me by the Indians by a second gift, about which you and I shall not fall out."¹

Dongan's Transfer of the Susquehanna's Lands Over to Penn.

For some reason, which I cannot discover, Governor Dongan, after purchasing these Susquehanna lands (which we shall later show included all the country thirty or more miles on each side of the river), kept them about twelve years before selling them over to William Penn.

The confidence between these two men was strained at one time, as appears in a letter from Dongan to Penn, March 17, 1684, in which Dongan says: "I wonder at your way of return for the esteem I have for you.....I feared your coveting your neighbor's land would do you much prejudice."²

However, January 12, 1696, Governor Thomas Dongan leased these Susquehanna lands to Penn "for a thousand years at the rental of one pepper corn annually on the feast day of St. Michael the Archangel, the intent being that Penn may be in actual possession, so as to be able to take a grant or other conveyance of the reversion and inheritance to his heirs and assigns forever." The deed or lease describes the land as being on both sides of the Susquehanna River and the lakes adjacent from the head of the river to the Chesapeake Bay, and all islands, etc., setting forth also that it is the same land which Dongan purchased from the Sennica Susquehanna Indians or any of them."

The next day, January 13, 1696, Dongan gave a deed for the same lands to Penn, reciting that they are the same lands Dongan purchased

¹ Pa. Arch., 81.

² Pa. Arch., 84.

³ Pa. Arch., 121.

from the Indians, and also the same which are in possession of Penn by virtue of the lease of January 12, 1696, for 1,000 years. The consideration or price was one hundred pounds. Thus, January 13, 1696, is the date of the beginning of the Englishman's title to Lancaster county from the Indians.¹²

This title, thus regularly secured, yet left two serious difficulties open: (a) Other tribes and later generations of the original contracting tribes both claimed they still held certain interests which had not been bought by Penn, and (b) the amount of land taken and considered in the deeds and grants—the extent of it—was not definite.

Penn turned his attention to fortifying his title against these two difficulties. He first secured confirmation of the grants.

Confirmatory Grants and Treaties.

On September 13, 1700, Widaagh and Andaggy-junkquagh, the kings of the Susquehanna Indians, and of the river and lands on both sides, made a treaty with Penn, in consideration of a parcel of English goods, and in consideration of Penn's former "much greater cost in purchasing the same, give and grant to Penn all the lands on both sides of the river, and next adjoining it, extending to the utmost confines of the lands which are or formerly were the right of the nation called the Susquehannaugh Indians, by whatever name they were known.....as fully as their ancestors did or could have enjoyed them—and also ratified and confirmed unto William Penn the bargain and sale of the lands made unto Colonel Dongan, now Earl of Limerick, whose deed of sale to Governor Penn

¹² Pa. Arch., 122.

we have seen." Signed for themselves and their nation. This deed is executed and acknowledged, and is recorded at Philadelphia."

On April 23, 1701, a further confirmation of this title was made to Penn by the Indians. On that day a treaty was made between William Penn and Council of one part, and the King of the Susquehanna-Minquas, or Conestogos; Opessah, King of the Shawanese, the Chief of the Ganawese, and the brother of the Emperor of the Onondagoes of the Five Nations, and divers chiefs and subordinates, of the other part, by which, among other things, the Indians ratify and confirm the Dongan title and the deed of September 12, 1700, by the two Susquehanna chiefs. The consideration for this was several parcels of English goods. This treaty is sealed, signed, and delivered in presence of William, Percy, J. LeTort, Maudslayi, James Logan, Indian Harry and others.

While these two instruments seem to be all inclusive we shall see that many subsequent instruments were necessary because of subsequent claims insisted on by the Indians.

The Successive Confirmations of the Land Title by the Indians

The different titles of Indian in the Susquehanna valley were confirmed and with their own confirmation with Dongan and Penn were the completion of the Penn Indian title. The title of the Indians was confirmed by the King of the Five Nations, the King of the Shawanese, the Chief of the Ganawese, and the brother of the Emperor of the Onondagoes of the Five Nations, and divers chiefs and subordinates, of the other part, by which, among other things, the Indians ratify and confirm the Dongan title and the deed of September 12, 1700, by the two Susquehanna chiefs. The consideration for this was several parcels of English goods. This treaty is sealed, signed, and delivered in presence of William, Percy, J. LeTort, Maudslayi, James Logan, Indian Harry and others.

land, except that Gov. Gookin told them that "Gov. Penn was about to settle some people near the Potomac," which implied his right to land at that place. However, some years later James Logan speaking to the Indians about this conference at Conestoga in 1711 says that fully fifty chiefs and other representatives of the Five Nations met the Governor here at Conestoga and that "Dongan's purchase was mentioned to them, and they not only appeared to be fully satisfied therewith, but proceeded in a formal manner.....to confirm all our former treaties with them." Logan may have imagined some of this for the minutes of the treaty and the minutes which the Governor laid before Council, June 23, 1711, are silent as to this (3 Col. Rec. 101 also 2 C. Do. 533).

On 12th of July, 1720, James Logan met the several tribes of Indians of Susquehanna at Conestoga, and Captain Civility, a Conestoga chief, told him that one of the Five Nations, viz., the "Cayugas had at times expressed dissatisfaction at the large settlements on the Susquehanna by the whites, and claimed property or right to those lands." Civility said that all the Indians, however, admitted the sale to Dongan was good (3 Do. 97).

On June 16, 1722, the new Governor of Pennsylvania, Wm. Keith, and his council held a treaty at Conestoga with the Conestogas, Shawanese, and Ganawese Indians, and this claim of the Cayugas was considered (3 Do. 183). At this treaty the Governor said to the Indians, "The last time I was with you at Conestoga you showed me a parchment which you had received from Wm. Penn.....That parchment fully declared your consent to Wm. Penn's purchase and right to the lands on both sides of the Susquehanna" (3 Do. 181). This preser-

yation of the land treaty which these Indians made with Penn is another evidence of the love and veneration they bore him.

About 1719 the King and Chiefs of the Delaware Indians sold to Penn all their lands "between the Delaware and Susquehanna rivers" but ten years later they became dissatisfied and James Logan, showing them their old deed, pacified them (3 Do. 320). Their lands scarcely reached into Lancaster county—except perhaps near the head waters of the Schuylkill.

Coming now again to the Susquehanna lands, in September 1722, Governor Keith and some of his council, by arrangement with the Governor of New York, went to Albany and met the Five Nations, to satisfy them as to their Susquehanna claim. All of the Five Nations were present by representatives, and the result was that the Five Nations made the following declaration: "We here now freely surrender to you all those lands about Conestoga which the Five Nations have claimed, and it is our desire that the same may be settled with Christians, in token whereof we give you this string of wampum" (3 Do. 201).

The Governor said, "Brethren, You know very well that the lands about Conestoga upon the river Susquehanna belong to your old friend and kind brother, Wm. Penn; nevertheless I do here, in his name, kindly accept of the offer and surrender which you have now made to me, because it will put an end to all other claims and disputes if any should be made hereafter" (Do. 202).

But the Five Nations were hard to satisfy; and when satisfied found it profitable to become dissatisfied again. And, therefore, July 3, 1727, we find big chiefs of all the five tribes, but an

especially imposing array of Cayuga chiefs, at Philadelphia, as also chiefs of the Conestogas and Ganawese, and many other Indians from the Five Nations and the Susquehannas (3 Do. 271).

When asked to state their errand, they said that the first Governor of this place, Onash (Penn), when he arrived here sent to them to desire them to sell land to him, that they answered, they would not sell it then; but that they might after a while, and that they were here now to know what the Governor was going to offer for those lands. So they were really here now pretending they never had sold.

Then they proceeded to tell what Penn said when in 1683 he found the Susquehannas were subjugated by the Five Nations. They say he said (at Albany, where he went in 1683, to interest Gov. Dongan) to the Five Nations, "Well, my brethren, you have gained the victory—you have overcome the people and their land is yours. We shall buy them of you. How many commanders are among you? And we told him forty. He said if you will come down to me I will give each of you a suit of clothes such as I wear." They said when Penn was at Conestoga he desired these warriors (Five Nations) to speak to the Susquehanna chiefs about buying land, and as he had no wampum he gave them powder instead.

The Governor, now Patrick Gordon, said what they said was true, but also it was true that forty years ago Col. Dongan bought them out, and that none of the Five Nations ever claimed any land since, until now. And that only five years ago, they met Gov. Keith in council and all their chiefs were present and they confirmed the former grants and absolutely released all the Susquehanna lands. The Gov.

ernor then thanked them for offering to sell the lands if they had not sold them before—and that they lie very near our settlements, but he would not buy now (3 Do. 273). The Indians finally agreed that all below Paxtan were ours, but no settlements should be made above that place. (Do.)

And now again the Delaware Indians reassert title to lands lying between Delaware and Susquehanna at what is now our county, and to quiet this matter a deed was made to Penn by the King of Chiefs of the Delawares September 7, 1732 (1 Arch 344).

But the Five Nations and the half-dozen Lancaster county tribes who were under them were not satisfied, and thus, October 11, 1736, the Kings and Chiefs of the Onondagoes, the Senekaes, Cayoogas, the Oneydoes and the Tuskaroros, for consideration of 500 pounds of powder, 600 pounds lead, 45 guns, 60 stroud water match coats, 100 blankets, 100 duffe coats, 200 yards helf-thick, 100 shirts, 40 hats, 40 pairs of shoes, 40 pairs of stockings, 100 hatchets, 500 knives, 100 houghs, 60 kettles, 100 tobacco tongs, 100 scissors, 500 blades, 120 combs, 2,000 needles, 1,000 flints, 24 looking glasses, 2 pounds of vermillion, 100 tin pots, 25 gallons of rum, 200 pounds of tobacco, 1,000 pipes and 24 dozen garterings—grant bargain, sell, release and confirm to the Penns, in behalf of themselves and of all the Five Nations, "all the said Susquehanna River with the land lying on both sides thereof, to extend eastward as far as the heads of the branches or springs which run into the Susquehanna, and on the west side, to the setting sun," and "from the mouth of the river northward up to the hills called the endless hills, and by the Delaware Indians." And this deed also guaranteed title and quiet possession and promised and coven-

anted to defend the title against any of the Five Nations, "or any other persons claiming or to claim the same by, from or under them, etc." (See I. Arch 494).

On the 25th of the same month these Five Nations, and also the Mohawks—the whole now calling themselves the Six Nations, executed a release, declaring that their intent of the deed of the 11th was to release to the proprietors all their right, claim and pretensions whatever to all lands lying within the bounds of Pennsylvania from the Delaware River westward to the limits of Pennsylvania, and northward to the endless hills and that they would not sell any land to any one but the Penns. (Do. 498).

These deeds include all of what is now Lancaster county, even to the extreme east, for Octoraro itself flows into the Susquehanna.

This quieted Susquehanna titles nearly twenty years—and then the Five Nations stirred up trouble again, though it was not serious this time. However, to set it at rest a treaty was held at Albany, and our Governor and some of the council attended. It was held July 9, 1754 (6 C. R. 124). All that was necessary was to show them the old deed of October 11, 1736, and one of the signers, being yet alive, appeared and said the sale was good and that all the Susquehanna land from the easternmost point of all its branches belonged to the Penns. He said the Penns paid for it three times—to Col. Dongan—to the Susquehanna Indians and to the Six Nations. All claiming tribes present here in 1754 then executed another quit claim. (Do).

There is now no difficulty in arriving at an accurate knowledge of the extent of the territory ceded to us by the Indians—it included the whole Sus-

quehanna valley eastward to the watershed between our river and the Delaware and its branches—that is, the whole of Lancaster county.

**Subordinate Tribes and Their Rights
in These Lands.**

It is to be noticed that the only tribe of Lancaster county Indians that attempted to sell land were the Susquehannas, afterwards called the Conestogoes. The Ganawese and the Shawanese were present at some of the treaties, but they were not there in the capacity of dominant owners, but rather as confirming and acceding tribes and spectators. The Conoys are not considered at all. The Delawares made an attempt to sell some lands, and were severely rebuked by one of the chiefs of the Five Nations.

The confederated tribes of New York and Northwestern Pennsylvania, called by the English the Six Nations, and by the French, who first came into contact with them, as the Iroquois Confederacy, at first consisted of five tribes only, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Senecas, Onondagoes and Cayugas. To these were subsequently, in 1715, admitted the Tuscaroras, a related tribe residing in North Carolina, who were driven out of that State and came North and united their destinies with their kinsmen, the Iroquois Confederacy.

The Susquehanna Indians were the only tribe of our local Indians that were looked upon in an honorable way by the Five Nations, and, indeed, the Five Nations looked with a good deal of pleasure upon many of their acts.

The Shawana or Shawanese Indians came from the southward in 1678, and they were allowed to stay here only on condition that they would submit to the Susquehannas, also called Conestogoes—and, there-

fore, they did not figure in the land purchases. Properly speaking, they had no land—they were tenants at will.

The Ganawese, or Piscataways, in 1705 asked leave to come and settle among the Conestogoes and they were allowed to do so on condition that the latter tribe would be responsible for their behavior. They were a weak, sickly tribe, and came from the Potomac (2 C. R., 191). They had no say in the land titles or land questions in any form.

As to the Conoys, their relation was set forth at a treaty in 1749, at which the Five Nations, or some of them, attended, and also some Conoys—at Philadelphia (5 C. R., 388 and 393). The Conoys claimed their town was not sold to the Penns, but was reserved. The speaker for the Onondagoes said: "As we were coming here the Conoys gave us this string of wampum and put their case in our hands. They told us that their tract on which Conoy Town stood was reserved out of the grant of land between Delaware and Susquehanna, which we sold to the proprietors, on account of those Indians living there, and that when they should quit they were to have money for the tract." The Governor told him he was mistaken; and that the Conoy Indians prevailed with the Six Nations to have them ask the Government to allow them to stay. But the Six Nations told us not to give money for lands to any tributary nations of Indians. So they had no part in the land sales.

It was the same with the Delawares. In 1737 they attempted to interfere in the land sales, and this at once brought Canassatego, one of the Six Nation chiefs, to Philadelphia, who sent for the Delaware chiefs, and

when they appeared he declared to them that they ought to be taken by the hair and shaken; that they knew they were conquered, and were made women, and that the land they tried to sell they had no right to, and he decreed they must move to Shamokin. (2 Smith Laws, 117).

Reservations.

It seems there was one reservation in the sale to the whites, or, more properly, a re-sale to the Red Man. "About 1717 Penn, by some instrument, gave permission for an old Indian, named Johass, and his Indians to live upon a five-hundred-acre tract, called the Indian Town, and the same was allotted to them. About the year 1763 some of old Johass' descendants residing on the tract were killed, and the remainder taken to the work-house at Lancaster." (9 Arch. 49). And, indeed, not over twenty years ago a pretended descendant of Johass claimed the land was still his. A Benjamin Williams, who signed himself the King of the Senecas, from New York, sent a letter to A. R. Witmer, Esq., claiming that tribe is still owner of all Manor township, or nearly all of it, and that Peter Doxtetter, a former claimant, had no rights. The claim made quite a stir in Manor township, for Williams stated that he intended coming on here and putting in his claim; he claimed about 80,000 acres. But the gentleman never appeared.

And this ends our inquiry into "Lancaster County's Land Titles from the Red Men." We do not pretend that the titles of the county rest upon Indian rights, for Penn's grant from England was the best title. Penn's buying from the Indians was a course of justice rather than one of legal necessity.

THE FLAG OF LANCASTER

The Exposition to celebrate the tercentennial founding of Jamestown, Virginia, having called out responses from many Pennsylvania cities, the question of city flags became at once an interesting feature. The fact that a number of them had no municipal flag, our own among the number, at once suggested the advisability of selecting one. The question met with a hearty response in both branches of Council, and a special committee was at once appointed to take the matter into consideration. The committee consisted of Mayor J. P. McCaskey, Dr. S. T. Davis and Mr. John C. Dinan, the presiding officers of Select and Common Councils. The outcome of their deliberations and suggestions resulted in the selection and adoption of the flag shown in the accompanying cut. The explanatory article which goes with it was prepared by Mayor McCaskey, who was the chairman of the committee.

Statement From Mayor McCaskey.

The nation has its flag and its coat of arms; the State its flag and coat of arms; and the city falls into line with its distinctive emblems. Lancaster, we think, is old enough, and has done enough, and has reputation and individuality enough, to justify the adoption of a flag that shall be her own in the sisterhood of cities in State and nation.

An inquiry from Colonel James H. Lambert, executive officer of the Pennsylvania Commission of the Jamestown Exposition, with a letter



LANCASTER CITY'S FLAG.

from Hon. Frank B. McClain, Speaker of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives, and member from the city of Lancaster, first directed our attention to the matter of a municipal flag.

Colonel Lambert wished to dress the front of the Pennsylvania building on the Exposition grounds with flags in variety, national, State and municipal, three by five feet in size, projecting from the windows on staffs securely fastened to the window sills. He found that but few of our cities have such flags. His request has set a number of them to work and the flags will soon be forthcoming.

Lancaster is a historic name of unusual interest, and we did not have far to go for the suggestion of an appropriate design. This fine old name comes down to us from the conquest and occupation of Britain by the Romans, two thousand years ago. "Lancaster," the original noun form of the word, which shows the derivation and meaning at a glance—"the Lan camp" or "the Camp at Lan"—soon changed into the ordinary adjective form, "Lancastria," which was used for hundreds of years, and is the better word, though its meaning is not so promptly evident.

Our first thought, therefore, was to use this old and interesting Latin name, and to adopt with some necessary modification and changes the beautiful coat of arms of our mother-city of England. Mr. F. R. Diffenderfer, who is an authority in these matters, suggested that the devices upon the shield should speak more directly for the county and the State. Accordingly, we put on the plough, the bar of Penn, and the sheaves. Mr. B. C. Atlee suggested that the Conestoga wagon originated in the Conestoga re-

glion, and belongs to Lancaster county as the only one thing that is really "our own." The committee approved, and put the wagon in place of the plough. Mr. S. M. Sener named the proper colors on the bar from the Penn coat of arms, and they were made right. Mr. Fred. P. Mentzer put into artistic form any suggestions made to him, and prepared the final sketch for the Horstman Company. And Mr. G. W. Killian was photographer for the committee.

Color, which is wanting in the above engraving, adds spirit and life to the picture. The body of the flag, as approved by the committee, is a rich blue; the lettering is black; the petals are crimson in light and shade; the top and outline of the shield are gold; the wagon is touched in on a light blue background; the sheaves of wheat are on the same blue ground; and between these two sections of the shield is the black baredged with gold, showing its three silver globes. A natural red rose with its green leaves is thrown under the circle. It was needed and there seemed no better place for it. The possibilities of this design in shading and color effects are a challenge to those who excel in embroidery and fine needlework or have skill in the use of colors with the brush.

The centre presents a white field of circular form, with its legend in old English letters between dotted lines, bosses representing the red rose, and the dates 1730 and 1907, the years when the town was laid out and when the flag was adopted. The minor circle contains "the red rose of Lancaster" with petals much conventionalized, as is the way of artist-folk in things of this kind, two circles of five petals each, with ornate shield resting upon the heart of the rose. This is repro-

duced from the coat of arms of Lancaster, with substitution of the upper petal for the crown, and omission of one or two minor details. Instead of the lilies and the lion on the shield we have therefore very appropriately the Conestoga wagon representing Transportation, the bar and globes which are the distinguishing feature of the Penn coat of arms, and the sheaves of wheat representing Agriculture. The three balls from the Penn arms may suggest the "pawn shop," as some one has said, but they are upon the coat of arms of each of the counties of the State of Delaware, of our neighboring county of Chester, and many other places. William Penn may have thought of them as spheres in ideal form, representing Faith, Hope and Charity or Virtue, Liberty and Independence.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., April 5, 1907.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met statedly to-night (Friday) in their room in the A. Herr Smith Library Building, the President, George Steinman, presiding.

After the call to order, the roll of officers was called and absentees noted.

The minutes being printed in the current pamphlet of Papers and Proceedings, which was present for distribution, their reading was, on motion, dispensed with.

The applications of the following persons for membership having been presented at the March meeting, a motion to elect them was made and carried: Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen Dumont, Mrs. Mary Wolf Dumont, both of Columbia; Mr. Sam Matt Fridy, of Mountville, and Mr. Henry P. Eichler, of Lancaster. The application of Mrs. John R. Kaufman, of Lancaster, for membership was, under the rules, placed on file.

The librarian announced the following donations to the Society: Copy of "The Land of My Dreams," from Herman E. Hoch, the author; several copies of the American Printer, from D. B. Landis; an address on "Wireless Telegraphy," from S. M. Sener, Esq.; report of the Lancaster Board of Health for 1906, from Dr. M. W. Raub; eight old almanacs, from H. B. Vondersmith; pamphlet on Nursery Rhymes in Pennsylvania-German dialect, from the author, John Bear Stoudt; several exchanges and a copy

of Moody and Bridgen's map of Lancaster of 1850, purchased.

The usual vote of thanks was, on motion, extended to all the donors.

A new article to the by-laws was offered, and, under the rules, lies over until the May meeting.

Dr. M. D. Learned, of the University of Pennsylvania, and in charge of the work of collecting Pennsylvania's historical exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition, was present and invited to make an address on the subject of his mission. He set forth that the exhibit to be made was undertaken by the State; that when it reached the Exposition it would be placed in locked cases, and these in turn placed in a building of fire-proof construction and as carefully guarded as human effort rendered possible. He outlined the nature of the exhibits desired. He spoke of the abundant measure of success that has attended his efforts, and he made a special appeal to the citizens of Lancaster county to aid the good cause. Historical documents relating to our Colonial period, as well as to later times, were especially desired, as well as everything else, relics, mementoes and archaeological specimens, that would represent the early history of our State and county. At the conclusion of Dr. Learned's address, a motion was made to permit such articles as the Society owned and were deemed suitable to be taken to Jamestown, the State to receipt for the same through its accredited agents, and to guarantee their safe return. The proposal was sanctioned, and the exhibit will, consequently, be made. Any persons desiring to be represented in the exhibit by any suitable articles may leave them with the Historical Society, to accompany its own exhibit.

The reading of papers being in or-

der, S. M. Sener, Esq., read one on "Some Early Lancaster County Bridges." The one whose erection was described at greatest length was the old bridge over the Susquehanna River at McCall's Ferry in 1814. The manner in which the work was done was minutely shown in a long descriptive letter written by the bridge builder himself, Mr. Burr. A photograph of the pillars of this old bridge as they were to be seen some fifty years ago, made by Gill, a well-remembered local photographer, was shown.

H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., read a long and interesting article on the "Titles to the Lands of Lancaster County," purchased at successive periods from the Indians by William Penn and his heirs. It was shown how troublesome the extinguishment of the Indian claims was. Often they were sold by tribes who were tributary to other tribes, after which the latter also demanded pay. Again and again had lands to be purchased two or three times. On some occasions early sales were totally denied, and only the production of the original documents, signed by the principal chiefs, made them back down from their demands.

The attendance at the meeting was very good, the large parlor being filled with members and visitors. This gratifying attendance is most satisfactory, showing, as it does, the increasing appreciation in which the Society and its work are held by our citizens.

On motion, the Society adjourned.


PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
MAY 3, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

AN EARLY NEWSPAPER.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 5.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.



Gift.
Author.
26 Je 1907

State St.
Ch. 12

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AN EARLY NEWSPAPER

The importance and value of newspapers in the study of local history can not well be overrated. They come next in importance to the original records of State and county. In more recent times they have lost somewhat of their value from the coloring given to public questions as seen through partisan spectacles and the natural tendency to exaggeration on the part of newspaper writers. But their tendency to relate all public occurrences in their minutest details supplies the recorder of past events with an unfailing source of data whose value cannot easily be exaggerated. No historian appreciated the value of newspapers more than Macaulay, whose use of them in the preparation of his history of England was continuous and effective.

The first newspaper published in Lancaster that lived beyond what might be termed the experimental stage was the "Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung," the "New Unpartizan Lancaster Newspaper." It was published in this borough in 1787, and a volume of it is here for inspection by the members of our Society. It was secured some time ago by Mr. A. K. Hostetter, whose property it is. A few more particulars relative to its

To show the crudeness of newspaper illustrations more than a century ago, as well as to present a contrast to the highly artistic as well as ornate illustrations that now appear in every issue of the metropolitan and other journals, the wood cuts that adorned the pages of "The Lancaster Zeitung" have been carefully reproduced. All have been enlarged about one-third.

history, derived from Dr. Seidensticker's "First Century of German Printing," may not be amiss. It was the third German newspaper published in Pennsylvania. The first number was issued on August 7, 1787. The publishers were Steiner, Albrecht and Lahn. Mr. Steiner died on April 18, 1788, after which time the paper was published by the remaining partners, Albrecht and Lahn, until 1790, when the firm changed to Albrecht and Co., who continued the paper under its original name until 1798, when it was changed to the more formidable one of "Der Deutsche Porcupein und Pennsylvanische Anzeigsnachrichten." In 1800 it again changed its name, this time to "Der Americanische Staatsbothe und Lancaster Anzeigs-Nachrichten." In 1801 John Albrecht was the sole publisher, who continued it until 1806, when he died. His sons, George and Peter Albrecht, continued their father's printing business, but the publication of the newspaper then ceased.

Our First Printing Office.

I will be allowed at this point to digress for a few moments in order to state a fact that may not be known to many of our members. It is a noteworthy occurrence that the greatest of all Pennsylvanians, Benjamin Franklin, was the promoter and proprietor of the first printing establishment in the city of Lancaster. His name was not known in the matter at the time, and only came to light a few years ago through the discovery of certain legal documents drawn up at the time. Franklin had been doing much of the printing for the Ephrata community before it procured its own press, and for the other religious sects in the State. Lancaster county was the home of these people. He wished to retain

their patronage, and, not caring to wait until it came to him at Philadelphia, he resolved to go to it. He was, also, no doubt, fearful that the Ephrata Brethren and Christopher Saur would secure the greater portion of it unless he made special efforts to retain what he already had, hence the establishment of an office in this city to do German as well as English printing. James Chattin was sent here by Franklin with a printing outfit in 1751. All the issues of his office so far as known were an almanac. Then Miller & Holland were put in charge. The enterprise does not seem to have been on a paying basis, so in 1753 Franklin sold the entire plant to Holland for £200. Evidently Holland could not pay the bond he had given for the purchase money, and Franklin in 1754 put one William Dunlap in charge. He rented the establishment to the latter from February, 1754, to April, 1757, at the rate of £20 per annum, then ceased.

Those were the days of small things in the newspaper world, as well as in other directions, as this small sheet of four pages, 16x10 inches in size, with three columns on each page, very clearly shows. But yet, within those limited bounds, there is a storehouse of valuable and interesting information that can be made available to the purposes of the historian. I have gone over every page of this early weekly newspaper and have noted some of the things I have found there and now offer them to the Society.

Its Arrangement.

The contents of the newspaper may be briefly stated as being composed first of a department containing either special articles, of more or less general interest, messages and addresses by prominent people under the Na-

tional or State Governments, acts of the Assembly or communications by correspondents. Then comes a department of foreign news. These were copied from foreign newspapers, generally three or four months old. They purported to be the most important happenings abroad, and were dated in almost every important city in Europe—London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, Madrid, Frankfort, Hamburg, Constantinople and many minor places. This foreign news generally occupied about one page of the paper. Then came the department of American or home news, from Boston, Charleston, Albany, New York, Baltimore, Richmond and other important points throughout the new Republic, the concluding place being always reserved for Philadelphia news. One of the peculiarities of the newspapers of Lancaster in those early times was, that hardly any attention whatever was paid to what is to-day the most read department of a paper, the local news. Week after week passed without a single local item appearing in its columns. The local news rarely exceeded one short paragraph. In fact, the paper may be said to be almost destitute of a local department. The deaths of well-known people were generally noted, little else, as a rule.

The Advertisements.

The chief interest in this old newspaper file lies, perhaps, in its advertisements. Even in those early days Lancaster men were good advertisers. The last or fourth page is always filled with advertisements, and pretty generally the last column on the third page also, making very commonly four columns of advertising out of a total of twelve columns; sometimes there were as many as six columns.

Advertisements offering farms for sale in all parts of the county, in other counties and even in Maryland, form a good portion of these advertisements. Sheriff proclamations are also numerous. Lost or stolen cattle or horses are frequently advertised. Patent medicines were even in that distant day an old story. Carl Heinitsch was a persistent advertiser of



CUT ACCOMPANYING A REAL ESTATE SALE.

"Clutton's Wound Balsam" and also of Doctor von Schwieten's Universal Pills, besides many other unfailing specialties. Dr. Johannes Kuhn was also in this field. He notifies the public that he occupies the house in which his father, Dr. Adam Simon Kuhn, lived, where he was ready to look after all the ills that flesh is heir to, and where he sold strengthening mixtures, emetics, lung and chest drops, and many other things, all made in his own laboratory.

The well-known Dr. Albert du Fresne, on August 19, 1789, began running the following advertisement:

"A. DU FRESNE, DOCTOR,
Of the high School of Turin, Master
of Chirurgie of the Faculty of Balenz.

and graduate of medicine in the Faculty of Padua, has the honor to inform his friends that he will shortly be located and can be found in the house on Queen St., lately occupied by Frederick Mann."

Dr. Du Fresne was a doctor of note in those days. There is still standing a brick, round house on North Christian street, on the rear end of the premises now occupied by The New Era Printing Co., which was once occupied, and, no doubt, built by him as a laboratory or dissecting room. Then, as now, there was no lack of medical men in the good old town of Lancaster, to look after the bodily ailments of her citizens.*

Events Military.

Under date of October 25th, 1787, I find the following notice: "Those that are in Arrears for Militia fines are requested to Discharge the same before the 20th day of November next. Delinquents must blame themselves for the disagreeable consequences that must follow.

"JAMES ROSS."

"Lieutenant of Lancaster County."

Those were the good old times, when "Battalion Day" was one of the great epochs of the year. I remember them well, for they were notable events in my boyhood. I have special reasons for remembering them, for in the early forties my grandfather, a veteran of the Revolution, was still living, more than ninety years old. On Battalion Day, Colonel Henry Brimmer, in command of the division

*In 1788 Dr. Albert Du Fresne, with his family, arrived in America, from Switzerland, whither his people had fled from persecution. He was a minister, as well as a doctor. He located at Lancaster, and became a prominent citizen. He was born in 1748 and died in 1823.—Stapleton's Memorials of the Huguenots, p. 56.

in the eastern end of the county, would come to our house early in the morning with the drum corps, and, stepping upon our porch, a number of patriotic airs would be played in honor of the aged veteran.

William Reichenbach, the eminent mathematician, patronized the paper. He offered his services to the public as follows:

"LAND SURVEYING AND DRAFTING

"In all its Branches is performed at a low Price, Honestly and as well Speedily as possible, by me, William Reichenbach, Lancaster, second door below the Markethouse."

The First Douay Bible.

The well-known publisher, Matthew Carey, ran more than a column advertisement through a number of the issues of the paper, containing proposals for the issue of a Douay edition of the Bible, to be printed in a large quarto volume of 984 pages, the price to the subscribers to be "six Spanish milled dollars." The edition was to be 800 copies. This was the first edition of the Douay Bible issued in the United States.

On October 26, 1789, John and William Michael notify the public that they have moved from the Tavern in Queen street, north of the Court House, to the old one formerly kept by Christopher Graser, under the sign of the Conestoga Wagon. But they do not tell us where the Conestoga Wagon was.

In November an Italian "balance master" makes his appearance, Donegani by name, who for two shillings and six pence promised to do wonderful acrobatic and other feats. Dancing on a wire and waving flags at the same time and balancing a sword in his nose while playing some musical instrument were among his very remarkable stunts.

A Disagreeable Feature.

As men and women in those days, as in our own, were given to marrying, so then, as now, there were many troubles in families. There are many cases where husbands notified the public not to sell anything to their wives who had gone away, as they would no longer be responsible for

4 Pfund zur belohnung,



Nachdem des Endbenahmten seine Frau Elisabeth heimlicher weise von ihm gelaufen, und nicht mehr mit ihm hausen will, und unter andern folgende Artikel mit sich genommen und mir entwandt hat, nemlich ein seidener Saun, ein zigener ditto, eine Bettlad, Bettdecken ic. ein duzend zinnerne Teller, ein duzend Köffel, 2 zinnerne Schüsseln, zwey zinnerne Becken, zwey eiserne Häfen, eine Bratpfanne, ein Theekessel, 4 grobe Hemder, 4 feine ditto, drey paar Baumwollene Strümpfe, ein Spiegel 8 Pfund Baumwolle ic. Wer sie auf nimmt so daß der Endbenahmte seine Sachen wieder bekomme soll obige Belohnung haben. Er warnet auch jederman ihr nichts auf seinen Namen zu leihen oder zu borgen und ihr keinen Aufenthalt zu geben, sonst wird er mit solchen nach den Landes-Gesetzen verfahren.

Henrich Bott.
N. B. Sie ist eine grosse Liebhaberin von Mannsleuten.
91893

**FAC-SIMILE ADVERTISEMENT
OF A RUNAWAY WIFE.**

their support. They nearly all read alike, so I will give you a few, as samples of the whole:

"The undersigned hereby notifies the public that his wife, Mrs. Barbara Keller, having left his home without cause and refuses longer to live with him, he will pay no debts she may make, and all are warned not to sell or lend her anything on my account.

"VALENTINE WESTHEFER.
"Cocalico Township, Aug. 31, 1789."

"\$4 Reward."

"Inasmuch as Elizabeth, the wife of the undersigned, has run away from him and has carried off with her the following articles, a silk gown, also a cotton one, a bedstead, bedclothes, a dozen pewter plates, a dozen spoons, two pewter bowls, two tin cups, two iron pots, one breadpan, a teaspoon, 4 coarse shirts, and 4 fine ones, three pairs of woolen stockings, a looking glass, eight pounds of wool and other articles. Whoever arrests her, so that the undersigned can recover his property, shall have the above reward. He also warns all persons not to trust her on his account, neither to lend nor to sell to her nor to harbor her. Anyone doing so will be legally dealt with."

"HENRY BOLT."

This fellow was ungenerous enough to add a postscript to his advertisement, stating that she was very partial to the male sex. But the trouble was not always on the male side of the household, as will be seen by the following advertisement, which appeared September 23, 1789:

"SORROWFUL ANNOUNCEMENT."

"The undersigned hereby makes known that she was driven from her house and home by her wicked and unchristian husband, Rudolph Meyer, miller, of York county, along with eight living children, by his bad ways, drunkenness and unmarital conduct generally, and that wife and children besides being shamefully treated have been threatened with murder. What else may not such a swine carry in his heart? He was, along with 14 other persons in a tavern and so drunk, I hear, that they took him for a simpleton and idiot, and so carried on along with the rest that the story may not be told before God and the world, a sin and a shame, such as would have put heathens to blush. Can a wife live with such a man? I think not. What the wife and children have earned this man has squandered. So much from me, a forsaken wife, and her children through a thoroughly bad husband."

"BARBARA MAYERIN,
"Born Schenkin."

All these runaway wife notices have a picture not more than an inch square inserted, representing a woman standing by herself and looking somewhat forlorn.

A Navigable Susquehanna.

In No. 120, dated December 18, 1789, there is an account, two columns long, of a very largely-attended meeting held at the house of Archibald McAllister, in Paxton township, Dauphin county, on the 19th of the preceding October. These men came from Lancaster, York, Dauphin, Cumberland, Northampton, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties in response to a circular, dated at Lancaster on Sept. 5. James Ewing, of York county, was made the chairman of the convention. The purpose was to consider making the Susquehanna river navigable from the mouth of the Juniata to Wright's Ferry. Committees were appointed to receive subscriptions and use their best endeavors to advance the cause. The delegates present at the convention from Lancaster county were Jasper Yates, Esq., Paul Zantzinger, Alexander Lowrey, Sebastian Graff, Jacob Kling, Joseph Simons, Bartram Galbreath, Emanuel Boyd and Samuel Wright. Jacob King, of Lancaster, was elected treasurer. Various other committees were also appointed. That seems to be all that ever came of it. It was a dream of that time and of later times also. It would have taken as much money to build a ship channel in the Susquehanna from the Juniata to the sea as to build the Panama canal.

Hardware and "Wet Goods."

Under date of November 18, Christopher B. Mayer announces that the firm of Mayer & Steinman, hardware merchants, has been dissolved, and that he will continue the business in his establishment near the Court House, having just received a fresh assortment of all kinds of hardware. In the same issue John Stone an-

nounces that in his new store, near the tavern of Moore & Hegers, on Queen street, he offers a general assortment of cotton and woolen goods, queensware and "Nasse Waaren," literally "wet goods," such as Madeira, Lisbon



ILLUSTRATING A RUNAWAY SERVANT.

and Teneriff wines, Jamaica spirits, New England rum, Hyson, Souchong and Bohea teas and many other articles.

There were bad boys and men in those days, as well as in our own. On November 30, 1789, Dr. Albert Du Fresne, already mentioned, and Josiah Lockert offer \$40 reward to any one who will give information concerning the "evil disposed persons who on the 19th instant, between two and three o'clock in the Morning, broke the Doors and Windows of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the Borough of Lancaster."

And the Schoolmaster Was Here.

The schoolmaster was also abroad in those early days. George Charles Stocke informs the public in October, 1789, that he will open a night school in the College on the 19th, where he "will exert his great abilities in teach-

ing scholars, that will be sent to him, to Read, Write and cypher. He likewise offers his humble services to teach any Gentleman, at his lodging, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, German or French. Terms can be learned by applying to him in the College on the Day mentioned, on which Day the Latin Day School also will be taken up." Later he announces that he will teach not only the dead languages in the forenoon, but to read, write, cypher, and the English and German languages in the afternoon. His charges for Greek, Latin and Hebrew were \$3 per quarter (three months); for German and English ten shillings, French \$2; he to provide the firewood to heat the school rooms. On the same day also appeared the advertisement of Peter Audirac, lately arrived from France. He announces that he will keep a school to teach the French language. In the same advertisement his wife announces to the ladies of Lancaster that she will make habits, caps, chapeau, &c., after all sorts of fashions. He lived at the widow Newman's. Lancaster must have had some reputation as a literary center even at that early period, and earlier still. In the Maryland Journal, of August 20, 1773, published in Baltimore, I found a long advertisement from a Mr. Ratchell, writing master and accountant, who informs the public of his eminent abilities as a teacher. He says that to give still greater weight to his credit as a private tutor, he cannot avoid mentioning, with very great respect, that at Lancaster he has been favored with an attendance of several ladies eminent for literary accomplishments. In appealing to those great and amiable authorities, he considers himself peculiarly honored. their proficiency, though entirely the result of their own happy genius, be

ing such as would give consequence to, and establish the reputation of, the most capital teacher at the first court of Europe. After all this one can't help but wondering who were the "several Ladies eminent for literary accomplishments" in Lancaster in 1773.

As a matter of interest I give the Philadelphia prices for some of the more important articles of grain, etc.:

Flour	\$5.92
Wheat	1.13
Corn53
Oats25
Coffee24
Cotton33
Tea27
West Indian Rum.....	.54

Remedies for the Ills of Life.

The patent medicine man was on hand those distant times even as he is to-day. On April 7, 1790, Tobias Hirte and Jacob Roller, of Front street, Philadelphia, require a full column and a half to set forth the wonderful merits of Dr. Swieten's incomparable pills. Not even Peruna nor Lydia Pinkham's pills are set forth to-day in more glowing terms. They were to be had in Lancaster, Lititz, Ephrata, Readingtown, Allentown, Tulpehocken, Schaefferstown, Lebanon, Myerstown, Donigal, Elizabethtown, Middletown, Harrisburg, Yorktown, Ebbetstown, Macalister, Baltimore and in Virginia. They were at once the most harmless and the most effective medicine ever made.

Hemp must have been very extensively cultivated in this county at that period. There are numerous advertisements offering the highest cash prices for hemp seed. Mathias Slough advertises clean hemp seed for sale at his place, on April 11, 1790.

Thomas Barr announces on May 12, 1790, that in August he will make a trip to Europe. That he will land in Holland, sail up the Rhine, go to Frankfort, Manheim, Strasburg and Switzerland. Persons who desire to send letters or other things to friends and relatives by him can do so. The price for carrying each letter was two shillings and six pence.



ADVERTISING A STRAY COW.

Messrs. Stone and Brownfield announce to the public that they have established a nail factory in the house on King street so long occupied by Ludwig Holtzworth, where all kinds of nails will be made, such as shingle, floor, lath and clapboard, and be sold both at wholesale and retail.

John Dreudorff, of Elizabeth township, informs the public that certain medical articles are lacking in his little home apothecary shop, so that he is unable at the present time to prepare his lung and liver and consumption medicines. He hopes, however, by the middle of the coming month of May he will again be able, with God's help, to attend to the needs of his patients. The latter are told they must come to him personally, or else send him exact descriptions of their maladies. Even then the quack doctor was among them.

Atkinson's Fulling Mill.

The readers of Rupp's History of Lancaster county have, no doubt, like myself, often wondered where Stephen Atkinson's mill stood. Atkinson was the man who built a dam across the Conestoga, which prevented the ascent of shad up that stream. The following throws some light on the whereabouts of this early fulling mill:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Let the Public take Notice that the Fulling Mill formerly Atkinson's, on the Conestoga Creek, half a mile from the Great Road, and about a mile from Lancaster, opposite George Ross's Mill, is now repairing and likely to be ready for Business in a short Time; where People may depend upon having their Cloths carefully dressed according to Orders, in the several Branches of Business belonging to a Fuller, by

"WILLIAM CHAMBERS.

"Lancaster Township,
"9th Day of 10 Month, 1789."

It was on the south bank of the Conestoga, between Reigart's and Graeff's landings.

Slavery, Jewelry and Storms.

On December 9th, 1789, I find a long address to the public by the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery, and assisting free negroes to better their condition. It is signed, B. Franklin, President.

Christopher B. Mayer was a persistent advertiser. He was a hardware merchant, and he informed the public his assortment of iron, anvils, glass, vises, shovels, files, and all other kinds of iron mongery was complete. He also announced in a postscript that the partnership between Mayer & Steinman (of course, not our good-looking President) had been dissolved, and that all the accounts of the old firm would be settled by him.

On April 28, 1790, the advertisement of Peter Getz appeared. He was a gold and silversmith and a jeweler. He informs the public that he learned his trade with David Aird, clock-maker, at Edinburgh. He advertised to do all kinds of gold and silver work, such as necklaces, shoe and knee buckles, chains, seals and keys, either in gold or silver. His place was opposite Slough's tavern.

On March 10, 1790, we have a local notice of a very severe storm that swept over the borough on the previous Sunday evening about eight o'clock, accompanied by hail and snow, and coming from the northwest. It did great damage to barns



STRAY OR STOLEN HORSE AD-
VERTISEMENT.

and fences through the country. In the town, such was the force of the wind that much damage resulted. The iron rod on the new Court House, upholding the weather vane, was bent quite crooked.

On May 19, 1790, a lottery scheme to raise \$8,640, to assist in paying off the debt of the Hebrew congregation in Philadelphia on their house of worship, was advertised. There were 2,160 tickets, at \$4 each. The prizes were taxed 25 per cent.

Obituary Notices.

I have already stated that scarcely any attention was paid to local news. The loss to us of these later times through that neglect is beyond all estimation. A thousand things go into the local columns of a newspaper to-day from which the coming historian will draw his most valuable materials. As an instance of this neglect or indifference to this important field of newspaperdom, as we now consider it, I will give a conspicuous example. On the 17th day of April, 1790, Pennsylvania's most illustrious son and the man whom coming ages will, perhaps, regard as the greatest of all Americans, Benjamin Franklin, died. We all know the death of a distinguished personage at the present time calls out columns of biography in the public press. Even the most insignificant paper will give him a column or more. But what amount of recognition do you suppose the "Lancaster Zeitung" gave to the man who had done more for the Commonwealth than any other, and whose fame was as great throughout Europe as in his own State? You cannot guess it. I will tell you. It appeared in the issue of April 28, eleven days after his death, and consisted of exactly five lines, comprising twenty-seven words, as follows:

"Am Samstag nachts, verliess dieses zeitliches, in 85sten Jahr, Seines Alters, Doctor Benjamin Franklin, von hier Gestern wurde seine Leich auf den Christ-Kirchof zur Erden bestattet."

(Translation: On Saturday night Dr. Benjamin Franklin, of this place, departed from this life, in the 85th year of his age. Yesterday his remains were committed to earth in the burying ground of Christ Church.)

The occurrence could hardly have been told in fewer words had the editor tried to do so. Why, he did better by my own great-grandfather, of

whose death he wrote on September 9th, 1789, in these words:

"Heute vor 8 tagen starb allhier nach einer langen und schmerzhaften Krankheit Herr Michael Diefenderfer in 68 Jahr seines alters, ein alter angesehener einwohner dieser Stadt. Er war ein jartlicher Vater, auf richtiger freund und guter burger."

(Translation: Eight days ago to-day, died in this place, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Michael Diefenderfer,* in the 68th year of his age. He was a tender father, a sincere friend and a good citizen.

*Michael Diefenderfer, son of John Michael, was born near Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, November 14, 1721, and came to Pennsylvania with his father on September 21, 1727. Of his early life, little is known; most probably he remained with his father, who had taken up 200 acres of land at what is now known as the borough of New Holland, in 1734, under warrant No. 727, surveyed by John Taylor, deputy surveyor. On June 19, 1760, Michael himself obtained a patent from the proprietaries for 268 acres of land, which was located at New Holland, then known as Earltown. Part of this tract was laid off into town building lots, and an attempt was made to straighten the main street along which the village was built, at the same time changing the name of the place to "New Design." In 1765 he bought a piece of ground in the city of Lancaster, on the north side of East King street, on which he built an ordinary or inn, which he called the "Leopard," a name by which it has been known to the present day. He kept this inn until his death. He was evidently a man of influence and wealth. He held the office of County Commissioner from 1770 to 1772. He took the oath of allegiance on July 1, 1777. He was a Burgess of Lancaster borough in 1778-79, 1780-81-82 and 1783. When Baron Heinrich Wilhelm Stiegel fell into financial difficulties and his estate of 729 acres of ground in and around Manheim was sold by the Sheriff, on March 30, 1779, Diefenderfer bought the property, which he later sold to William Bausman. In September, 1779, he, in conjunction with John Hubley, Frederick Kuhn and Christian Weitz, bought the estate of Michael Witman, an attainted traitor, innkeeper and farmer, of Co-calico township, for £25,000. Michael Diefenderfer was thrice married. In 1743 he married Eva Barbara Shackin; two sons, Michael and Daniel, and one daughter, Margretta, were the issue of that marriage. His second wife was Elizabeth Rapp, by whom he had offspring, three sons, David (the writer's

He got two lines and nine words more than his illustrious contemporary. I thank the editor for this notice, brief as it is. It is generous in its tenor and has given me the only particulars concerning his death I have ever found.

Quit Rents and Purchase Money.

It will be remembered that when, on the 27th day of November, 1779, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, after a full and careful consideration, passed resolutions annulling the Royal Charter granted to Penn for his province of Pennsylvania, it also granted the Penn heirs a compensation of \$650,000 for their proprietary rights in the unseated and unsurveyed lands they still held in the State. It was a very moderate price to pay for such a lordly domain, but the young Commonwealth was not rich and that amount of money was reckoned a goodly sum at that time. But the young State did more. It allowed the Penns to retain all their private holdings of real estate, their manors, their ground rents and quit rents arising out of their manors, so that they were still the largest landed proprietors in Pennsylvania. It will be remembered that two Manors had been surveyed for Penn within the present limits of this county; Conestoga Manor in 1717-1718, containing 16,000 acres, and Hempfield Manor, in 1720, containing 2,816 acres. At the close of the Revolutionary war John Penn

grandfather), Peter and Samuel. His third wife was Christian Diller, widow of Martin Diller; by her he had three sons, Philip, John George and Ludwig. His descendants are scattered through Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and other States. Michael Dittenderffer died in Lancaster on September 3, 1789, and was buried in the graveyard attached to the First Reformed Church, in this city, to which he left a legacy of £15.

sold to Dr. Parish, who was his agent, the 3,000 acres in Conestoga Manor that were still unsold. But as much of the lands in these two Manors had been sold on quit rents and these were, of course, collected after the Revolutionary War, just as they had been before that event. The following interesting notice bears on that event:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"Whereas sundry Persons in Arrears for Quit Rent and Purchase Monies to the late Proprietaries, on the Manors, or Teuthes in Lancaster County, when I was at Lancaster in February last, appointed this month to make Payment in Philadelphia, as being more convenient to them.

"This is to give Notice that Mr. Lucius Carter, my Assistant, having business of Messrs. Penn to transact in Cumberland County, will on his return to Philadelphia about the middle of June next, attend at the house of Matthias Slough, in Lancaster, for the purpose of receiving the remaining Arrears, and all Persons who have not yet paid, are desired there to attend, and make an End of this Business.

"ANTHONY BUTLER,
"Attorney" to John Penn, Junr., and
John Penn, Esquires.
"Philadelphia, May 15, 1790."

NOTES AND QUERIES

There is a wide field for a series of "Notes and Queries" in this locality. There is much valuable unpublished matter in this and other localities that should be preserved. It is believed that this can be called from its hiding places and permanently preserved. To this end, the co-operation of all persons, whether members of the Society or not, is earnestly solicited. By a generous response to this invitation now made, such a series as the one undertaken can be made productive of much good—can place upon record much material of the greatest value to the historian, the genealogist and the biographer. No one need be deterred from making such contributions under the idea that what they have is unimportant or of trifling value. Of course, not everything is suitable, but a liberal discretion will be exercised in order to make the scheme as effective as possible.

Matter intended for these "Notes and Queries" should be sent to the Secretary of the Historical Society. Whether used or not, if requested the originals will be returned to the senders. Copies can be forwarded instead of originals, if that course is preferred.

It may be added that any statements made by writers in this department are not necessarily endorsed by the Society, but must be taken as the expression of the writers themselves. Every article or communication must be judged upon its own merits.

**An Unpublished Order by Governor
Denny.**

William Denny was Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania from August, 1756, to October, 1759, when he returned to England and lived in retirement until his death, a few years later. He was an able, conscientious Governor, but his administration was embittered by the antagonism of the Assembly, which persisted in refusing to grant supplies and persisted in taxing the estates of the proprietaries. He was in Lancaster from May 17, 1757, until May 21, 1757, as eight official letters and documents dated in this place testify.

The following public document is of a local character, and does not appear with his other official papers, as published in the second volume of the Fifth Series of State Archives. The document was evidently never among the public papers at Harrisburg. It was found among the papers of Col. Joseph Shippen, and is now published for the first time.

Pennsylvania, ss.:

The Honourable William Denny, Esq.,
Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, onto Each of Them Greeting.

Whereas, Brigadier General Forbes has, by Letter acquainted me, that he has contracted with Mr. James Coultas, of the City of Philadelphia, for the Supply of a large Quantity of Flour for the Use of the Army under his command, and desires I will issue my Order to the Justices of the Peace for the County of Lancaster, that Wagons, with able Drivers and Horses, may, if they cannot be got otherwise, be im-

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pressed for that Service—You are hereby ordered and directed to issue your Warrant or Warrants to any Constable or Constables of your County, to impress as many wagons, with able Horses and Drivers as shall be wanted for that Purpose, on Application being made to you by the said Mr. Coultas, or any of the Persons employed by him in the Purchase of the said Flower in your County—Hereof fail not.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia the Twenty-First Day of July, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Eight.

Signed: WILLIAM DENNY

On the back of this official paper appears the following endorsement:

To the Justices of the County of Lancaster:

I having agreed with Samuel Scot Sebastian Graeff and other Millers of your County for the Supplying His Excellency General Forbes with a quantity of Flower to be Delivered at Carlisle this is to Desire you'll give your assistance agreeable to the Act of Assembly of this Province in Providing Waggons for that Purpose.

JAMES COULTAS.

James Coultas was commissioned Sheriff of Philadelphia county on October 4, 1755, and held that office until October 25, 1758. D.

Where Was It?

In the year 1820—and doubtless earlier and later—there was a small town or hamlet in Lancaster county known as Ragtown. Does any reader of Notes and Queries know where it was located, and by what name the place is known at the present day?

D.

Some years ago there was found among some of the official papers of Massachusetts the original manuscript of this extraordinary letter, and it is now in the Massachusetts Historical Society. A newspaper clipping or copy of it is pasted in the copy of "Janney's Life of Penn," in the Pennsylvania Historical Society's library, at Philadelphia:

"Sept. 15, 1682.

"Ye Aged and Beloved Mr. John Higginson:

"There be now at sea a ship (for our friend Mr. Esaias Holcroft of London did advise me by ye last week packet that it would sail some time in August) called ye Welcome, with R. Greenaway master, which has aboard an hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with W. Penne, who is ye chief scampe, at ye hedde of them. Ye general court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxett of ye Brig Porpoise to waylaye ye said Welcome slylie, as near ye coast of Codde as may be, and make captive ye said Penne, and his ungodly crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soyle of this new country with the heathen worship of these people. Much spoyle can be made by selling ye whole lot to Barbadoes where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar, and we shall not only do ye Lord greate service by punishing ye wicked, but we shall make great gayne for his ministers and people. Master Huxett feels hopeful, and I will set down the news he brings when his shippe comes backe.

"Yours in ye bowels of Christ,

"COTTON MATHER."

E.

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Patriotism of the Ladies.

From the Lancaster Journal of Friday,
February 3, 1809.

Lancaster, which could always justly boast of its amiable and industrious fair, acquires new "honour" from their exertions at the present period of national calamity. In promoting domestic manufactories at this awful crisis (evidently the impending war with Great Britain), in the public sentiment, the ladies of Lancaster justly deserve the smiles of the patriot and the applause of their country. More flax and cotton have already been spun in this borough than ever was known in a season. Some of the linen is equal in firmness, and far superior in quality, to the Irish Holland, which sells in the stores at nine or ten shillings a yard. Spinning parties have become fashionable in some of the higher circles and rank, fortune, youth and beauty receive additional lustre from the "twirling of a distaff." C.

From the Lancaster Journal of Friday,
June 30, 1809.

DIED.—On Thursday a. m., the 8th inst., "Thomas Paine, author of 'The Crisis,' 'Rights of Man,' &c. Mr. Paine had a desire to be interred in the Quaker burying ground, and some days previous to his demise had an interview with some Quaker gentlemen on the subject, but, as he declined a renunciation of his deistical opinions, his anxious wishes were not complied with. He was yesterday interred at New Rochelle, West Chester county; perhaps on his farm. I am unacquainted with his age, but he had lived long, done some good and much harm."

NEW YORK CITIZEN.

C.

Thomas Paine was born at Thetford, in Norfolk, England, on January 29, 1737, and died, as above stated, on June 8, 1809, in his seventy-third year. In 1819 his remains were disinterred and taken to England by his friend, William Cobbett, author of an English grammar, and whose career in this country and Europe was as erratic and varied as that of Paine himself.

D.

DIED.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Friday, May, 12, 1809—Died at Spring Grove Forge, the seat of Cyrus Jacobs, Esq., in Lancaster county, on the 1st of May, Mr. James Old, aged 79 years, a very respectable inhabitant of this county. (Was this the iron-master?)

MARRIED.

From the Lancaster Journal.

Friday, May 26, 1809—On Saturday, the 6th inst., Mr. John Lightner, to Miss Rebecca Hopkins, daughter of John Hopkins, Esq., all of Pequea.

Saturday, April 28, 1810—A short time since, by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Mr. Jas. Galbraith, to Miss Lucetta Work, both of Donegal township, Lancaster county.

June 16, 1809—On Saturday evening last by the Rev. Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Joseph Glendinin, to Miss Elizabeth Slough, daughter of Col. Matthias Slough.

March 15, 1811—At Shepherdstown, Va., on Thursday, February 28, by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, Mr. John Whitehall, of Donegal, Lancaster county, to Miss Elizabeth Cameron, daughter of Mr. Wm. Cameron, formerly of said place.

How We Might Have Robbed Plymouth Rock of Its Glory.

In Haz. Ann. P. 7 we find, "The directors of the Company trading to New Netherlands, represent (in 1620) that there is residing at Leyden an English preacher, well versed in the Dutch language and who is inclined to go there to live (viz. to Netherlands in America) and that 400 families would go with him from Holland, as well as England. . . . and they also express their belief that England is disposed to colonize those lands and they ask that two ships of war be sent to secure the lands to the Holland government, and that the English preacher Robinson and his party be taken under Dutch protection. The States General deliberated until Apr. 11 and rejected the prayer. "About three months later (Jul. 1620) some of the associates of Rev. Robinson, the same English preacher alluded to, embarked at Delft Haven, in the May-flower, arrived after some time at Plymouth and laid the foundation of that colony."

As to Pennsylvania, the thought arises, whether or not if the Holland States General had furnished the vessels that Robinson and his party prayed for, would they have come to the Delaware River or not, as Netherlands in America included not only the lands on the "North River" (Hudson) but those of "South River" (Delaware) also. And might we have not been the Bostonian center of America, with the Whittiers and the whole school of great American poets? Small events sometimes do make great subsequent history. But the beautiful love which Massachusetts and her religionists bore to our famous founder Penn will be shown in the next "Note."

E.

Tables of distances between Philadelphia and Lancaster, and names of ordinaries or taverns along the route:

PHILADELPHIA TO	Distance apart.....	Distance from Philadelphia.....
Schuylkill	2	..
Black Horse	4	6
Prince of Wales.....	4	10
Buch	1	11
Sorrel Horse	1	12
Plough	1	13
Unicorn	3	16
Blue Bare	4	20
Admiral Warren	3	23
White Horse	3	26
Downing's	7	33
The Ship	2	35
The Waggon	6	41
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Langdon Cheves.

The following inscription from the tall marble shaft in the Magnolia Cemetery, at Charleston, South Carolina, fitly supplements the article on Langdon Cheves read before the Lancaster County Historical Society at the meeting held on February 1, 1907. It was copied by George Steinman, Esq.:

LANGDON CHEVES
Was born on the 17th of September, 1776, and died on the 26th of July, 1857.

SO STRONG—SO PURE,
SO WISE.
HIS COUNTRY NEEDED,
BUT DEATH CLAIMED HIM.
LANGDON CHEVES.

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Husband and Father.
Kind and affectionate. True Friend
Just and generous to all.
With duty ever his great word of
action.

WISDOM OF JUDGMENT,
INDOMITABLE WILL,
UNFLAGGING ENERGY OF EXECU-
TION, AND PURITY OF PUR-
POSE WITHOUT BOLT,
COMBINED TO MAKE THE PATRIOT,
STATESMAN AND MODEL MAN.

The executors of the will of Stephen Atkinson, 2nd, were Christian Ware and Thomas Halliday. They sold the mill, dam, etc., at public auction to Thomas Douglas, who bid £1,275 for the property, being the highest bidder. The deed is dated March 7, 1769; acknowledged, March 6, 1770; recorded, May 29, 1770. Book N. P. 175, the same property was mortgaged by Thomas Halliday to Christian Ware for £729. June 7, 1775, Book N. P. 175, this property was sold at Sheriff's sale and sold to Jane Atkinson, widow of Stephen, for £1,005, she being the highest bidder. Sale recorded, May 1, 1795. Book T. P. 44, records the sale of this mill by Jane Atkinson, to Margaret, widow of Matthew Atkinson, for £150. Mill and lands adjoining lands of Jacob Landis, Ulrich Lowry and William Hughes, and east by Conestoga Creek. R.

Minutes of the May Meeting.

Lancaster, Pa., May 3, 1907.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its usual monthly meeting to-night (Friday) at its rooms, in the A. Herr Smith Library building, President Steinman in the chair.

The call to order was followed by a roll-call of the officers. The minutes of the April meeting having been printed in the usual Papers and Proceedings, and these being in the hands of all the members present, their reading was, on motion, dispensed with.

The election of members being in order, the name of Mrs. John R. Kauffman was presented as having been proposed at the last meeting, when, on motion, she was elected by a unanimous vote.

Under the head of new business the amendment to the by-laws, offered at the April meeting, was again read by the Secretary, when, on motion, it was adopted.

The amendment reads as follows.

"All papers prepared for, or read before this Society, shall become the property of the Society, to be disposed of as it shall direct, and no copies shall be otherwise disposed of by the writers of the same, unless by special permission."

The Librarian read the following list of donations made to the Society during the month and of the exchanges received from kindred organizations during the month:

Among the donations to the library and museum were copies of the Expedition to the Dead Sea, the Mexican War, A Defense of the American

Policy, and First Impressions of England, from Mrs. Annie E. King; the iron handle latch from the George Ross house and a copy of the catalogue of the Appleton coin collection, from C. T. Steigerwalt; photograph of tablet in Trinity Church wall to the memory of Adam Simon Kuhn, from S. M. Sener; Philadelphia Gazette for December 27, 1797, and two Continental notes, from Miss Sarah Boude Whitehill; plaster casts of Gall and Spurgheim, from Miss A. L. Kerfoot; set of local historical post cards from D. B. Landis; Barnes' City Directory for 1877, from A. K. Hostetter; old deed from Miss M. B. Clark's report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for 1906, and exchanges from German American Annals, Catholic Researches, Ryerson Public Library, Annals of Iowa, N. Y., Public Library, and Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography. Mr. and Mrs. Howard B. Bair donated an old Bible and an old book on London, Eng. The thanks of the Society were voted to all these generous donors for their gifts.

Under the head of new business, Mr. Darmstaetter said that, as he supposed the Society would as usual hold its annual summer outing, and as only one more meeting would be held until fall, he thought steps should be taken now to carry out the proposed affair. He suggested the naming of a committee to consider the matter, and present its suggestions to the Society for its approval at the June meeting. The scheme was approved and the President named the following committee to carry out the wishes of the Society: J. Darmstaetter, Dr. M. B. Weidler, A. K. Hostetter, H. Frank Eshleman, Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. Du Bois Rohrer and Mrs. M. N. Robinson.

The paper of the evening was prepared by the Secretary and was read by S. M. Sener, Esq. The title was, "An Early Lancaster Newspaper." It dealt with the first newspaper published in this city that passed the experimental stage, The Neue Unpartheyische Lancaster Zeitung, the first number of which was issued on August 7, 1787, by Messrs. Stimer, Albrecht & Lahn. Under various names it was published until 1806, when it went out of existence. The paper gave, with considerable detail, some idea of the character of the newspaper and its contents, directing attention more especially to the advertising columns, wherein nearly all the local news the paper contained was to be found. As much valuable material is buried in this old publication, it being the only public record of events in this city at the time of its publication, its historical value was fully set forth.

A lengthy series of discussions followed, which called out the statement recently made that during the Civil War the stone that marked the spot of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, had been shipped to Lancaster and deposited in the Lancaster Athaeneum. As there is no evidence here of any such occurrence, the story was discredited.

The Librarian reported having, in accordance with the consent of the Society, sent about twenty-five articles out of its collections to be exhibited at the Jamestown Exposition. A very considerable number of photographs, books, relics and other articles were also contributed to the same end by different members of the Society, so that our city and county will be fairly well represented at the Exposition.

Attention was also drawn to the sale of John Baer's Sons' book store, for nearly a century a prominent

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feature of this city. Many books of rarity and value were found during the dispersion of the collection, and many members congratulated themselves on their finds.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned. The attendance, as usual, was large, the parlor being filled with members and their friends, an indication of the increasing interest taken in the Society.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

JUNE 7, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

FAIREST LAND OF LANCASTER.
THE SCOTCH-IRISH.
SOCIETY'S MIDSUMMER OUTING.
MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 6.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.

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The Society
X-26-193

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HOMES OF OUR FATHERS

PRELUDE.

What I am about to read you will be to tell and show what a community of honest and intelligent people can do, and what the First Settlers of Lancaster county did within the first half-century of their possession of the county.

Although being made up of six different nationalities, speaking five different languages, and belonging to nine different religious denominations, yet, by their industrious habits, peaceful and neighborly dispositions towards each other, while enjoying their civil and religious liberty and freedom to worship, each according to their own faith and custom, they changed a forest, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts, to a peaceful, civilized, lovely "Garden Spot" of rich farms and happy homes, without any strife among themselves or disturbances or hindrances to the government and rules of Penn, the proprietor under whom they lived.

S. P. E.

In seventeen hundred and fifty-four,
May be a few years less or more,
In bluestone house with oaken floor,
Projecting eaves and divided door,
Deep set windows, through which the
light
Falls on a maiden fair and bright,
A brown-eyed maid, who sits and sings,
Thus to her tuneful zither's strings.

FAIREST LAND OF LANCASTER.

Fairest land of Lancaster,
With milk and honey blest,
Within thy peaceful borders
The troubled soul finds rest.
Here all the Church's children
Can gather undismayed,
And sing their songs of Zion,
With none to make afraid.

Oh, bright and blooming garden!
Fit home for exiled men,
A refuge for the sorely pressed,
Thou happy Land of Penn.
Thy swords are turned to plowshares,
To pruning hooks, thy spears,
And smiles of peaceful industry
For bonds and stripes and tears.

Rich forest land of Tannawa!
By green hills girded 'round,
No war-whoop frights thy feeding
flocks,
No drum, no martial sound,
No warder guards thy outer pass,
The word of trust once spoken,
By Quaker Friend to Forest King,
Keeps friendship's chain unbroken.

Where down to Susquehanna
Conestoga rolls its tide,
Where Indian wigwam lingers
By winding Pequea's side,
Is heard the whetting of the scythes,
The songs of youth and maiden,
Home returning harvesters,
With wagons heavy laden.

The soldiers and the fighting men
Have gone beyond the mountain,
The emigrant has built his home
Beside the flowing fountain,
The Lark pipes in the meadow,
The Quail calls from the hill,
And down below the rushes grow,
The ever restless waters flow,
And turn the busy mill.

The charcoal furnaces light up,
At night, the hills and gorges,
And wooded valleys echo with
The hammering of the forges.
Forest and stream still yield such game
As hunters might call fine,
Some game is left for rifle shots,
Some fish for rod and line.

High in the elm the Orioles hang,
Their nest far out of reach,

Rocked by the winds, it sways and
 swings,
An airy cradle, woven of strings,
 Stolen from the houseyard bleach.
The red Thrush chants his morning
 song
 From top of neighboring tree,
The Swallow rears beneath the thatch
 Her young from danger free.

The Phoebe birds build in the wall,
 The kitchen door above,
And from the quiet orchard comes
 The cooing of the Dove.
The Robin carols cheerfully
 Of cherries getting ripe,
The Blackbird flutes his single note,
 Mellow as a chestnut pipe.

The housewife airs her linens in
 The pleasant days of June,
And calls from field the laborers
 With dinner horn at noon.
The dinner horn! The dinner horn!
 No sound so sweet as when
Its echoing notes come floating to
 The ears of hungry men.

Oh, Land where thrift and plenty
 Reward our homely toil,
Thy fields are plowed by freemen,
 No bond men till thy soil,
The woodman freely swings his axe
 Till forest trees lie low,
The weaver flings through busy loom
 His shuttle to and fro.

The blacksmith shapes the glowing
 iron,
 To the anvil's ringing sound,
The cooper plays a brisk tat-too,
 As he hoops the barrels round,
The farmer's barn is filled with grain,
 His cribs with corn run o'er,
His flails beat time in measur'd rhyme,
 Upon the threshing floor.

Near close of day—in milkmaid's hour—
 Is heard the farm boy's call,
And lowing cows come trooping home,
 Each to her accustomed stall.
And thus from early morning light,
 Until the set of sun,
Through each succeeding labor day,
 The busy work goes on.
When all can earn enough to live,
 Besides some thing to keep,
Add dignity to honest toil,
 And sound repose to sleep.

When twilight deepens into night,
And darkness veils the earth,
When members of the household are
All gathered 'round the hearth,
Then father, in a voice subdued,
With grave and reverent look,
How God has dealt with men of old
Reads from the sacred book.

Reads how the Lord smote Egypt,
And passed the Hebrew by,
How Esther saved her people,
And Haman was hanged high,
How princes were put from their
 thrones,
The lowly given high stations,
And that the path of history,
Is strewn with wrecks of nations.

While, like the fabled Sisters,
His daughters sit and spin,
Mingled threads of flax and love,
And think it is no sin.
'Twas thus our frugal mothers spun,
To clothe their sons, whom fate
Has destin'd both to speed the plow
And rule the infant State.

Close by the fire's flickering light,
The boys, who worked out late,
With problems in arithmetic
Now wrestle on the slate.
The chapter read, the boys report
Their work being done as told,
The horses bedded, cows tied up,
And lambs all safe in fold.

The youngest born, with scarcely yet
Four summers on her head,
Climbs drowsily to mother's arms,
To be carried off to bed.
The mother stays for parting word
Before she doth retire,
Instructs the girls for next day's work,
And to carefully cover the fire.

"Fire," she says, "will serve us best
When safely kept and bound,
Like passions in the human breast
Unchained becomes a fearful guest,
And spreads red ruin 'round."
The father rules the household well,
In his wise, but sterner, way,
The mother with a gentler hand
Doth teach them to obey.

Oh, Mother Love, thou sacred flame,
That from Heaven's high altar came,
To cheer us here below.

Thou sanctify both house and home,
 From cradle's side to mouth of tomb,
 In thought with us where'er we roam,
 'Mid joy or sorrow, grief and pain,
 Unchang'd, unchanging, still the same,
 No scaffold high, no deed of shame,
 Can quench thy constant glow,
 When hope is lost and life has fled,
 Stays Rizpah like to guard thy dead.

Where love and kindness govern
 The fireside's cheerful blaze,
 The tired, homeless wanderer,
 Will also find a place.
 Receive his bowl of supper warm,
 With mug of home-made cider,
 That cheers the heart, unties the
 tongue,
 And makes his face look brighter.
 Then as his limbs begin to feel
 The fire's enlivening glow,
 He entertains his listeners
 With tales of the long ago.

Of brave deeds done among the Alps,
 Where snowy summits shine,
 Old stories brought from Swabia land,
 And legends of the Rhine.
 Of Erlen Spiegel—sage and fool—
 Who laughed away dull cares.
 Of Faust, leagued with the Evil One,
 And men turned into bears.
 Of children lost in forests deep,
 Brave knights to rescue riding.
 Of Red-beard King, fast bound in sleep,
 His waking hours abiding,
 Of treasures in enchanted mines,
 By gnomes and goblins guarded,
 And castles haunted by footsteps,
 Of those long since departed;
 He tells of cruel huntsman,
 Who rode with all his train,
 O'er the gardens of the poor
 And farmer's fields of grain,
 Who, punished for his wickedness,
 Now hunts through midnight sky,
 When, with clamor of hound and horn,
 His chase is heard going by.
 And now the tale is pitiful,
 And then with laughter gay,
 'Till one by one the spin wheels stop,
 And the slates are laid away.
 And now his voice is low and sad,
 And now 'tis full of scorn,
 Then, with his hands held trumpet-like,
 He sounds the hunting horn.

* * * * *

Ye Mothers, call your children
Around your evening fires,
Relate to them the story of
The sufferings of your sires.
Tell of their weary wanderings,
With bruised and bleeding feet,
Through countries wasted, cities sacked,
And desolated street.
Remind them how, for conscience sake,
They bore oppression dire,
In Zurich's gloomy dungeons,
By Antwerp's stakes of fire,
And how from bloody scaffolds,
And prisons dark and lone,
Their cry went for deliverance,
Up to the Great White Throne.
And how the good Lord answered,
Not in the rushing blast,
Not in the earthquake's thunder,
That by the Prophet passed,
Nor in the all-consuming flame
That fell from Heaven above,
But only in the still, small voice
That spoke of peace and love.
The voice that spoke to erring men,
'Gainst warring with each other,
Who in the name of the Prince of
Peace,
Were slaying one another.
The voice that called your fathers,
To set their people free,
And guide them safe o'er ocean wave,
To homes beyond the sea.

Ye children of the martyr band,
Who driven from their fatherland,
To escape the tyrant's ire,
Come Huguenot and Palatine,
Come, Switzers, from your mountains
fled,
Come, ye who by the Rhine have met,
And where brave Holland's dikes are
set,
Whose fathers stood on Lutzen's field,
Nor Sempach's bloody heights would
yield,
Where Latimer and Ridley died,
Come Covenanters, sorely tried,
All join the tuneful choir.
Your hymns of praise and anthems
sing,
Now let the glad hosannas ring,
From all your sons and daughters,
Your Ruths among the harvest fields,
Your Miriams by your waters,
All glory to our Heavenly King.
From whom all glories are,

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And blessings on our Quaker Friend,
The Spirit's chosen instrument,
To bring our troubles to an end
And sheath the sword of war;
The friend who gave that priceless
thing
Intended for mankind.
Witheld by priest and early king,
The Freedom of the Mind.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH

The province of Pennsylvania was early attractive to emigrants from other countries. It was recommended by its free government, by the character of its fundamental laws, fertile soil, salubrious and temperate climate, its adaptation to a rural population, with advantages for trade, commerce and manufactures.

These emigrants were from various parts of Europe. They were not homogeneous, but were diversified by their origin, religious principles, habits and language. This diversity, arising from their different nationalities, divided them into three distinctly marked classes, whose separation was maintained unbroken for many generations, and is not yet effaced.

It is a singular fact that the white races in Pennsylvania are remarkably unmixed, and retain their original character beyond that of any State in the Union. These distinctly marked races are the English, the German and the Scotch and Scotch-Irish. Emigrants from other countries contributed to swell the population. Among the choicest of the early settlers were the Swedes, the Welsh, the Huguenots, the Hollanders and the Swiss; but their numbers were small compared with those of the races I have just mentioned, and their peculiar characteristics, through admixture with the people of other nationalities, and the mellowing influence of time, are scarcely recognizable.

The associates and followers of

Penn, known as Friends or Quakers, who were mainly of English descent, were amongst the first emigrants, and settled chiefly in Philadelphia and the country near it, embracing what is now Delaware county, the eastern and central portions of Chester county, and the southern parts of Bucks and Montgomery counties. They were an orderly, industrious and law abiding people, cultivating peace with all men.

The Germans, who came in large numbers, were of different denominations of Christians, principally Lutheran and German Reformed, with some Mennonites, Dunkards, Moravians, Amish and others. They were orderly, industrious and frugal farmers, peaceful and honest in their relations and dealings; a people that emphatically minded their own business, and made continual accessions to their wealth.

The third race—with which we are more immediately concerned—were the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, who constituted a considerable portion of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and from whom the greater portion of the audience before me are descended. It may not be inappropriate before proceeding further to refer briefly to the history of this race previous to their emigration to our shores, and I do this the more readily inasmuch as I have found in my intercourse with the people that, beyond the fact that they came principally from the north of Ireland, little seems to be known of them; and this ignorance is common, even among their descendants.

During the Irish rebellions in the reign of Elizabeth, the province of Ulster, embracing the northern counties of Ireland, was reduced to the lowest extremity of poverty and wretchedness; and its moral and religious state was scarcely less deplorable than its

civil. Soon after the accession of James I., his quarrels with the Roman Catholics of that province led to a conspiracy against the British authority. O'Neill and O'Donnell, two Irish lords, who had been created earls by the English government—the former the Earl of Tyrone, and the latter the Earl of Tyrconnel—arranged a plot against the government. Its detection led these chief conspirators to fly the country, leaving their extensive estates—about 500,000 acres—at the mercy of the king, who only wanted a pretext for taking possession. A second insurrection soon gave occasion for another large forfeiture, and nearly six entire counties in the province of Ulster were confiscated and subjected to the disposal of the crown. But it was a territory which showed the effects of a long series of lawless disturbances. It was almost depopulated, its resources wasted, and the cultivation of the soil in a great measure abandoned. The state of society—such as existed—was in keeping with the physical aspect of the country.

It became a favorite project with the king to repeople those counties with a Protestant population, who would be disposed to the arts of peace and industry; the better to preserve order, to establish more firmly the British rule, and to introduce a higher state of cultivation into that portion of his domains. To promote this object, liberal offers of land were made, and other inducements held out in England and Scotland for colonists to occupy this wide and vacant territory. This was about the year 1610. The project was eagerly embraced, companies and colonies were formed, and individuals without organization were tempted to partake of the advantageous offers of the government. A London company

—among the first to enter upon this new acquisition—established itself at Derry, and gave such character to the place as to cause it to be known and called the city of London-Derry.

The principal emigration however, was from Scotland. Its coast is within twenty miles of the County of Antrim in Ireland, and across this strait flowed from the north-east a large population distinguished for thrift, industry and endurance; and bringing with them their Presbyterianism and rigid adherence to the Westminster standards. They settled principally in the counties of Down, Londonderry and Antrim; and have given a peculiar and elevated character to that portion of the Emerald Isle.

This was the first Protestant population that was introduced into Ireland; and the Presbyterians of Scotland, who thus furnished the largest element, have maintained their ascendancy to the present day, against the persevering efforts of the government church on the one hand, and the Romanists, by whom they were surrounded, on the other. The first Presbyterian church established in Ireland was in the county of Antrim, in 1613.

The province, in consequence of this influx of population, greatly revived and continued for some years to advance in prosperity. The towns were replenished with inhabitants, the lands were cleared, and houses erected throughout the country.

But it was a day in which the throne of Britain was governed by bigotry and despotism. Persecutions of an oppressive nature began in Ulster in 1661, and every expedient—short of utter extirpation—was tried to break down the attachment of the people to their Presbyterian polity; but, as is always the case, these persecutions only at-

tached the people the stronger to their faith. Many ministers were deposed and forced to return to Scotland.

The tide however presently changed. Persecutions ceased in Ireland and the scene was transferred to Scotland. The latter Stuarts—Charles II. and James II.—blind to the dictates of justice and humanity, pursued a system of measures best calculated to wean from their support their Presbyterian subjects, who were bound to them by national prejudice and had been most devoted to their kingly cause, and to whose assistance Charles II. owed his restoration to the throne. Sir James Grahame, better known as Claverhouse, was sent to Scotland with his dragoons upon the mistaken mission of compelling the Presbyterians to conform in their religious worship to that of the establishment; and from 1670, until the accession of William and Mary, the Presbyterians of Scotland worshiped in hidden places, and at the peril of their lives.

The attempts to establish "the Church of England" over Scotland, and destroy the religious system so universally established and so dearly cherished by that devoted people, were pursued by the Charleses and James II. by persecutions as mean, cruel, and savage as any which have disgraced the annals of religious bigotry and crime. Many were treacherously and ruthlessly butchered, and the ministers were prohibited under severe penalties from preaching, baptizing or ministering in any way to their flocks.

Worn out with unequal contest, these persistent and enduring Presbyterians, having suffered to the extreme of cruelty and oppression, abandoned the land of their birth and sought an asylum among their countrymen who had preceded them in the secure re-

treats of Ulster; and thither they escaped as best they could, some crossing the narrow sea in open boats. They carried their household goods with them, and their religious peculiarities became more dear in their land of exile for the dangers and sorrows through which they had born them.

This is the race—composed of various tribes, flowing from different parts of Scotland—which furnished the population in the north of Ireland, familiarly known as the Scotch-Irish. This term Scotch-Irish does not denote an admixture of the Scotch and Irish races. The one did not intermarry with the other. The Scotch were principally Saxon in blood and Presbyterian in religion; the native Irish Celtic in blood and Roman Catholic in religion; and these were elements which could not very readily coalesce. Hence the races are as distinct in Ireland at the present day, after the lapse of two centuries and a half, as when the Scotch first took up their abode in that island. They were called Scotch-Irish simply from the circumstance that they were the descendants of Scots, who had taken up their residence in the north of Ireland.

I may observe that the term "Scotch-Irish"—although expressive—is purely American. In Ireland it is not used. There, in contra-distinction to the native or Celtic Irish, they are called Scotch.

These people, by their industry, frugality and skill, made the region into which they thus moved comparatively a rich and flourishing country. They improved agriculture, and introduced manufactures, and by the excellence and high reputation of their productions attracted trade and commerce to their markets.

The government, however, soon be-

gan to recognize them in the shape of taxes and embarrassing regulations upon their industry and trade. These restrictions, together with an extravagant advance in rents by landlords whose long lease had now expired, occasioned much distress, and the people were brought to a state of degrading subjection to England, and many of them reduced to comparative poverty.

Their patience was at length exhausted, and these energetic and self-willed Scotch-Irish, animated by the same spirit which subsequently moved the American mind in the days of the Revolution, determined no longer to endure these oppressive measures, and they sought by another change of residence to find a freer field for the exercise of their industry and skill, and for the enjoyment of their religion.

Ireland was not the home of their ancestors; it was endeared to them by no traditions, and numbers of them determined to quit it, and seek in the American wilds a better home than they had in the old world.

Accordingly, about the beginning of the eighteenth century they commenced to emigrate to the American colonies in large numbers. The spirit of emigration—fostered no doubt by the glowing accounts sent home by their countrymen who had preceded them—seized these people to such an extent that it threatened almost a total depopulation. Such multitudes of husbandmen, laborers and manufacturers flocked over the Atlantic that the landlords began to be alarmed and to concert ways and means for preventing the growing evil. Scarce a ship sailed for the colonies that was not crowded with men, women and children. They came for a time principally to Pennsylvania; although some of them settled in New England,

and others found their way to the Carolinas. It is stated by Proud, in his history of Pennsylvania, that by the year 1729 six thousand Scotch-Irish had come to that colony, and that before the middle of the century nearly twelve thousand arrived annually for several years. In September, 1736, alone, one thousand families sailed from Belfast on account of the difficulty of renewing their leases.

They were Protestants, and generally Presbyterians—few or none of the Catholic Irish came until after the Revolution. The settlement of this latter class in this country is comparatively of modern date.

Extensive emigrations from the northern countries of Ireland were principally made at two distinct periods of time; the first—of which I have been speaking—from the year 1718 to the middle of the century; the second, from about 1771 to 1773, although "there was a gentle current westward between these two eras."

The cause of this second extensive emigration was somewhat similar to that of the first. It is well known that a greater portion of the lands in Ireland is owned by a comparatively small number of proprietors, who rent them to the farming classes on long leases. In 1771, the leases on an estate of the county of Antrim—the property of the Marquis of Donegal—having expired, the rents were so largely advanced that many of the tenants could not comply with the demands, and were deprived of the farms they had occupied. This aroused a spirit of resentment to the oppression of the large landed proprietors, and an immediate and extensive emigration to America was the consequence. From 1771 to 1773, there sailed from the ports in the north of Ire-

land nearly one hundred vessels, carrying as many as twenty-five thousand passengers, all Presbyterians. This was shortly before the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, and these people, leaving the old world in such a temper, became a powerful contribution to the cause of liberty and to the separation of the colonies from the mother country.

These Scotch-Irish emigrants landed principally at NewCastle and Philadelphia, and found their way northward and westward into the eastern and middle counties of Pennsylvania. From thence one stream followed the great Cumberland valley into Virginia and North Carolina, and from these colonies passed into Kentucky and Tennessee. Another powerful body went into western Pennsylvania, and, settling on the headwaters of the Ohio, became famous both in civil and ecclesiastical history, and have given to the region around Pittsburg the name it so well deserves, of being the backbone of Presbyterianism.

The first settlement in this region of country was made by the Scotch-Irish about the year 1718. They gradually spread over the whole western portion of Chester county, from Maryland and Delaware on the south to the chain of hills known as the Welsh mountain on the north; and the greater portions of the population of this district of country at the present day are their descendants. These early emigrants planted the Presbyterian churches at Upper Octorara, Faggs Manor, Brandywine Manor, New London and Oxford, in this county; and these churches abide in strength to the present day.

It is said to be a hard thing to kill a Presbyterian Church, and this is exemplified not only in those planted in this county, but throughout the coun-

try. Of course, this is only true as a general rule. Presbyterian churches may—from emigration and other causes—become weakened and eventually cease to exist, but it will be found on examination that they are more tenacious of life than those of any other denomination.

Such is a brief sketch of the early history of the people known as the Scotch-Irish, and of their emigration and settlement in this country.

This race, "in energy, enterprise, intelligence, education, patriotism, religious and moral character, the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, and inflexible resistance to all usurpation in church and state, was not surpassed by any class of settlers in the American colonies."

In the struggle for popular rights they were ever found on the side of the people, and the maintenance of freedom in religious worship was with them a cardinal principle.

Pennsylvania owes much of what she is to-day to the fact that so many of these people settled within her borders. Probably not less than five millions of people in America have the blood of these Scotch and Scotch-Irish in their veins, and there is not one of them, man or woman, that is not proud of it, or that would exchange it for any other lineage.

"The first public voice in America for dissolving all connections with Great Britain," says Bancroft, "came from the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians." A large number of them were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and throughout the revolution they were devoted to the cause of the country. Such a thing as a Scotch-Irish tory was unheard of; the race never produced one. It was the energy and devotion of this people that sustained

the army in the field in the many dark hours of that contest, and which under the guidance of Providence carried this country successfully through the struggle for freedom.

When the subject of the dissolution of all connection between the colonies and the mother country was before the Continental Congress it was John Witherspoon, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, and a descendant of John Knox, who is reported to have said, "That noble instrument on your table, which secures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very morning by every pen in this house. He who will not respond to its accents, and strain every nerve to carry into effect its provisions, is unworthy the name of freeman. Although these gray hairs must descend into the sepulchre, I would infinitely rather they would descend thither by the hand of the public executioner than desert, at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country!"—words which were potent in securing the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

Many of the most eminent men in the nations are and have been of this race. It has furnished five Presidents of the United States, seven Governors of Pennsylvania, a majority of the legislators, State and national, and of those who have occupied other high official positions.

In the church we may well be proud of the names of those who have ministered at her altars. A race which has produced such men as John Witherspoon, the Tennants, father and sons, Samuel and John Blair, Francis Alison, the Duffields, the Alexanders, Robert Smith and his sons, Samuel Stanhope Smith and John Blair Smith has proven that it is not of ignoble blood, and that it is second to none on the

face of the earth with which it may be compared.

The race is noted for its firmness, perseverance and undaunted energy in whatever it undertakes, and those characteristics have aided in carrying it successfully through many a conflict. Whatever an individual with Scotch blood predominating in his veins undertakes he generally performs, if in his power.

When John Knox was laid in his grave the Earl of Morton—then recently appointed regent—who stood by, is said to have pronounced his eulogium in these or similar words: "There lies he who never feared the face of man." And what was true of John Knox may be said of the race, "It never shrinks from responsibilities, and it fears not the face of man."

Its character for firmness—perhaps it might be called stubbornness—is somewhat facetiously, but well, illustrated in the prayer of the Scotch elder, who besought the Lord that he might be always right, adding, "for thou knowest, Lord, that I am very hard to turn," or, as expressed in the Scottish dialect, "ye ken, Lord, that I am unco hard to turn."

THEIR ANNUAL OUTING

On Thursday, June 27, in accordance with its annual custom, the Lancaster County Historical Society held its outing. The place selected was the well-known resort on the Susquehanna, opposite the borough of Marietta, known as Accomac.

The departure was made from this city at 9:30 o'clock, in a special car provided by the Conestoga Traction Company. Several members of the committee in charge had left earlier for Columbia to receive and take charge of a delegation of some thirty members of the Berks County Historical Society, who had been invited to be the guests of the local society for the day, and who reached Columbia at an earlier hour over the Reading and Columbia Railroad, and were at once carried to Marietta, and across the placid waters of the broad Susquehanna to the place of meeting.

The run between Lancaster and Columbia was quickly made, the trolley line making excellent speed between the two places. A transfer to the Marietta line was soon accomplished, and then the run to Marietta was begun and successfully made, the only interruption having been a walk several squares in length in West Columbia, where several hundred hands were relaying the trolley track. The trip being resumed after this brief walk, the excursionists were speedily carried through the wild and romantic scenery that stretches almost without a break between the two boroughs. The ride was a delightful one, pleas-

antly cool, and the only plaint heard was the rapid speed over the numerous sharp curves in the road, which caused apprehensions among the more timid.

The little river steamer lay waiting at its wharf, and, when the entire party was on board, cast off and made for the white walls of Accomac, on the York county side of the river, a mile or more away. As no storms were sweeping over the waters, the waves were not running high, and no seasickness developed during the voyage, and soon the party was struggling up the grassy slope that led to the Accomac House, and its pleasant veranda. There the Reading party was greeted, and introductions followed, and soon the members of the two organizations were swapping experiences—and other things.

The dinner hour was fixed for one o'clock. It was a long wait for the visitors, who had to leave home at an early hour to make their train connections, and also for some of the Lancaster people, who, too, were getting anxious to break their long fast. In fact, some did raid the larder of the hotel, and seemed to enjoy their bread-and-butter lunch quite as much as the more formal meal later on. Some of the gentlemen also refreshed themselves, but not in the kitchen.

But all things are said to come to those who wait for them, and so it proved in this case, for the long wait came to an end, and the entire party, to the number of about eighty, sat down to the repast provided. After a time, when all were filled with what had been provided, the Lucullian feast came to a close.

The entire party then adjourned to the spacious pavilion, close at hand, where a feast of a different kind was served up. The goodly company was

called to order by S. M. Sener, Esq., of the local society, who presided as chairman and toastmaster. The patriotic hymn, "America," was sung, after which Mr. Sener gave a somewhat lengthy historical account of the locality and surrounding territory, more especially of the early history of Marietta on the other side, and easily visible to the view, so that all present should have some definite idea of "where they were at."

Mr. Sener then called on Louis Richards, President of the Reading Historical Society, for a talk. Mr. Richards is a fluent speechmaker, as all lawyers are, and for some time entertained his auditors in a very delightful manner. He dwelt on the great value of local history, and alluded to the fruitful historical section in which we were. He also expressed the thanks of the society he represented for the invitation to be present, and said how delighted they all were to be there, and hoped the two societies would meet in friendly union many times more.

Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian of the State Historical Society, made an effective little speech, in which he congratulated the local Society on the good work it was doing, and urged it to go ahead and do still greater things.

H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., of the local society, after stating his unpreparedness to make an address, nevertheless got off a well-received speech, in which Dr. Jordan received a send-off that must have been very gratifying to that individual.

Mr. R. F. Kelker, of Harrisburg, of the Division of Public Records, made the next address, in which he gave with considerable detail the work his Department has accomplished—a much-needed work, excellently well done.

Major Ancona, ex-Congressman of the Reading District, was the next speaker. He took occasion to congratulate the local society on the good work it was doing, and expressed his gratification at being able to be present. He was followed by Mr. Dampman, a veteran newspaper man of Reading, who made an excellent speech, in which fraternal allusions and historical affairs were pleasantly blended. The speech-making came to a close by a short statement by Rev. Mr. Darmstaetter, chairman of the committee in charge of the outing, in which matters pertaining thereto were alluded to. The meeting adjourned with singing Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

The time having arrived for the Reading guests to leave in order to make train connections, most of the persons present crossed the river, homeward bound. Some who came in the afternoon remained to partake of a chicken and waffle supper, and went away later. Our local people were whirled home over the same route they had come, and got there without further incident. The outing, which is the fourth the society has taken, was, as usual, a very successful one.

After the close of the speechmaking those present formed a single group and were photographed.

The following are the names of the visiting guests: Louis Richards, Major S. E. Ancona and daughter, Alfred S. Jones and daughter, Miss Lillie Jones, Harry H. Hernan, Paul Young, Daniel S. Esterly, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkin Hill, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lotz, Mr. and Mrs. J. George Hintz, Dr. Thomas B. Rhoads, Boyertown; B. Morris Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Zechman, Matthan Harbster, William Caldwell, Dr. C. V. Kratzer, John B.

Dampman, Charles H. Schaeffer, F. S. Jacobs, Isaac Plank, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Scholl and J. B. Miller.

The Lancaster members and their friends who were present were: Mrs. S. P. C. Baumgardner, Mrs. Annie Bosworth, Miss Anna Carter, Miss Martha B. Clark, Mrs. Thomas B. Cochran, Rev. J. Darmstaetter, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., G. F. K. Erisman, Miss Hannah Holbrook, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, Miss Virginia Clark, George W. Schroyer, Mrs. Anna Irvin, Mrs. Lydia E. Martin, P. E. Metzger, Mrs. P. E. Metzger, Miss Gertrude Metzger, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, Mrs. DuBois Rohrer, F. R. Diffenderffer, Mrs. Dr. George R. Rohrer, S. M. Sener, Esq., Miss Margie Slaymaker, Miss Mary Slaymaker, Miss Carrie Slaymaker, George M. Steinman, S. R. Weaver, Esq., Mrs. S. R. Weaver, Dr. W. B. Weidler, L. R. Kelker, of Harrisburg; Mrs. L. R. Kelker, John W. Jordan, Philadelphia; Miss Sue Holbrook, Master Harry Hostetter, Mr. J. D. Hibschan, Mr. Theodore Herr, Henry Rich, Mr. Gochenauer, of Petersburg; Wash. L. Hershey, Marietta; Mrs. A. C. Kepler, Miss Mary S. Kepler.

The Committee of Arrangements was composed of the following: Rev. J. Darmstaetter, Miss Martha B. Clark, Dr. W. B. Weidler, A. K. Hostetter, H. Frank Eshleman, Mrs. DuBois Rohrer and Mrs. M. N. Robinson.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., June 7, 1907.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the Society's room, in the A. Herr Smith library building, on Friday evening, President Steinman presiding.

The role of officers was called, and the absentees noted, after which the following applications for membership were presented by the Secretary: Mrs. Jane E. Slaymaker, Mr. H. E. Slaymaker and Mrs. John H. Baumgardner, all of Lancaster city. Under the rules, these applications will lie over until the next meeting for action.

The donations consisted of nine volumes of a statistical character, eighteen pamphlets of a miscellaneous character, among them being the report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, soldiers' orphans, topographical survey, State Librarian's report and others, all from the Pennsylvania State Librarian; Proceedings of the Wisconsin Historical Society for 1906, reports of the Lancaster Charity Society and Henry G. Long Asylum; bulletin of the New York State Library, No. 106, and the following exchanges for May: Carnegie Library bulletin, German-American Annals, Pennsylvania-German Magazine, Linden Hall Echo, No. 3, of the publications of the Frankford Historical Society, Journal of the Continental Congress, Vol. 7, by purchase; an interesting pair of heavy iron spectacles, more than a century old, donated by Mr. James E. Boyle, and an excellent photograph of the

cork works, formerly located at the northeast corner of South Lime and Locust streets, donated by Mrs. S. P. C. Baumgardner. On motion, the thanks of the Society were extended to all the generous donors.

Under the head of unfinished business, Prof. J. Darmstaetter, Chairman of the committee in charge of the proposed summer outing of the Society, reported that, after fully canvassing the situation, it had been unanimously decided to recommend Accomac, on the Susquehanna, opposite the borough of Marietta, as the place. The reasons for that choice were set forth at length, and, on a vote being taken, the choice of the committee was ratified. All the conditions of the entertainment that would be provided, and the cost of the same, as well as the time of departure from this city, were also set forth and adopted. After some discussion, the day for the outing was changed from June 22, as recommended, to Thursday, the 20th. In return for the generous hospitality shown by the Berks County Historical Society to the local Society, an invitation will be extended to that organization to be the guests of the local Society at the coming outing.

A letter was read from Zion's Lutheran Church, at Manheim, inviting the Society and its friends to attend the "Feast of Roses," to be celebrated there to-morrow (Sunday). The thanks of the Society were extended for the invitation.

The next item on the evening's programme was the reading of a poem by S. P. Eby, Esq., of the Lancaster Bar, entitled, "Fairest Land of Lancaster." It sought to portray the life of a typical Lancaster county family on the farm, one hundred and fifty years ago. It was a graphic picture of those early days, and its venerable author

was warmly congratulated by many members at its close for his correct and attractive presentation of an era whose like will never be seen again.

A paper on the history and character of the Scotch-Irish, written by J. Smith Futhey, some thirty years ago, was read by S. M. Sener, Esq. It was a condensed, but clear, narrative of that portion of the early immigrants into Pennsylvania; how they first went to Ireland and how they were treated by the English Government because of their sturdy Presbyterianism, and how they at length came to this county and became a most important factor in the development and progress of Pennsylvania.

A spirited debate arose over some of the statements in the address, which was participated in by Robert J. Houston, S. M. Sener, Dr. J. W. Houston, H. Frank Eshleman and others.

The thanks of the Society were extended to Mr. Eby for his poem, and it and Judge Futhey's address were ordered printed in the usual way.

In accordance with custom, the announcement was made that no meetings would be held during July and August, but would be resumed on the first Friday in September.

There being no further business, the Society, on motion, adjourned. The attendance, as usual, was large, many of those present being ladies, some of whom participated actively in what was said and done.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
SEPTEMBER 6, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

NOTES ON A WALK.
ANDERSON'S FERRY.
NOTES AND QUERIES.
MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 7.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.

2000
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NOTES ON A WALK

On Sunday morning, August 19, 1907, I went, by invitation, on a walk with Uncle Samuel Musselman (he being in his eighty-second year), from his home at Cousin Mary's on West Chestnut street, city. (Cousin Amos, of Akron, O., was there on a visit. He weighs 222 pounds, so he says; and I guess it's so, as he looks that weight. My wife and children were all at Mt. Gretna on a vacation).

It was about 8:30 o'clock when Uncle and I started out West Chestnut street, following the trolley line over to Manor street, when we passed his old home on the left side going cut. I well recollect being there in the latter sixties, when I was no older than my Elvin is now, eight years. The house is No. 462, and of the one-story kind, once so plentiful in that neighborhood. The frame structure is now painted a fresh green color. Aside of it looms up a modern innovation, three stories high, Stump's Hotel. At this old residence Cousin Mary's mother died, while I lived in Rohrerstown. I well recollect the sad circumstance.

A Half Century's Changes.

On the way out passing Pontz's and Wise's brickyards are many dwelling houses; only a few of these were there fifty years ago. Uncle showed me continually where this and that place was occupied by some old-time resident. A great many of these have passed away. Beautiful front yards filled with brilliant flowers we

found everywhere. The morning was good for walking and not too hot, although the streets were a trifle dusty at places. Opposite the old Lipp mansion a new Lutheran mission had its Sunday-school in session, and sweet strains of music came to our ears as we paused a moment to view the scene.

After going by the first toll-gate on the Millersville pike, Uncle Samuel began unwinding reminiscences of his early boy and manhood. The first brick house southwest of the toll-gate, on the left, was where Maggie Daveler, a relative, lived when first married to John Daveler. Next farm further on was John Smaling's place, an uncle to my own mother. The farm is now occupied by dairyman Shultz. The pike is raised somewhat beyond here, the original road being at a slightly different course on a lower level.

Passing on to the Bausman settlement, I am told that Uncle Samuel worked, in 1848, across the pike from where D. H. Bausman's shops now are; he learned wagon-making at Samuel Clare's shops, and an old log residence stood then where the brick dwelling is now located. Mr. Clare and Uncle John Uplinger went West to Freeport, Ill., where Clare died. Uplinger left for Canton, Ohio, where he lived and died, his large family still residing there. Those latter years in the forties were dull periods; little or no money was handled; and payments were generally made at the end of the year.

Manor Township's Fertile Farms.

Going in the public road east of Bausman's shops, northwardly, we pass on to the fine double-porched schoolhouse, on the crest of a small

hill, where we stop to view the fine farms in front of us and the equally luring landscape across Manor township. On down an easy winding road we noted an old house where uncle told this and that about the people who lived there from sixty to seventy years ago. Uncle's story began to grow with his walk, especially when we neared a point about three-quarters of a mile from the Millersville pike, where at a hill to the left the road gradually assumes a more level character; and at this beginning he pointed out where an old road crossed over the hill to his early boyhood home. Now there are newer buildings facing the present road and all looks changed on that side of the way. Not so to the right, however. Here uncle moves ahead, while I hastily jot down a thought on paper—so I shall not forget it (lest I should).

Across from J. H. Brubaker's (Christ's son's) house there is a modest landmark, an old log house (now weather-boarded). Uncle Samuel lived two or three years at this house directly after his mother died, nearly sixty years ago. The house is over 100 years old and outwardly looks in good order. A little child sat quietly on the small front porch, while we were looking in. A few old trees, an old well at the rear, are all the visible evidences, outside of the meadow, which used to be larger, and where all the grass was mown by hand in the long ago. Now fields of ripening corn are all around, with stalks shooting upward eight and ten feet high, holding stocky ears, two and three to a stalk.

Uncle says they had a wedding in this old house, the people he lived with. Folks didn't drive in a natty

team to a minister then. They rode on horseback to Lancaster—men and women—and enjoyed it, coming home to a plain country abode, to begin life's hard work.

Location of the First Musselman.

Going further on, the newer and more level road gradually winds around the hill to the west, where the Little Conestoga creek creeps up to its side in graceful turns. Here we pick a few ripe blackberries, wild-clustered by the steep roadside banks. Then we come to the old Musselman home. Directly where the old road formerly came over the hill straight to the bridge at the old Stoneroad mill, the newer road we came over winds 'round where David Musselman lived eighty years ago—not a great ways from the extreme reach of what is now called West End Park. Not a bit of the old house is standing. Sam's mother died there while Uncle Benjamin was about two weeks old, and Uncle Samuel readily recalls how the older children followed the family funeral over the hill so long since. A few ancient looking apple trees seem mutely to be left of the former home ground—nothing more.

Date Tablet at the Old Mill.

The wooden covered bridge directly along side of the old mill instinctively catches my eye. I could wish for a camera; the place is so picturesque. The stone mill is excellently well-preserved and its date tablet is a good example of the thoroughness of the builder, who shares credit with his wife by a chronicle in German with English or Roman cut letters:

ERBAUET
von ANDREAS
& VERONICA M
KAUFFMANN
ANNO 1770

At the same side of the mill a shop or forge stood during the war of 1812. Uncle tells me that his grandfather said it was at this same spot where an Indian wanted his tomahawk sharpened; the smith not having the proper material to heat with quickly, said Indian then glided out of the shop, down the creek near a hill and returned in about fifteen minutes with enough coal to do the work. The query was and is, where did he get the coal? Uncle thinks there must be a deposit of it somewhere along the creek or neighboring hillside. I jot this down as worth looking after. The only coal near here of any consequence was re-discovered* not many years since, northeast of Ephrata, in upper Lancaster county; and, I believe, efforts were made in the coal strike to further explore and operate the deposit.

A large 200-foot building stood close by the stone mill at the forge mentioned, and this was used for Government purposes during the War of 1812. I dare say few living people know of this fact. Lancaster city itself had several barracks or storehouses during the Revolution.

Going up the steep hill above the

*"Mineral coal (carbon) occurs in small quantities north of Hinkletown. (In mesozoic shales, possibly.) About the year 1830 it was proposed to form a coal company at that locality, and sufficient coal was collected on the occasion to build a fire in a number of the houses of the town."—Haldeman.

mill (in the direction of the Three Mile House), we come to the first burying place of this branch of the original Musselmans. Here, after going 'round a bend in the road, on elevated ground, to the left we find a small fenced-in graveyard, about twenty-five feet square, with too small walnut trees as the only other line markers. In the tall and thick grass not a head-stone was visible, yet Uncle Samuel went direct to his grandfather's grave (the first settler), which lies closest to the road, marked simply by a rough, slate-like, head-piece, about ten inches wide and eight inches above ground. Immediately inward is the grave of uncle's mother, and a little further back of this we find Jacob Musselman's grave (old Christian's father). All of these head-stones are nearly alike, with no visible lettering or dates; the mother's stone being more regular and best preserved. A cornfield surrounds this little yard, and the back portion of the rail-fence is down. The farm further on was occupied originally by the elder Jacob Musselman, and his son Christian (while living) looked after the burial place. It surely is fading away, unless some one takes up the matter of its preservation.

Winding Up the Walk.

Having seen and heard so much in a few hours, Uncle and I now wend our way down the hill we came from, returning by the new road opened along the creek to the West End Park. This is a romantic rural driveway. We approach a favorite swimming hole in a turn of the Little Conestoga, and, sure enough, a half dozen little and big fellows are disporting themselves and throwing sand at one

another just about the same as when Cousin Amos Musselman and I took a cooling bath in the natural way, at the same pool over thirty years ago, while I was on a visit to his home from the country. West End Park came into existence and short popularity since then, and what a fine place could yet be made of it!

Uncle and the writer concluded to pedestrianate the whole way back to Cousin Mary's for dinner (or lunch, as she termed it). We continued our course around the old Binkley mill, which seems now to be only used for chopping and wood-sawing, crossed over the turnpike bridge, by the dam, on to Herr's old ice plant, where we had natural water, cooled by ice, fresh from a spigot handy to get at by the Columbia and Mount Joy trolley people.

Our meanderings led us by the shaded Hager and Spencer homesteads, on past the big watch factory to the fine residences on West Chestnut street, shortly arriving at the front door of Mary's, where Uncle Samuel nimbly tapped a panel with his cane; and we were soon inside, not materially tired, but ready, presently, to enjoy roasting ears in good, old-fashioned, Lancaster county style, cooked just right, with four persons at the table, all Musselmans, even if one may be called yours truly.

ANDERSON'S FERRY

Waterford and New Haven were contemporary "boom" towns which subsequently became united and christened Marietta, a compound word, formed from the Christian names of the founders thereof, viz., Mary and Henrietta. The first named town was laid out upon land located by Robert Wilkins in 1719. He was an Indian trader, and had sons, John, Thomas, William and Peter, all of whom were also Indian traders. He gave the farm at the river to his son William. In the summer of 1726, the Rev. James Anderson received a call from old Donegal Church, which he accepted, and located in the neighborhood, purchasing 305 acres of land from Peter Allen, an Indian trader. This farm lay along "Spring Run," about half a mile east of where Marietta now stands.

In the year 1727 the Rev. James Anderson and William Wilkins traded farms, the former giving some "boot" in the deal. Mr. Anderson at once moved to his new purchase. From the year 1718 to the year 1737 there was a great deal of contention between the Donegal Glebe settlers and the Penns about their land titles. Mr. Anderson, after his arrival, took an earnest and active interest in behalf of his congregation, which then included very nearly the whole population of Donegal township. He frequently rode to Philadelphia to plead the cause of his people. Finally, the disputes were settled to the entire satisfaction of all parties. Then Mr.

Anderson, in his own behalf, or that of his oldest son, James, took out a patent for a ferry at his river farm. This was not accomplished without much delay, on account of objections filed by John Wright, who then had a ferry three miles further down the river.

Rev. James Anderson died in 1740, and his ferry and mansion farm passed to his son, James, who became a prominent officer in the French and Indian wars, and also in the Revolutionary War. He was a member of the General Assembly for many years. He died in 1790. He first married Perth Bayly, a sister of the Hon. John Bayly, member of the Supreme Executive Council from this county. His second wife was the widow of Rev. Joseph Tate, formerly pastor of Donegal during the French and Indian wars and the Revolutionary war. This ferry was prominent when Congress was in session at York, in the fall of 1777 and spring of 1778. It was more frequently used than Wright's ferry on account of the condition of the water and ice. James Anderson (No. 2) gave the ferry and farm to his son. William Ellery, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Rhode Island, in his journal or diary, records as follows: "1777, Nov. 14, stopped at Lititz and on the 15th crossed at Anderson's Ferry at noon and reached York in the afternoon.

James Anderson founded "Waterford" in the fall of 1804. According to the custom of the time the lots were disposed of by lottery, in accordance with the following advertisement in the Lancaster Journal, published by William Hamilton, on March 16, 1804:

"Town of Waterford.

"The subscriber has appropriated a tract of land on the north side of the Susquehanna river, at Anderson's Ferry, for a new town, to be called Waterford, and wishes to dispose of the lots on the same by way of lottery. Waterford will be excellently situated on account of health; will afford an elegant prospect and good limestone water in abundance. It is laid out at right angles. Each of the upper lots are 206 feet in depth and 50 feet in width, fronting on a main street and having a 16-foot alley in the rear. The water lots are 132 feet in depth and 40 feet in width, separated from each other by a 10-foot alley. All the lots will be clear of ground rent. The bank of the river is to be kept open for the use of the holders of town lots and for no other purpose whatever. No privilege will, however, be given that can affect the interests of the present ferry. A plan of the town may be seen at the home of Mr. Hugh Wilson, at Lancaster, and at Anderson's Ferry. The drawing of the lottery, it is expected, will commence in the month of February, or early in the month of March next. Tickets at \$60 each may be had of Hugh Wilson and William Ferree, in Lancaster; of John Pedan, Chickeys; of John Greer, Yorktown; and the subscriber, at the Ferry.

"JAMES ANDERSON.

"November 16."

"I do hereby certify that the above is an exact copy of an advertisement printed in my paper, (the Lancaster Journal) on November 16th, 1804, and in several succeeding numbers, as may be seen by reference to the files.

"WILLIAM HAMILTON."

A plan of the town was put up at Hugh Wilson's tavern, in Lancaster, on West King street, sign of the "Golden Fleece," lately owned by Peter B. Reed, a few doors west of Steinman's hardware store. Hugh Fulton was born on a farm adjoining Donegal Church, now owned by Hon. J. D. Cameron. He married a daughter of the Rev. Collin McFarquhar, pastor of Donegal Church, joined Captain Reitzel's Company, of Lancaster, and marched to Western Pennsylvania to help quell the whisky insurrection; moved to Maytown and kept the Brick Tavern in the square. From thence he moved to Columbia and kept tavern on Second street, in a building now owned by H. F. Bruner. He purchased the "Golden Fleece" Hotel, in Lancaster, and moved there. He was also connected with the stage line. Andrew Boggs, who married a niece of Mrs. Wilson, bought the hotel. After the war of 1812 they moved to Hagerstown. Some of Mr. Wilson's descendants were distinguished officers in the Mexican war, and others are now prominent in the United States Army.

John Pedan owned the farm and hotel at Big Chickles creek, where Garber's mill now is. He was a son of Captain Hugh Pedan, a Revolutionary officer. He married a daughter of Zachariah Moor and Mary, nee Boggs, of Donegal. In connection with James Mehaffy and James Duffy, they purchased 160 acres of land from Mrs. Frances Evans, and laid out a town known as "Fishtown," at the western end of Marietta, but it was never included within the limits of the latter. They also purchased Anderson's Ferry.

John Greer married a daughter of Hon. John Bayly, and, in connection with James Hopkins and others, laid

out the town of Falmouth, at the mouth of Camargo creek, several years prior to the founding of Waterford. At this time he was keeping store, and perhaps a tavern, also, in York, Pa. The lots in the town sold rapidly, and almost from the date of its foundation there was a "boom" in the sale of lots, until about the year 1816 or 1817, when the Sheriff took a hand, and for three months he was engaged daily in selling lots. Many thousand dollars were paid for single lots. The two taverns were infested with gamblers and speculators, and these remarks apply alike to both towns, before and after they were consolidated.

"New Haven"

was laid out by David Cook, in 1803, but was soon distanced by Waterford. The land upon which this town was built was taken up by George Stewart, Esq., about the year 1720. He died when a member of the Assembly in Philadelphia in January, 1733. He was a Justice of the Peace for Donegal township when it was a part of Chester county. His son, John Stewart, took out a patent for the land in 1738. He married a daughter of Rev. James Anderson. The land passed to his son, George Stewart, who married a daughter of Capt. Thomas Harris, Indian trader at Elizabethtown. George Stewart sold the land about 1760. It then passed to David Cook, and at the close of the Revolutionary war to David Cook's son, David Cook, who married a daughter of Rev. Colin McFarquhar. In 1812 Henry Cassel established a private bank, which a year later became the Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Co., which for a while did an immense business, but finally went down in a crash.

The ferry was also known at one

time as Keesey's ferry. The name Accomac, which was given to the ground opposite Marietta, is a name of Indian origin, although the site was so called only about twenty years ago. According to Trumbull, the word means "the other-side place," or "on the other-side of water place." In the Massachusetts language "akawine" means "beyond" and "ac," "aki," or "Akhi" in the Algonquin means "land." The term, according to Dr. William Jones, is probably akin to the Chippewa "ugaining," "the other shore." The Accomacs were a tribe of the Powhatan Confederacy of Virginia, who formerly lived in Accomac and Northampton counties, Virginia, east of the Chesapeake Bay, and their tribal town or village of Accomac, according to Jefferson, was about Cherrystone Inlet. In 1608 they had eighty warriors, and, as they declined in numbers and importance, lost their tribal identity, and the name became applied to all the Indians east of Chesapeake Bay. Up to 1812 they held their lands in common. They had become much mixed with negroes, and, in the Nat. Turner insurrection, about 1833, were treated as such and driven off.

Captain John Smith, in his History of Virginia, 1629, spells the name "Accowmacke," and says "they use javelins, headed with bone, instead of stone, and dartfish, swimming in the waters. They have also many artificial weirs, in which they get many fish."

On an old Dutch map of New York State, in 1616, there is, also, a small Indian village called "Aquamackes."

Drake also spoke of the Acomaks, in his Indian book, printed in 1848, spelling the name "Acomaks."

NOTES AND QUERIES

There is a wide field for a series of "Notes and Queries" in this locality. There is much valuable unpublished matter in this and other localities that should be preserved. It is believed that this can be called from its hiding places and permanently preserved. To this end, the co-operation of all persons, whether members of the Society or not, is earnestly solicited. By a generous response to this invitation now made such a series as the one undertaken can be made productive of much good—can place upon record much material of the greatest value to the historian, the genealogist and the biographer. No one need be deterred from making such contributions under the idea that what they have is unimportant or of trifling value. Of course, not everything is suitable, but a liberal discretion will be exercised in order to make the scheme as effective as possible.

Matter intended for these "Notes and Queries" should be sent to the Secretary of the Historical Society. Whether used or not, if requested the originals will be returned to the senders. Copies can be forwarded instead of originals, if that course is preferred.

It may be added that any statements made by writers in this department are not necessarily endorsed by the Society, but must be taken as the expression of the writers themselves. Every article or communication must be judged upon its own merits.

**Laying Out a Road From Bethelstown
to Col. Slough's Mill, on the
Conestoga.**

Lancaster County ss:

At a Court of General Sessions of the Peace held at Lancaster for the County of Lancaster on the first Tuesday in May in the seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third King of Great Britain France and Ireland Defender of the Faith & And in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and forty seven. Before Emanuel Carpenter Esquire and his associate Justices of the same Court.

The Persons appointed at the last Sessions to Review a Road leading to the Grist Mill of Mathias Slough to begin at the end of Bethels Town in the Road leading from the Borough of Lancaster to Chestnut Level and lay out the same if they saw cause by Courses and Distances in a manner the best and most convenient for the General utility and least injurious to private property and make Report of their Proceedings to this Sessions having now made a Return to this Court in the Words & figures following to wit:

"To the Worshipfull the Justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the County of Lancaster held at Lancaster the first Tuesday in May, 1767.

"By virtue and in pursuance of the annexed order of the said Court to us directed we the subscribers in the said order named and appointed, do Report to the Court, that we met on the twenty sixth Day of March last past and Reviewed the Road in the said order mentioned, and finding a Road to be necessary and of Public Utility, have laid the same out

by courses and distances as follows (to wit.) Beginning at a grist Mill of Mathias Slough in the said order named thence North fifteen Degrees West thirty-nine perches along Conestoga Creek thence North twenty degrees West forty eight perches thence North ten degrees West thirty eight perches thence North thirty two perches thence North six degrees East seventy two perches, thence North twenty four degrees East thirty perches thence North thirty five degrees East seventeen perches thence North five degrees East thirty perches thence North sixteen Degrees and a half degree East sixty two perches to a Road leading from the Borough of Lancaster to Chestnut Level at the place where the viewers of the said Road had before ended which Road so reviewed and laid out we return for Public Use. Witness our Hands Thomas Halliday Alexander Scott Moses Brinton Jacob Whistler Samuel Williams."

The Court took the said Return into Consideration and on due advertisement Confirms the same and further orders that it be Recorded and forthwith opened Cut—cleared and bridged if Necessary of the Breadth of twenty five feet According to the Form of the Acts of General Assembly in such case made and provided.

To the Supervisors of the township through which the above described Road Runs.

The within is a true Copy.

EDW. SHIPPEN,

Clerk.

D.

A.1 Early Land Transaction.

Philad'a, Octo'r, 1774, Rec'd of Joseph Vancundy the sum of Eight

Pounds 12.6 Currency of Penns'a in lieu of Five Pounds Str. for 100 acres of Land adg. James Patterson and one Fisher, in penns Tp. North'd county to be surv'd to him by wk this day.—For the Hon. Proprietaries.

£8. 12. 6

EDMUND PHYSICK.

Edmund Physick, Esq., was a prominent citizen of the Province. He was a trusted agent of the Proprietaries and the Receiver General of the Penn Estate. He was also Keeper of the Great Seal.

D.

How We Acquired Our Frontage on Lake Erie.

In the matter of the Erie triangle and northwestern land titles.

In the eleventh volume of the Pennsylvania Historical Magazine, page 358, which was published in 1887, appears a letter from James Gibson to William J. Duane, Esq., of Lancaster. Gibson was a distinguished member of the Philadelphia Bar, admitted to practice September 28, 1791, and who died July 8, 1856, aged eighty-seven. His letter is dated at Philadelphia, March 15, 1810, and purports to give the true character of a long pending controversy as to the western boundary of Pennsylvania. He ascribes to Charles Thompson, Secretary of Congress at New York, the suggestion to the Pennsylvania Representatives of the importance of purchasing from the United States the triangle wall on Lake Erie, for the purpose of obtaining a port upon the Lake, the only safe one on the United States side, which, if Pennsylvania did not obtain, New York would get. He claims to have got this information from Mr. Thompson and says the purchase was

made as early as 1786, at seventy-five cents per acre, payment being made in 1792. The letter goes on at some length to discuss the land titles of Western Pennsylvania, but the extract mentioned alone relates to the subject.

H.

An Early School House.

The following subscription paper for the purpose of building an early school house in the "lower end" is one of two such papers. The one below has been selected because it indicates the site of the proposed building. The other contains many more names. To the credit of the subscribers, all "paid up," something not always done in these latter days.

Who was James Neel? A number of other documents of a financial character in the writer's possession indicate him as a man of means and prominence.

D.

We, the subscribers, do promise to pay to James Neel, or Valentine Gardner, on demand, the several sums annexed to our names to be layed out by said James Neel and Valentin Gardner for the purpose of building and furnishing a schoolhouse of such size that it may serve occasionally for a house of Worship. Witness our hands and seals the twenty-sixth day of August one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

It is intended that the house will be only one story higher made, stonework, 24 by 28 or 25 by 30 feet and built where the Mount Nebo school lately stood.

Robert Dout.....	\$5.00
James Leberzius.....	2.00
Cunningham Patton.....	2.00

Samuel Kelley.....	2.00
John Robinson.....	1.00
Andrew Pegan.....	1.00
George Tangert.....	4.00
Petter Young.....	2.00
Peter Good.....	2.00
Hugh Armstrong.....	2.00
Jacob Fehl.....	1.50
John Lines.....	1.00
James Pegan, Jr.....	1.00
John Wallace.....	1.00
George Beck.....	1.00
John Nagle.....	1.00
Davis Mayberry.....	5.00
John Macy.....	.50
Hugh Long.....	5.00
Thomas Neel.....	5.00
Miller Moore.....	1.50
George Campble.....	2.00
James Brown.....	3.00
Patrick Campbell.....	4.00
Samuel Ankrim.....	4.00
Sarah Leaman.....	1.00
John Biceman.....	.50
John Black.....	2.00
Isabela Cully.....	2.00
George Sakes.....	3.00
James Ankrim.....	5.00
John Cramerd.....	1.00
William Marchbank.....	3.00
Thomas Williams.....	2.00
Edward Klsmedy.....	2.00
Lentulus Kirk.....	1.00
D.	

James Old, The Iron Master.

In the Notes and Queries, appearing with the proceedings of the Society of May 3, 1907, is a death notice which was published in the Lancaster Journal, under date of May 12, 1809, stating that James Old had died, aged 79 years, at the seat of Cyrus Jacobs, Spring Grove Forge. The question is asked: "Was this the iron-master?" To which my answer is, yes.

Cyrus Jacobs was James Old's son-in-law, having married, about 1782, his daughter, Margaretta, at which time Mr. Jacobs was employed by Mr. Old as a clerk at Pool Forge, on Conestoga Creek. He came from Wales and first worked as a forgerman at Windsor forge. In 1793 he built Spring Grove forge, on the same creek, about three miles west of Pool forge, and in 1799 he purchased Pool forge from his brother-in-law, Davies Old. Mr. Jacobs became very wealthy. He left a large family.

James Old was born in Wales in 1730. "He emigrated to Pennsylvania previous to 1750. On September 7, 1754, his name appears in the register of Bangor Church, at Churchtown, Lancaster county, as the contributor of £ 5 toward the erection of the church building." He died May 1, 1809, according to my data, at the home of his son-in-law, Cyrus Jacobs, as above stated, in his 79th year, and is buried in the graveyard of Bangor Church. He was one of the early successful iron masters of Pennsylvania. His brother, William, was employed at Windsor forge and later embarked in the manufacture of bar iron on his own account.

James Old was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1791, 1792 and 1793. He married Margaretta Davies, a daughter of Gabriel Davies, of Lancaster county. Gabriel Davies is supposed to have been the owner of the site on which Pool forge was built.

James Old was first employed by an English firm at Windsor forge, as forgerman. This forge was located on the eastern branch of Conestoga creek, in Caernarvon township, about a mile south of Churchtown, and was built about 1742 by William Branson.

Somewhere about 1750, in partnership with David Caldwell, a Philadelphia merchant, Mr. Old built Speedwell forge, on a tract of land containing 1,700 acres, located on Hammer Creek, now in Elizabeth township, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Elizabeth furnace. In 1762 he purchased David Caldwell's interest in this property for £4,000, and in 1785 he sold the entire property to his son-in-law, Robert Coleman, for £7,000. About 1765, according to one authority, and not until 1779, according to another, when Mr. Old returned from Reading furnace, he built Pool forge, on Conestoga creek, about a mile below Windsor forge. In 1779 he owned a grist mill on Conestoga creek. He owned Quitapahilla forge, near Lebanon, and other forges in Chester, Lancaster and Berks counties. In 1773 he was the lessee of Reading furnace, on French creek, where he cast cannon and shot for the Continental army. In 1795 he conveyed Pool forge, with about 700 acres of land attached, to his son, Davies Old.

James Old had a son, William, who married Elizabeth Stiegel, the daughter of Baron Stiegel, and he also had a daughter, Ann, who in 1773 married Robert Coleman, the later prominent iron master. Mr. Coleman at that time was employed by Mr. Old at the Reading furnace.

On November 30, 1785, James Old appears on a petition with thirty-one other iron masters, to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, asking for relief "by laying such additional duties on foreign bar iron as will prevent further importation thereof becoming destructive or oppressive to the manufacture of bar iron within this State." This was four years prior to the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

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At this time there was no protective tariff on bar iron in Pennsylvania. Under the Articles of Confederation each State reserved to itself the control of all duties upon foreign commodities, hence this appeal was made to the General Assembly of the State.

HORACE L. HALDEMAN.

June 17, 1907.

The Secretary of the
Lancaster County Historical Society,
Lancaster, Pa.

MINUTES OF SEPTEMBER MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., Sept. 6, 1907.

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its regular monthly meetings, after the usual summer adjournment, this (Friday) evening, and the opening gathering for the winter was marked by a very gratifyingly large attendance of members. The meeting was unusually interesting, and it augured well for a successful winter's work.

President Steinman presided, and, in the absence of the Secretary, Mr. A. K. Hostetter fulfilled the duties of the position. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting, in June, was, on motion, dispensed with.

The nomination of new members brought forth the names of Miss Adeline Spindler, of this city, and Albert G. Weidler, of Erie. As these names had been presented to the society previous to the summer adjournment, the applicants were, on motion, elected to membership. The applications of Miss Jane E. Slamaker, H. C. Slaymaker and Mrs. John H. Baumgardner for membership were also acted upon, and they were duly elected.

An unusually large number of donations to the society were announced, some of them being of great value. Among these was a key to the old Court House that stood in Centre Square, and which was used by Matthias Zahm, court crier and clock

tender. The donation was made by Mr. Edward Zahm.

The following is a list of the donations, for which the thanks of the society were extended to the donors:

A book of original poems, entitled "Onkel Jeff's Poems," from Dr. Thos. J. B. Rhoads, Boyertown; Geological Report of New York State for 1906; two volumes of the United States Commissioner of Education's Report for 1905, from D. M. Swarr; "The Daily Republic," Philadelphia, October 31, 1848, and "The Inland Daily," Lancaster, Pa., February 22, 1855, from Mr. George W. Schroyer; post-card views of Churchtown and Bangor church, from Dr. S. F. Hotchkin, of Philadelphia; post-card picture of the Delaware Historical Society building, from F. R. Diffenderffer; post-card pictures of Grace Lutheran Church, view of Pequea, and the Columbia bridge, from D. B. Landis; half-tone engraving of Lancaster, from S. M. Sener; framed photograph of A. Herr Smith's house, on Lime street, from Mrs. H. M. Bair; Life of Nelson, printed in Philadelphia in 1807, from Howard M. Bair; usual exchanges which accumulated during the summer vacation; statistical chart of the United States up to 1830, from Miss Anna M. Deaner; album of photographic views of Indian Rock carvings, found along the Susquehanna River, from D. H. Landis; copy of water-color sketch of view of the Susquehanna River, from John W. Jordan, Philadelphia; bundle of pamphlets, from Dr. R. K. Buehrle; "England's Conversion," published in Lancaster in 1813, from Miss Margaret Sales; large album atlas, from Mrs. S. P. C. Baumgardner; pamphlet, from Lewis Richards, Esq., of Reading; key used by Court House Crier Zahm in Centre Square,

from Edward Zahm; pamphlets from Rev. Dr. H. A. Gerdson.

No paper having been especially prepared for this meeting, Mr. D. B. Landis read the notes of a walk he had taken with his uncle, Mr. Samuel Musselman, to the original Musselman home at Stoneroad's, or Summy's mill, in Manor township. Standing by the mill in its early days was a forge, and here, according to the story told by the grandfather of Mr. Samuel Musselman, there came one day an Indian to have his tomahawk sharpened. The smith not having the proper material to heat with, the Indian glided out, and in a short while returned with enough coal to do the work. This reference to coal brought forth a discussion as to whether coal really exists in Lancaster county. Mr. R. J. Houston ridiculed the story of the Indian and the coal, declaring it was purely a myth, as the same tale had been told repeatedly as occurring at other places in Lancaster county. During the discussion, which was participated in by Dr. J. W. Houston, Mr. S. M. Sener and John H. Fry, it was brought out that coal as a fuel was not known until 1780, some years after the supposed Indian incident was said to have occurred. Several of the members stated that deposits of coal have been found at different places in the county, notably that at the Moyer quarries, in Clay township, which was said to be of the bituminous variety. As the discussion began to assume a purely scientific phase, and being somewhat out of the line of historical research, it was then ended.

The recent publication in several journals of a letter alleged to have been written by Cotton Mather, in which it was stated that he had en-

tered into a plot to capture William Penn and the first colony of Quakers and sell them as slaves, brought the matter before the society again, Dr. Buehrle reading the letter, and also answers to two letters which he had written to the Secretary of the Massachusetts Historical Society, in which that official declared that the Mather letter is a base forgery. Reading from an article in the Catholic Researches for 1901, Mr. Sener explained how the letter had originated, and establishing the fact that it was nothing but a myth.

With the Mather incident disposed of, Mr. Sener read a paper on the early history of Marietta, which he had read at the annual outing of the society in June at Accomac.

Both this paper and that of Mr. Landis were ordered to be printed in the society's pamphlet.

The resignation of Mr. F. R. Dufferer, who has been the most efficient Recording Secretary of the society since its organization, over ten years ago, was presented in the following letter:

Lancaster, Sept. 6, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the
Lancaster County Historical Society:

At the re-organization of the Lancaster County Historical Society, more than ten years ago, I was chosen by the courtesy and confidence of its members as its Recording Secretary. The same mark of approval and confidence has been extended to me at the annual elections ever since that time; I have fully appreciated the honor accorded me and have endeavored to the best of my abilities to measure up to the requirements of the position.

It has long been known to most of

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you that my failing eyesight has made me reluctant to remain longer at this post of honor. My resignation has several times been tendered you and as often refused.

The time has come, however, when I must return into your hands the office I have so long filled through your partiality. My resignation is hereby tendered, to take effect from this date.

Very respectfully,

F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.

The resignation was very reluctantly accepted, the retiring official being extended a vote of thanks for his long and faithful services for the welfare of the organization.

On motion, Mr. A. K. Hostetter was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Secretary Diffenderffer.

After hearing a gratifying report of the fine exhibit of the society at the Jamestown Exposition, and which has attracted much attention, the meeting adjourned.

The society was extended an invitation to attend the Hershey family reunion to-day at Rocky Springs.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OCTOBER 4, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

A CENTENNIAL EVENT.
EARLY LOCAL REFERENCES.
MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 8.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.

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A CENTENNIAL EVENT

One of the oldest families and widest connections in Eastern Lancaster county are the Slaymakers. Their ancestors bought of and settled on the famous "London lands," along the old Strasburg and Gap roads, and they have illustrated the tenacity of the Lancaster county land-owner by many of them remaining residents and owners of real estate in that locality ever since. Before the Philadelphia turnpike—the oldest road of its kind in the country—was built, Jasper Yeates, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, had large land ownings in common with the Slaymakers along the line of the turnpike and the Newport roads, between Intercourse and Gap, and when the toll bar this side of "Rising Sun" was thrown across the highway "Slaymaker's Tavern" became one of the famous roadside hostelries and stage taverns between Lancaster and Philadelphia. It is still a handsome structure, in admirable state of preservation as a farm house; while across a little brook and meadow stands the beautiful stone mansion which has been the private residence of the Slaymaker family for more than a century. It is one of a group of fine farm buildings in a well-improved and highly-cultivated estate, embellished with lawn, fountain and other adornments; the little stream that used to run a "tilt hammer" now being devoted to less practical, but more ornamental, uses.

This rare specimen of the best domestic architecture of the period in which it was built has been highly improved and richly decorated in the interior, but its original fine lines and admirable proportions are faithfully preserved. The house, known as "White Chimneys," was built by Amos Slaymaker, in 1807, on land obtained from his father, Henry Slaymaker, who acquired it in 1783. Amos Slaymaker was born in 1755. He was a drummer boy in the Revolutionary war, and was a member of the firm of Reeside & Slaymaker, who operated an extensive stage coach line before the time of railroads. The property descended from Amos Slaymaker to his son, Henry F.; to Henry F.'s son, Samuel C.; to his son, Samuel R., the present owner, and will doubtless some day belong to his son, Samuel C.

It was the happy thought of Samuel R. Slaymaker, the present owner of this and numerous other properties in the same neighborhood, to make it the centre of a brilliant social gathering on the evening of September 26, 1907, when his kinsfolk of the Slaymaker family, gathered from far and near, and neighbors and friends to the total number of about three hundred, were handsomely entertained from 9 to 12 p. m. The event had such special historical significance as to make a note of it worthy to be entered on the annals of this society. Conspicuous among the guests was that veteran local historian, Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia, with his wife and daughter. He is a grandson of the builder, and his versatile wife contributed the following:

THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY CELE-
BRATION OF CENTENNIAL OF
"WHITE CHIMNEYS."

Composed and Written by Mrs. Samuel
Evans, of Columbia, Pa.

When the Bible-loving Slaymakers
came
To the sylvan land of Penn,
Did they know they had chosen the
rarest spot
That ever was known to men?
Did they know that this shire would
be queen of the State,
This State the queen of all,
On this, the Solar System's best,
Our own terrestrial ball?
'Twas not for wealth of soil or mine
A home o'er billows they sought,
No, 'twas for freedom to worship God
As conscience deemed they ought.
Unharm'd they nursed in this blest
land
The faith they held so dear,
Penn's land, where men of every creed
Might worship without fear.
When came the time that tried men's
souls,
When might oppressed the right,
Slaymakers fought in Freedom's cause
Till right was also might.
'Twas ere men had of railroads
dreamed,
No freight trains shook the earth,
Nor travel by steam in Stephenson's
Nor Fulton's brain had birth.
Coach Conestoga's six good steeds
Through woodland sped the way,
And travelers then were less than now
Impatient of delay.
'Twas Amos Slaymaker, M. C.,
Made travel elegant,
Demanding for the stage coach fine
A road like adamant.
Our kindly host's progenitor
By whom this home was reared,
Served here with gentle piety
The God whom he revered.

Not only in his songs of praise,
Or when in prayer he knelt—
Approving conscience must be his
When ere with men he dealt.

Profound respect at home, abroad,
In church and Congress Hall,
Was meted him as honor due,
And rendered him by all.

Oh! dearly prize this heritage,
'Tis more than house and lands;
High character to emulate
With pure hearts and clean hands.

Fond friends and kindred here to-day,
The host and helpmeet sweet,
Bright boy and darling baby girl,
With choicest wishes greet.

Prosperity of goodness born
And conscience free from fears
Be ever with them as to-day
Through many joyous years.

The Century past, a beacon safe,
Will be the light to guide
To coming years of blessedness
For all who here abide.

More quaint, but not less forceful,
than these lines is the epitaph on the
older Slaymaker's tombstone in the
old Leacock Presbyterian burying
ground, which runs thus:

In Memory of
HENRY SLAYMAKER,
Who departed this life the 25
of Sept., 1788;
Aged 57.

A patriot most firm, a saint without
disguise,
Has took his unknown flight above the
Aerial skies,
O Slaymaker, the sage, the wise, the
good, thou are gone
To sit forever with the Saviour on his
throne.

EARLY LOCAL REFERENCES

The earliest newspaper in America was called Public Occurrences, published in Boston, September 25, 1690, but only one number of it was issued. The next was the Boston News Letter, published first in 1704, and it had a long career. The next was the Boston Gazette, first published December 21, 1719, running some years. The fourth was the American Weekly Mercury, first published in Philadelphia, December 22, 1719, by Andrew Bradford, son of William Bradford, Pennsylvania's first printer, whom the austere Quakers drove out of the province very unjustly, and who went to New York and died at the age of ninety-four.

Andrew Bradford's paper, the Mercury, therefore, was the third newspaper published in America (since the Public Occurrence, of Boston, not surviving over one issue, cannot be called a newspaper). Philadelphia, in issuing the Mercury in 1719, gave Pennsylvania its first newspaper a good many years before New York had any newspaper at all. Pennsylvania's next newspaper was the Pennsylvania Gazette, first published in Philadelphia by Ben Franklin in 1728. The Mercury ran until 1745, and the Gazette until after the Revolution.

The series of notes now to be given are from the Mercury, and they will be set forth generally without any comment, in chronological order, the date of the issue from which each note is copied verbatim being prefixed to the

note. It should be noted, before setting forth these notes, that the almost complete files of both these early newspapers are found bound in yearly or bi-yearly volumes in the Historical Society Library of the State at Philadelphia, and also (many of them) in the buildings of the Philadelphia Library Association, the main one at Locust and Juniper Streets and the Ridgeway Branch at Broad, near Catharine. The following notes have been literally copied by me at divers times and may be relied upon:

From the American Weekly Mercury.

Issue of January 12, 1719 (1720):

The Governor is pleased with the Assembly, and comments upon the unanimity between the Governor and the Assembly. He says there are orders from England asking the repeal of certain laws.

August 18, 1720:

"A proclamation of Governor Wm. Keith, of the Province, setting forth that 'there is a great demand for a Court of Equity to modify the rigors of law, and that the Assembly has recommended the same; therefore, the Governor will hold such Court at the Court House, in Philadelphia, 25th of August; and the same will remain always open.'"

September 1, 1720:

"The ship Laurel, John Capel, master, from Liverpool, has arrived in the Delaware, with 240 odd Palatines. Come here to settle." This shipload of Palatines is a newly-discovered shipload, it not appearing in the Colonial Records, nor in any other records.

December 27, 1720:

"From a ship in Herring Bay in Maryland we hear 30 odd men ser-

vants have arrived upon account of the hemp manufacture which is intended to be settled hereabout." This is important, because hemp culture was important in our Susquehanna and its tributaries' valleys.

January 31, 1721:

"A lot of 92 malefactors, including Wm. Wigglesden, who robbed the King's Chapel at Whitehall, are sent to America."

February 14, 1721:

"One hundred and eighty malefactors reached Maryland from Newgate and the Marshalsea. The punishment of hard labor these criminals are sentenced to can be evaded if they muster a small parcel of money to the merchant for their trouble and passage. They are set at liberty as soon as on shore and are made equal with freemen. It is so in this gang; among them is a person who is come over in pomp. He has brought his mistress along, too, who wears rich silk clothes and a gold striking watch. He lives in great splendor at Annapolis, carousing with associates of equal fortune, fortunate enough to buy off his servitude. The only part of the sentence they must obey is not to return to England for many years.

"We may expect some of these wild creatures who could not be brought to civil manners in England to make their traverse into this Province, and settle here. And so we give this public notice. It is a sad case that we cannot be ordered to be populated better than by such absolute villains and loose women as these are proved by their wretched lives and criminal actions to be. By these ways of transporting villains among such a flourishing people, we lessen our improvement and industry by all-

ing the vacancies of honest men with tricking, thieving and designing rogues. The consequences would be remedied by Great Britain if she were as sensible of them as we are who are made so by living among them.

"Several of these malefactors arrived in Maryland, passed through this (Philadelphia) city on their way to New York, and from there they go to Boston."

I set this article out for two reasons: First, this was one of the grievances which helped bring on the Revolutionary War; and, secondly, some of the malefactors from Maryland were very troublesome along the Susquehanna River. Some of them served on Talbot's raids into Pennsylvania.

May 18, 1721:

Memorial of Governor William Keith, of Pennsylvania, to Colonel Spotswood, Governor of Virginia:

"I am glad that the tributary Indians of Virginia have given solemn promise to the government of Virginia that they will not cross the Potomac, nor the high ridge of mountains extending along the back of Virginia, provided the Indians to the northward of the Potomac will observe the same, and that this is the proposition signified to the Pennsylvania Indians seated on the Susquehanna River by the two belts they sent. All our Indians are settled to the eastward of the Susquehanna."

June 29, 1721:

"Rains have been very violent up the country, especially west of the Schuylkill. The waters raised and drowned many cattle. Robert Haydn's mill was entirely carried away. A large stone bridge at Pennypacker's

Mill was wholly destroyed. It is the greatest freshet known in twenty years."

July 6, 1721:

"His Excellency, Sir William Keith, our Governor, with some of his council and thirty other gentlemen, set out Monday last for Conestoga in order to meet our Indians and some of five nations, to settle a peace with them as usually."

July 13, 1721:

"On Tuesday night last his Excellency, Sir Wm. Keith, Baronet, our Governor, and the gentlemen who attended him, arrived here (Philadelphia) from Conestogoe. He went thither to meet the heads of the Five Nations, who waited his coming to renew the treaties of peace and friendship with them, and accommodate some irregularities committed by the young men of those nations of War Indians. The Governor and all the company were handsomely entertained and treated at the house of John Cartledge, Esq., during their stay at Conestogoe."

July 27, 1721:

"The particulars of an Indian Treaty at Conestoga between his Excellency, Sir Wm. Keith, Bart., Gov. of Pa., and the Deputies of the Five Nations. Printed and sold by Andrew Bradford."

Dr. Jordan says this has never been seen in print as a pamphlet. It is quoted in Hildebrun's issues of Pennsylvania Press, p. 58, but there is a Dublin reprint, dated 1723, in the Ridgeway Branch of the Library Company, of Philadelphia, which I have seen. It is, however, simply a literal copy of the Colonial Records.

This Irish reprint of 1723 (which is Vol. No. 797, in the Ridgeway Branch,

etc.) sets forth on the title page that Andrew Bradford printed the original and published it at the request of the gentlemen who were present at the treaty, and who went on the journey. It sets forth that it was reprinted by Eliz Sadler for Samuel Fuller at the Globe and Scales, in Meath street, Dublin, 1723.

While the context of the book is literally the same context set out in the Colonial Records, the following glowing introduction appears in the book which is not found in the Colonial Records:

"The Publisher to the Reader, Philadelphia, July 26, 1721.

"Courteous Reader: We here present you with an exact copy of the proceedings of the Governor in the late treaty with several nations of Indians at Conestoga, taken from the minutes of the respective councils which were held on the occasion. And we hope this will be more agreeably acceptable to our correspondents than any abstracts that could be published in our Weekly Mercury.

"The Indian village of Conestoga lies about seventy English miles distant, almost directly west of this city, and the land thereabout being exceedingly rich, it is now surrounded with divers fine plantations or farms, where they raise quantities of wheat barley, flax and hemp, without help of any dung.

"The company who attended the Governor consisted of between 70 and 80 horsemen, most of them well-armed, and the directions that had been given were so well observed that great plenty of all sorts of provisions were everywhere provided both for man and horse.

"His Excellency, the Governor's care for the public safety of this

colony plainly discovers itself in his management of affairs with the Indians in general as well as by his late toilsome journey to and from Virginia and Conestoga. The good people of this city and province from a just sense of the happiness they enjoy under the present administration embrace all opportunities of expressing their love and esteem for the Governor, who at his return from Conestoga was waited upon at the upper ferry of Schuylkill River by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city with about two hundred horse. After a refreshment of wine and other cool liquors, upon the eleventh inst., about sunset, His Excellency arrived in good health at his own house to the universal joy of all the inhabitants."

October 12, 1721:

"Here has lately been published an essay towards an advantageous trade in raising hemp in this province, which has met with such general approval that a further account and direction about the management of it has been mightily desired by the countrymen and farmers; but feeling we cannot spare room for a very particular account, we shall, however, add something for further encouragement."

I add this because hemp-growing was a great industry in this Susquehanna country at this time.

January 7, 1722:

"Our General Assembly are now sitting, and we have great expectations from them at this juncture that they will find some effectual remedy to revive the dying credit of this province and restore to us our former happy circumstances."

This item is important, because it shows that Pennsylvania was having her first money and business panic.

It was partly attributable to several stupid measures the Quakers advanced. Bradford's paper always leaned in favor of the proprietaries and against the popular house (while Franklin's Gazette took the popular side after it came into existence). Our Susquehanna country felt the panic very keenly. There was practically no money in sight.

January 16, 1722:

"Governor in his speech deplores the fact that there is no foreign market, and says he is about to establish manufactures here, so that the people shall have a home market; the Assembly reply that they are very glad the Governor will do this because the people 'are making melancholy complaint about a lack of market.'"

January 16, 1722:

"There is now published and sold by Andrew Bradford, at the Bible, in Second street, A Journal of the Votes and Proceedings of the honorable House of Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, who are now sitting."

July 5, 1722:

Notice dated June 19th.—"Run away from the Iron Works near Susquehanna, in Maryland, one John Folks, a Welshman, and a joiner and cabinet-maker by trade. Whoever returns him will be well rewarded, etc.

"STEPHEN ONION."

January 1, 1723:

"Our Assembly is now sitting, and the people have great expectations that they will happily find some way to set on foot a current trade among ourselves.

"We hear that a Snow (a small

ship), said to be bound from Holland, is late arrived at the port of New York with Palatine Passengers on Board."

January 15, 1723:

"These are to give notice that the Palatines who were advertised to be at the head of Elk River, in Maryland, are now come up to Philadelphia, and will be disposed of for five years each, any one paying the passage money at ten pounds per head. If any of their friends, the Dutch, at Conestogoe, have a mind to have or clear any of them they may see them at this port." (Same notice in issue of January 22, 1723.)

June 6, 1723:

"Tuesday last being the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday, the same was observed in the following manner: At noon, upon drinking His Majesty's, the Prince and the Royal Family's health, a round of the guns of the garrison was fired, and was answered by the vessels in the Road, the soldiers (who, with the officers in new clothes, made a handsome appearance) fired three volleys, as did our militia, who were under arms, together with a new artillery company, being all in blue clothes, with gold laced hats; the company consisted of masters and mates of vessels. At night there was a bonfire and plenty of wine at the charge of the corporation. There were rockets and other fireworks fired from the walls of the garrison; the whole town was illuminated, and the whole was concluded with a fine ball and handsome entertainment by His Excellency, our Governor."

September 5, 1723:

"This day His Excellency, Sir Wm. Keith, Bart, our Governor, set out for Conestoga."

August 1, 1723:

"These are to give notice to all persons who have purchased lands of the Pennsylvania Land Company that have sent deeds over to England to be executed by the Trustees of said Company the which are duly returned by me their agent, who am to be spoke with every seventh day of the week at Henry Hodges, merchant in Philadelphia.

"JOHN ESTAUGH."

I insert this item because John Estaugh, for the London Company, took up a tract of 7,000 acres of land in the fork of the Conestoga and Mill Creek, on both sides of Mill Creek. The survey is among the Maps of the Pennsylvania Archives. I cannot find that it was patented to him, however.

August 6, 1724:

"On the 3d inst. about the hour of twelve (at New Garden, Chester county) there began a most terrible and surprising whirl wind which took the roof off a barn and carried it into the air and scattered it about two miles off, also a mill that had a large quantity of wheat in it, and has thrown it down and removed the mill stones and took a lath of the barn and carried it into the air which fell with such force that it stuck fast in a white oak stump so that it is very hard to get out. Also a plow it carried into the air and at the fall thereof pitched on the end of the beam and stuck into the ground quite up to the coulter, so they were forced to dig it out. It killed a parcel of geese; and three or four hawks which were found dead about the fields. At a branch of the Neshaminy Creek it blew three men a great distance, lifting them into the air."

I jot this down because New Garden

is near the southeastern portion of Lancaster county.

August 12, 1725:

"Account of a book published by Francis Rawle called 'Ways and Means,' being a discussion of the manner in which we can restore our dwindling trade. This step is very highly complimented by Gov. Keith in his address to the Assembly of August 10th, this year."

June 9, 1726:

Complimentary address signed by 238 merchants and citizens of Philadelphia to William Keith, who is about to give up the Government.

Gov. Keith's speech from the Bench to the People upon pronouncing the first decree in the first cause heard in the newly established Equity Court of Pennsylvania.

June 29, 1727:

"Strayed from Samuel Blunston, on the Susquehanna, near Conestoga, about the middle of May last, a red roan horse with a black mane and tall; he went away with a small bell on, in company with a roan mare of the same color, but smaller. The finder may return to the owner. Brand 'E.'"

July 6, 1727:

"A serious slander against John Jones, of Conestoga, who at one time was in the Chester prison, complained of and warned against."

August 24, 1727:

"Notice, on October 2, 1727, will be sold by public sale, two tracts of land at head of Apoquinomie Creek, in New Castle county, belonging to the estate of Sylvester Garland, 700 acres of good land, and grist and fulling mill. For information apply to James Anderson, minister, late of New York, now

at Donnigal, in the County of Chester, Pa., who has the power of disposing of the same."

September 14, 1727 (Palatines):

The ship Fame, from Holland, is now in the River (Delaware) with about 500 Palatines on board, who give an account of two more ships to sail from thence with more Palatines on board.

May 30, 1728:

"Yesterday the Hon. Patrick Gordon, Esq., our Governor, returned from Conestoga, having finished the treaty with the Indians in those parts, to the entire satisfaction of all that were present. This timely and prudent management of the Governor's has made everything quiet and easy, and the Indians were so well pleased that they said they never had such a satisfactory speech made to them since the great William Penn spoke to them himself. His Honor was met some miles from the city (Philadelphia) by Richard Hill and divers gentlemen and welcomed back with a handsome collation in the woods. At the city bounds his Honor was received in a very genteel manner by Thomas Lawrence, Esq., our Mayor, and a very great number of gentlemen, as well strangers as city inhabitants, who with several ladies with coaches accompanied his Honor to his house. It is reckoned the cavalcade consisted of near two hundred people, which is a far greater number than has ever been known to meet together on such an occasion, at any time heretofore in this province.

"We are told that the country people in and about Conestoga were so highly satisfied with the Governor in every part of his conduct, that, notwithstanding the scarcity occasioned

by the late hard winter, they brought in of their own good will, large quantities of provisions of all kinds and sorts, and would take no pay for them. About 250 men on horseback accompanied his honor to the Indian town, where the treaty was held, and great numbers flocked in from all parts to pay their compliments to him, so that it was said there was never seen amongst the inhabitants a greater harmony and a more cheerful readiness to assist with what was in their power, than appeared on this occasion, which was chiefly owing to the affable and courteous behavior of our Governor."*

June 6, 1728:

"At a Court of Quarter Session of Philadelphia, held June 3, a charge was delivered from the Bench to the Grand Jury of which the following is the conclusion:

"Gentlemen: You with all the other inhabitants must have observed the emotion and unreasonable panic which lately possessed great numbers of the people. It is true something has happened which raised the notice and concern not only of the Government, but of every good man; but it is really surprising to hear of the many idle, groundless and lying stories which have been bruited and thrown

*Rupp, page 199, discusses this treaty, quoting mainly the Colonial Records. But he also adds certain other information concerning it as the house of old Squire Andrew Cornish being at Conestoga and a stopping place. Attention is also called to the fact that the Indians, saying the great William Penn himself spoke to them, might be held to indicate one of the evidences that Penn visited the Indians there. They do not say, however, whether he spoke to them there or in Philadelphia. This first visit of Penn's to Susquehanna, in 1684 or 1685, is mooted, but there are a dozen persuasive pieces of evidence tending to prove such a journey.

out to alarm and disturb the people, some of which may have arisen from fear and ignorance; but we wish it were less obvious that much more have proceeded from a wicked design against safety of the country. We need not be more particular, but hope every true man will in his mind, mark such incendiaries.

“You will see published the Governor's treaty with the Indians on Susquehanna. The chiefs with others of the Delaware are now here at the Governor's request. You will find by the treaty that there never was a more amicable, open, and hearty freedom between us and them than at this time; which appears as well in their countenances and behavior towards us.

“This is noted to you that as you are dispersed in several parts of the country, you may as occasion offers in all conversations endeavor to quiet the minds of the people, and persuade them for the future not to hearken to, much less assist in speaking, lies and ridiculous tales—and we heartily wish it may not hereafter be observed as the truth is, that the Indians are more calm and prudent than some of our people.

“They in their council have a decent and just way of thinking and although they cannot be but touched with grief, as is every honest man among us, at such as the late unhappy accidents, yet they wisely make all give way to the strict league and friendships which hath from our first settlement between the Christian and them, and impute crimes to madness, folly and wickedness of the actors.

“We entreat you, therefore, to excite all the people to use them well, and give no offence as the Governor by his

late proclamation has admonished and commanded; and let not that be done indiscreetly, either by tippling with them, foolishly talking or asking childish and impertinent questions, expressing a ridiculous bravery on one hand or foolish fear on the other; but let it be with all manliness, gravity and solemnity and sobriety as well as strict justice. This will honor our profession as Christians and draw their regard and love to us as Englishmen!"

The justification for this long article lies in the fact that the storm center of the Indian disturbances was at Conestoga and resulted from two or three massacres there. The rumors swept like wild fire over the province and occasioned the Governor's visit to Conestoga, as well as this charge to the Grand Jury and many other similar admonitions.

June 6, 1728:

"Two chiefs who were not at the Conestoga Treaty came to Phil. and a treaty was made with them which pleased them very well and has made all quiet."

December 18, 1728:

"Philadelphia, December 11, 1728, Ran away on the first day of November from Andrew Cornish, of Conestoga, in Chester county, a servant woman named Mary Rawlinson, who has changed her name to Sarah Wood. She has on a brown coat and petticoat with one under petticoat of grey kersey joined at the top with blue. Whoever takes up the said servant woman and brings her to her master shall have forty shillings reward and all reasonable charges paid by

"ANDREW CORNISH."

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Andrew Cornish was a Justice of the Peace, and lived a mile from Indiantown, says Rupp, p. 198 or 199.

Minutes of the October Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 4, 1907.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its regular monthly meeting on Friday evening in their room, in the A. Herr Smith building, on North Duke street, and the large number of persons present was an indication that the work of the organization is being more and more appreciated. The ladies were out in force, and there was a good attendance of the male members, as well as visitors. President Steinman was in the chair.

Librarian Sener reported the following donations since the September meeting:

Mr. S. J. McFarren, construction engineer, of this city, donated a set of thirteen volumes of the "Great Commanders of the United States," among the set being the lives of Sherman, Grant, Hancock, Sheridan, Lee and others. The set is No. 913 of the 1,000 printed copies of the large paper edition. Miss Parthenia Rathvon donated two photographs of Donegal church and graveyard; also, a pamphlet. Samuel Evans donated three early Lancaster ball tickets. D. B. Landis donated a copy of the September issue of the American Printer. The usual exchanges for the month of September were received, including German-American Annals, Pennsylvania-German Magazine, Catholic Records, Catholic Researches, etc. A vote of thanks was extended to the donors, and, especially to Mr. McFarren for his valuable gift.

The name of Miss Lottie M. Bausman, of this city, as an applicant for membership, was presented and under the rules laid over until the next meeting.

Attention was called to an article on Pennsylvania Day at the Jamestown Exposition in which reference was made to the Pennsylvania German exhibits at the exposition, among them a number from Lancaster county.

The first paper of the evening was prepared by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and read by Miss Martha B. Clark. It was entitled, "Extracts From Pennsylvania's Earliest Newspapers, on the Susquehanna County, Afterwards Lancaster County," giving extracts of early State news having local interest.

The other paper was contributed by Hon. W. U. Hensel. It was a sketch of the recent celebration of the centennial of the old Slaymaker mansion at Williamstown, known as the "White Chimneys." This historic mansion was built by Amos Slaymaker in 1807. In connection with the paper, which was read by Miss Clark, was a poem on the Slaymaker celebration, written by Mrs. Samuel Evans, wife of the veteran Columbia historian.

Both were ordered to be printed in the society's pamphlet.

After the discussion of matters important to the future welfare of the organization, the society adjourned.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

NOVEMBER 1, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

WILLIAM HENRY.
AN OLD TIME WORTHY.
MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 9.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.

Laureates Club
The Laureates Club
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WILLIAM HENRY

It would be trespassing too much upon your patience for me to preface my paper with some description of your town a century and a half ago, or to refer to the many distinguished citizens which the annals of your county furnish. Nor shall I make William Henry the subject of fulsome adulation, but give you some unpublished incidents connected with his life and character. His active life was spent here between 1748 and 1786. His fellow-citizens recognized his merits and ability, and required his services in many positions of honor and trust—in fact, the best years of his life were unselfishly yielded to their demands.

In searching for biographical data of a prominent citizen the local newspapers are generally helpful, but in the case of William Henry it was fruitless. We have in the library of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania part of a file of your first newspaper, "The Lancaster Gazette or a Compendium of the Most Material Foreign and Home News." The first number is dated January 15, 1752, and is printed in parallel columns, German and English. It was issued semi-monthly. The publishers for the first six months were H. Miller and S. Holland, and they were located at "the new printing office on King street;" after that date S. Holland was alone. Henry Miller was well known as the editor and publisher of the Staatsbote, of Philadelphia. The foreign and general news predominates, nothing is

printed locally, except a few advertisements, and the paper would be as acceptable to any other community in the Province as here. Let me read a few abstracts. Daniel Kenly gives notice that he has opened an English school on Prince street, where reading, writing in all the various hands now practiced, arithmetic, vulgar and decimal, and bookkeeping in the Italian method, are taught. He will also take boarders.

Elizabeth Smout, executrix, and Marcus Jung and John Hopson, executors, will settle the estate of the late 'Squire Edward Smout; and George Ross, Esq., notifies all those indebted to the estate of Christopher Groves to make payment to him.

Edward Berwick announces that somebody has taken by mistake from his house, at last June Fair, his dark brown, broad-cloth great-coat with hair buttons, the cape lined with Fustis and turns up with a cap to it. He wishes it returned.

William Gwin wishes to sell an apprenticed lad's time, three years and a half, by trade a barber and wig-maker.

Benjamin Hershey, who lives one mile from Lancaster, has a large black cow, with a white face, which came to his place.

Joseph Rose announces that any person inclined to purchase a good, convenient, well finished dwelling house, pleasantly situated in a whole lot, with stable, good cellar, four fire-places, closets etc., they can apply to him—

And all persons indebted to the publisher of the Gazette for one year are requested to pay up!

William Henry's Grandparents.

Robert and Mary Ann Henry, the grandparents of William Henry, were of Scotch descent. With their three adult sons, John, Robert and James, they came to the Province of Pennsylvania via Colerain, Ireland, in the year 1722, landed at New Castle, Delaware, and later proceeded to their plantation, watered by Doe Run, in West Caln township, Chester county. The old people died in 1735; the husband in the morning, and the wife in the afternoon of the same day, and were buried in one grave at Boyd's Presbyterian Meeting House. Their sons, James and Robert, married sisters—James to Mary Ann Davis, and died in 1734 (their posthumous son died in infancy), and Robert to Sarah Davis, who with their two sons and six daughters removed to Virginia. John Henry married in 1728 Elizabeth, a daughter of Hugh and Mary (Jenkins) DeVinne, of Huguenot ancestry, who, in 1723, settled in the vicinity of the Henry plantations. He died in Chester county in 1747, and his wife in 1778, at the house of her son, William, in Lancaster. They had issue five sons, three of whom died young, and three daughters, who married into the families of Postlethwaite, Bickham and Carson.

William Henry, their first child, was born at the homestead in Chester county May 19, 1729. Through the early death of his father he lacked the advantages of a scholastic education, but, being possessed of a mind by nature strong in its powers, he was evidently bent on the acquisition of knowledge. He was sent to Lancaster, then the second commercial town of importance in the Provinces, where he was apprenticed to Matthew

Roeser, a gunmaker. In 1750 he embarked in business on his own account as a gunmaker and dealer in hardware and supplies for Indian traders. Some years later he formed a partnership with Joseph Simon, which proved successful.

Saved an Indian's Life.

When the Provincial troops and the trains were being collected to reinforce the regulars under General Braddock, for his expedition against Fort Duquesne, William Henry was appointed Armourer to the troops and joined the army in Virginia. He also filled the same position in the Forbes expedition. There is an incident connected with the ill-fated expedition of Braddock, in which William Henry figures, and which, I believe, has no parallel in Indian romance or history. During the conflict William Henry's attention was attracted to a badly wounded young Indian, defending himself against the attacks of two privates of the 44th Regiment, who were endeavoring to bayonet him on the ground. Ordering them to desist, he approached the Indian, who in broken English expressed his thanks for saving his life, and from gratitude proposed an exchange of names—a custom not unusual among Indians in recognition of some notable personal obligation. This was the first meeting between William Henry and Killbuck, the Delaware chief, whose name became prominent in Indian affairs on the western borders of Pennsylvania and in Ohio. On the records of his State he appears variously under the names of William Henry, William Henry Killbuck and Capt. Killbuck, and for his services during and after the Revolution the State of Pennsyl-

vania granted him a pension of £40 per annum and a tract of land, and he also received substantial recognition from the United States.

A quarter of a century elapsed before these two again met, but the bond of friendship was never forgotten, for frequent messages and tokens were received from Killbuck, through officers of the army at Pittsburgh or letters from the Moravian missionaries among the Indians of Ohio, by whose teaching and influence the chief later became attached to that church. One visit was made to the home of William Henry in 1776, but he was attending the Assembly in Philadelphia. Their last meeting was at Trenton, New Jersey, where William Henry was attending a session of Congress, as a representative of this State, and Killbuck, with other chiefs from the West, were arranging a treaty with the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which William Henry was a member. A message of condolence was received by Mrs. Henry from Killbuck, a few months after the death of her husband.

Perpetuating the Henry Name.

For a century and a half the name of Henry, either as the Christian or middle name, has been borne by a male in every generation of Killbuck's descendants. John Henry Killbuck, now residing in Alaska, and his son, William Henry, are the present representatives. It will thus be seen that the bond of friendship and kinship has never been broken.

In the year 1797, the missionary, John Heckewelder, and William Henry, Jr., with their assistants, were surveying the tract of land granted by the United States to the Moravian Indians, in Ohio, to reimburse them

for their losses, sustained during the Revolution, and Heckewelder frequently records in his journal that William Henry's "Indian cousins," who lived in the vicinity, from time to time visit him and bring him gifts of choice cuts of deer and bear meat and other game; and always express their great pleasure at meeting him.

I will read from a letter written at Detroit, in 1800, to Judge John Joseph Henry by his brother, Matthew, who was visiting another brother, a captain of artillery, in the service of the United States, in which he describes the visit he made to old Killbuck and his sons in Ohio:

"On the 7th I proceeded with Mr. Mortimer (who had arrived that morning on a visit) to Goshen, situate about seven miles up the Muskingum, on the west bank. Next morning I visited old Wm. Henry, who expressed the highest satisfaction at seeing me. I presented him with a blanket, which I had procured for the purpose. He returned his thanks to me in an Indian speech, which Mr. Mortimer interpreted. The old man speaks very good English, but his heart was so full that he could not give utterance to his gratitude but in his native language. As the Indians intended to go a-hunting next day, they were this day employed in laying in a stock of wood for the missionaries, which the women carried home on their backs. You will here perceive a difference between the customs of the Moravian Indians and those of the savages, as the latter never engage in labor of this sort. When I visited them at their working grounds Wm. Henry remarked to me, 'Bludder! our young men like it—we not like wild Indians—he make the womans do ebby thing, he do nothing

but sing, dance and drink rum—Oh! belly bad!’ The old man was very particular in his inquiries respecting our family, and was particularly interested for you. When I told him of your lameness he could not help thinking it had been better if the British had killed you than to have confined you so closely as to occasion the loss of a limb.* He has three sons here, John, Charles and Christian. John is a remarkably fine, tall, well-made man, with a manly, open and intelligent countenance.

“Charles is married to a white woman, who was taken prisoner when a child near Minisink. She knows nothing of her parentage or native language. He has the reputation of a kind and affectionate husband, as he takes a part in all domestic labour. They are without children.

“In my last I think I mentioned that I expected Charles or John Henry as a guide, but I found them busily engaged in finishing their houses. I, therefore, could not expect them to leave their work, but Christian, who lives with his father, and whose wife is at Fairfield, in Canada, readily engaged to accompany me. He is a remarkably smart, active young fellow, very intelligent and very anxious to learn more of this world than his situation admits. He is not considered so good a Christian as John and Charles, but that was no objection with me. Accordingly, on Monday, the 10th inst., in the afternoon, we quitted Goshen.”

Marries Miss Ann Wood.

Beginning business with limited means, William Henry, by prudent management and economy, prospered,

*Judge Henry lost the use of a leg from scurvy, from which he suffered when a prisoner of war at Quebec.

and, after being a tenant of Leonard Bender, built for himself a house near the Square, in which he lived and died. His widowed sister, Mrs. Mary Bickham, became his housekeeper. "Aunt Mary" was always remembered by one of her nephews, for she made him read to her one of the Psalms every morning; but the 119th Psalm, with its 176 verses, was never forgotten, for begging to be left off before the last verse was reached did not find favor with the pious old lady!

In January of 1756 William Henry was married to Ann, a daughter of Abraham Wood, formerly of Darby, but at the date of his death, in 1731, a resident of Bucks county, and his wife, Ursula, a daughter of Philip Taylor, of Oxford township, near Philadelphia. She was born at Burlington, New Jersey, January 21, 1732, whither her mother had removed after the death of her husband. Her great-grandfather, George Wood, was one of the first settlers of Darby, and served several times in the Assembly; her grandfather, John Wood, married Jane Bevan, a daughter of John Bevan, an eminent Welsh Quaker and friend of William Penn. He came to Pennsylvania in 1683, took up a large tract of land in the "Welsh Tract," and served in the local Courts and the Assembly. There is a tradition connected with the choice of Miss Wood as his wife that I am tempted to relate. His sister had invited three young ladies to spend the afternoon with her. Part of the time they passed in the garden. Before their return to the house William Henry placed a broom in the entry in such a position as to obstruct their steps, and then awaited their return. The first one pushed the broom aside; the second stepped over it, and the third (Ann

Wood) picked it up and stood it in its proper place. He remarked to his sister after her friends had left: "Mary, the girl that picked up that broom, loves order; that's the girl I will endeavor to win and marry." Time proved the correctness of this choice.

His Acquaintance With Benjamin West.

William Henry's acquaintance with Benjamin West began shortly after his own marriage. One day he observed the young tinsmith's apprentice chalking figures on a board fence, and, being much impressed with the symmetry of them, entered into conversation with him, when he confessed to a desire to have paints and brushes suitable to exercise his favorite art. On a visit to his house he was furnished with these requisites. At a later date he painted the portraits of William Henry and his wife and other members of his family and some friends that are extant. William Henry's interest in the young artist, and the progress he was making in the development of his art, suggested to him the propriety of devoting his talents to more ambitious or historical subjects, and mentioned, among others, the death of Socrates. West knew nothing of the life of the great philosopher, and, upon confessing his ignorance, Mr. Henry loaned him a volume of Rollins' Ancient History from his library, the frontispiece of which is an engraving representing a slave in the act of handing the cup of poison to Socrates. West commenced the painting on a canvas of 45x30 inches, but, having hitherto painted figures clothed, he was at a loss to represent them partially nude. Mr. Henry at once sent to his shop for one of his workmen of proper physi-

cal development, and, turning to the artist, said: "There is your model." The picture was soon finished and attracted favorable criticism. That West always cherished grateful remembrances of William Henry is known; that this was reciprocated by Mr. Henry is evident, for he named his youngest son after the artist, who in later years became a limner of merit.

He Sails for Europe.

In the year 1759 the firm of Simon & Henry was dissolved, when William Henry's mercantile enterprise led him to purchase his goods direct from the manufacturers in England instead of dealing with the importers in Philadelphia. To carry out this plan, provided with letters of the Rev. Dr. Barton, in 1760, he sailed from Philadelphia on the ship *Friendship*, commanded by that popular captain, Nathaniel Falconer, bound for England. His fellow-passengers were two Quaker ministers, a man and woman, returning from a visitation to the meetings in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. When off the Chops of the English Channel their vessel was captured by a French privateer, and taken into a Spanish port. Some months later he reached London, where he obtained lodgings in a Quaker family. It was during his sojourn in England that the invention of Watts, the application of steam for motive power, was being much discussed, in which he took a deep interest, and a few years later experimented himself. Consummating his business connections, he sailed from Portsmouth on his return, towards the end of November, and after an eventful voyage landed in Philadelphia and proceeded to his home.

The Steamboat Problem.

In March of 1767 William Henry and his friend, David Rittenhouse, were elected members of the American Society, which in 1769 was amalgamated with the American Philosophical Society, of Philadelphia. In the publications of the latter society will be found drawings and descriptions of a number of his mechanical inventions in connection with the use of steam. And here it may not be inappropriate to refer to William Henry's connection with the application of steam as a method of producing a motive power. In the life of John Fitch, by Westcott, it is stated that Fitch on his way to Kentucky called upon Mr. Henry, who told him that he himself had thought of steam power as early as 1746, and had had some conversation with Andrew Ellicott on the subject; that Thomas Paine, in 1778, had suggested it to him, but he had only drawn some plans and invented a steam wheel, which he showed Fitch, and said that, as Fitch had first published his plan to the world, he would lay no claim to the invention.

The German traveler Schoepf, who visited Mr. Henry in 1784, states: "Among other notable and ingenious things shown me was a tin verge, such as are now used in windows for ventilation, which has attached to its axis a spindle, which rests upon a frame of two iron bars forming a right angle, under which are placed two cogwheels, one at each end. At one end there is put another and larger or double cogwheel. The machine rests and moves upon these three wheels. At the spindle near the verge, and above the forward cogwheel, there is an endless screw. This being set in motion by the cogwheels, it propels the

machine forward. Mr Henry said that he could make another machine, which, if applied to a boat, must move it forward against the current. This machine he is, however, not willing to describe at present. He is confident that its use will in a great degree assist the propelling of boats up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers..... I omit to mention other magnetic and electrical experiments, which occupy Mr. Henry's leisure hours in an agreeable and useful manner, all of which indicate him to be a gentleman of a refined mind and deep study."

The Screw Auger Claimed for Him.

Recently, I have had my attention called to an arranged meeting between Mr. Henry and Fitch, which took place at the hall of the American Philosophical Society, in Philadelphia, to enable Mr. Henry to explain his motive power obtained by steam. Fitch conceived the idea of a steamboat in April of 1785, William Henry drew his plans in 1779, nearly six years earlier. He also invented the screw auger. Pennsylvania was among the first of the Colonies to engage in a system of public improvements. In 1762 it was proposed to connect the waters of the Ohio with those of the Delaware, and, as a part of that plan, in 1771, the Assembly considering that great advantages must accrue to the trade of the Province between the branches of the Susquehanna, Schuylkill and Lehigh, John Sellers, Benjamin Lightfoot and Joseph Elliott were appointed a commission to view and examine the ground. Lightfoot resigned, and William Henry was appointed in his place, and in January of 1772 Samuel Rhodes, Surveyor General Lukens and David Rittenhouse were added to the Com-

mission, and in due course made their report.

Permit me to pass on to that important epoch in the life of William Henry, our War for Independence, and, as briefly as the facts will allow, review his connection with it. From the earliest stage of the controversy between Great Britain and her American colonies he warmly espoused the cause of his country, and during active hostilities rendered invaluable services.

Early in 1775 families from Philadelphia began to rent houses in Lancaster, and at later periods the town was crowded with soldiers, prisoners of war and refugees. Mr. Henry's position in the community made his office, before which a soldier was generally on guard, a favorite place of rendezvous for the citizens to congregate, discuss topics of the times and learn news from the army. Officers of the army might be seen coming and going; delegates to Congress and the Assembly were to be met there; recruits for the army sworn into the service; pensioners paid; the business of the County Treasury transacted, and not unfrequently Indian messengers mingled in the throng. It was, indeed, for many years, a busy location, and even scenes of unusual excitement were not unknown.

Thomas Paine His Guest.

During the occupation of Philadelphia by the British army David Rittenhouse, the Treasurer of the State, was a guest of Mr. Henry, and opened his office for the transaction of business, in the adjoining room to the County Treasury. "While we continued in the borough of Lancaster," states Rittenhouse, "we made our home at

the house of William Henry, at that time Treasurer of the rich and populous county of the same name; a situation helpful to my office from its connection with that of the County Treasury, and one which was also the more agreeable, by reason of Mr. Henry being a person of very considerable mechanical ingenuity." John Hart and Thomas Paine were also his guests for a time. William Henry, Jr., has left on record that the habits of Paine were so obnoxious to his mother, because she was solicitous as to the influence they might have on her children, that she begged her husband to get rid of him. This was finally brought about. It was here that Paine commenced to work his "Fifth Crisis," but, owing to his habits, was unable to finish it.

In this house, also, the books of the Juliana Library, of which William Henry was one of the original managers, were kept for some years.

On April 8, 1774, Governor Rebstock, of St. Cruz, West Indies, who had been touring the Southern Provinces, arrived in Lancaster and received much attention. During the autumn William Henry was confined to his room for six weeks by a severe attack of rheumatic fever. He had some months before been elected a member of the Committee of Observation and Correspondence of the county, and the following year became its Treasurer.

In May, of 1775, much excitement prevailed in the town, volunteering was active, and the citizens were being divided into companies for drilling. In August the committee visited every house and registered the inmates from 16 to 50 years of age for military service. John Joseph, the second son of William Henry, clandestinely enlisted in the company of Captain Matthew

Smith, of Col. William Thompson's Battalion of Riflemen. When the company was inspected by his father and other citizens, prior to their marching to Massachusetts, it is claimed that the father did not recognize his son in the ranks. The company was one of those which accompanied Arnold's expedition, and in the assault on Quebec young Henry was taken prisoner.

On June 12 a revolt occurred in the jail. The prisoners attacked the guards and tried to force their way out. The troops were ordered out, surrounded the prisoners, and when they refused to surrender fired on them, wounding twenty.

Filled Various Civil Offices.

Among the various civil offices which William Henry filled with faithfulness and general acceptance between 1765 and 1786 were the following: Assistant Burgess, 1765-1775; Justice of the Peace and Associate Justice of the County Courts, 1770, 1773, 1777; and he was commissioned President Judge of the Courts of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and the Orphans' Courts in 1780, under the Act of January 28, 1777; member of the Assembly, 1776; member of the Council of Safety of Pennsylvania, 1777; County Treasurer, 1777-1786; Commissioner to the convention to limit prices of merchandise, held in Philadelphia in January, of 1780, under call of the meeting at Hartford, Connecticut, of October 20, 1779; delegate to Congress in 1784 and 1785, at Trenton and New York.

Throughout the War for Independence William Henry was actively engaged, part of the time as the Armorer of the State and as Assistant Commissary General, furnishing arms and accoutrements for the Continental

troops and the militia, collecting blankets for the needy troops, providing wagon transportation, and other duties. His correspondence is voluminous and interesting. Three letters from Washington have been preserved, dated at Valley Forge and Pennypacker's Mills, and many from Wayne, Lee, Gates, Arnold, Reed, Bradford, Hand, Brodhead, Hazen, Butler, President Wharton, Franklin, Rittenhouse, Bryan and others. His advice was often asked and freely given on matters of finance and confidential missions confided to him.

Extracts From Local Journal.

Permit me here to introduce some extracts from the journals of a local chronicler of events transpiring in your town, incident to my paper:

1776—May 17—Fast and Prayer Day.

July 7—Much excitement in town. Orders were received that the militia should prepare to march to Philadelphia.

July 14—The excitement has quieted down, since the troops left.

July 21—Yesterday and to-day many prisoners of war arrived. They number at present about 1,000, and must be guarded night and day.

August 31—Most of the troops have returned.

November 20.—William Henry left to-day for Philadelphia, to serve in the Assembly.

December 1—The Royal prisoners marched to rejoin their regiments.

December 15—George Schlosser, of Philadelphia, with his children, arrived, to remain here for a time.

December 22—The militia met at two o'clock in the Lutheran Church, where they were addressed by General Mifflin.

1777—January 4—Nine hundred Hessian prisoners arrived and quartered in the Barracks. George Graff, who recently returned from the army, is very sick.

January 12—This week 1,000 soldiers passed through here to join the main army—soldiers are quartered everywhere. The militia from here, which left for Philadelphia, ran away from there and returned. Two prisoners from New York returned to-day. They described the misery and distress there, and estimated that over 1,000 had died of cold and hunger.

February 17—To-day General Roberdeau's wife was buried in the Presbyterian Churchyard. The Lutheran pastor made a short address in German at the interment.

August 3—The Second-Class Militia drawn to-day.

September 7—Reports from the British army excite the town—that they are coming here. Many moved their most valuable things—fifty or more wagons employed. It proved to be a false alarm.

September 15—The First and Second-class Militia left to join the army.

September 22—The Congress and Council arrived. The Congress left for York on Saturday, as the Assembly is in session here.

October 20—At 9 p. m. great excitement, because an express messenger is said to have brought news that the British had left Philadelphia and General Washington had taken possession.

October 21—Entire day spent in demonstrations of joy, and in the evening all the houses were illuminated. Court House decorated with flags. Some people had their windows mashed and goods ruined, because they put no lights in their windows. All this joy was dampened by

another express messenger from camp, contradicting former news. Howe is still in Philadelphia.

1778—April 17—Very unquiet. Court in session all day. Many soldiers from Virginia passed thro'.

May 1—This evening the cannon were fired 12 times, because Mr. Dean, who arrived from France, had brought the news that the French had entered into an alliance with us. Many windows were broken, and there was much joy among the people.

May 11—Cannon again fired as on the 1st inst., and Court House illuminated, to signify joy of people at the alliance with France.

May 23—Early this morning it was announced that during the night President Wharton had died, after he had been ill fourteen days with inflammation of the throat.

May 24—Sunday, 4 p. m., the funeral of President Wharton took place. Coffin with remains borne by several members of the Council to the Lutheran Church placed in another box and interred in a grave which was walled. No singing or speaking, but during the procession the cannon were fired 42 times in outskirts of the town, and afterward discharge of small arms three times.

May 28—Many soldiers arrived from camp, who are to march against the Indians on the frontiers.

June 19—News received that the British will leave Philadelphia.

June 21—During these days persons who visited their friends in prison, because they would not take the oath were detained, because they, too, would not take the oath demanded of them on such occasions. William Henry sent word to the Prison Keeper that he should allow all those to depart instantly, and forbid him to

do anything of the kind in the future, as though they were thieves and murderers.

July 16—The Senneffs, who had been here more than a year as Continental tailors, left for Philadelphia.

October 9—To-day the mother of William Henry died in her seventy-fifth year. She was a friend to the poor and needy.

October 13—Mr. Barton, the English parson, sold his house to his son-in-law, Zanzinger, and left with his wife for Boston, and from thence to England. He refused to take the oath.

1780—January 10—Intensely cold weather—heard of several persons frozen to death. Many prisoners taken at Stony Point pass through.

January 20—Coldest day yet. Several persons frozen to death on roads. A lad of ten years, who came to town for medicine for a sick father, on the way home frozen to death. He reached the house, sitting on back of horse, dead and stiff.

1781—May 13—One of the cavalrymen here shot dead by the guard at the Barracks, because he wished to remove a prisoner by force.

September 28—Our militia left for the Jerseys.

October 26—Great excitement in the town and day of rejoicing on account of the capture of the British army. Church bells rang all day; cannon fired thirteen times and constant discharges of small arms continued until late at night. All houses illuminated—many windows broken, because no lights had appeared in them.

1783—April 2—To-day the proclamation of Congress, regarding the armistice, was publicly read at the Court House, on which occasion bells in the town were rung and salutes fired.

May —British prisoners here sent to New York.

December 11—Thanksgiving Festival for peace. Town very quiet and no disorder—no illumination.

1784—February 16—To-day Festival of Peace! All the bells rung, evening Court House illuminated and different sets of transparencies exhibited. Everything passed off quietly.

November 23—At prison exhibition of fireworks.

1785—January 10—To-morrow William Henry goes with the stage to Philadelphia, and from thence to New York to Congress.

July 16—William Henry arrived home on a visit from Congress in New York.

His Church Connections.

As has already been stated, the grandparents of William Henry were members of the Church of England prior to coming to Pennsylvania, but, there being no church of that denomination near their home, they attended the Presbyterian congregation, of which Rev. Mr. Boyd was the popular pastor. When William Henry became a resident of Lancaster he occupied pew No. 11 in St. James' P. E. Church, and also contributed to the purchase of the bell. For a number of years he had been much disturbed about his own religious views, and had read much on the subject. Finally, he decided to consult Rev. Mr. Barton, who told him they were all fancies, and that he should not entertain such notions, but seek gay society and drink a glass of wine. This advice was offensive to him. Some months later he was admitted to membership in the Sadsbury Quaker meeting, but, being unable to persuade his wife, whose parents had been Quakers, to become a member, he finally withdrew.

It was about this time that Mrs. Henry became acquainted with the wife of the Moravian minister, who invited her to attend their services. She did so, and was much impressed, and occasionally repeated her visits. Learning that the eloquent Peter Boehler was to preach on a certain occasion, she prevailed on her husband to accompany her, who was deeply impressed with his sermon, and, finally, in the summer of 1765, they both were admitted to church membership.

I have ascertained from his papers that Dr. Samuel Boude was his first physician; Phillip Dean his tailor; George Mayer supplied him with wigs; Charles Hall with jewelry and silverware, and that Daniel Gordon made him a chair for £125. Among his personal and congenial friends was John Hopson, an enterprising and liberal citizen of the town.

His Fatal Illness.

It was during his attendance at the Congress of 1784 that he contracted the disease, the effects of a severe cold, which medical treatment could not control, from which he died. In his last illness he testified to his family and friends that he placed his sole dependence in the grace and mercy of God and that he was ready to depart as soon as the hour of release from his severe sufferings should come.

On the evening of December 14 he had been resting in his chair, and towards morning requested his surviving daughter, who had been nursing him, to be moved to the bed. This had scarcely been done when she observed a sudden change take place, and at 6:30 in the morning of December 15, 1786, he quietly passed to his

eternal rest. Three days later his remains were interred in the Moravian Cemetery, a large number of citizens and the clergy of the Episcopal, Lutheran and Reformed Churches being present. After the burial a funeral sermon was preached in the church by Bishop John Herbst, based on the 25th and 26th verses of the 73d Psalm. He was survived by his wife, six sons and one daughter. He was a man of the strictest honesty and probity, possessed by a strong and independent mind, and yet his conscience was one of the most tender.

LETTERS TO WILLIAM HENRY.

The following letters have been selected from the voluminous unpublished correspondence of William Henry, covering the period of the Revolution:

“Philadelphia,

“In Council, July 31st, 1777.

“Gentlemen:

“I have received certain intelligence that the Enemy's ships to the number of two hundred and twenty sail, was seen within a few Leagues of the light House yesterday about ten o'clock, and it was expected they would get into the Cape in the afternoon. Since that time the wind has been very favorable for them. It becomes now absolutely necessary for us to be on our guard, and to do all we can not only to oppose the Enemy, but put it out of their power to distress the good people of this State. I therefore request that you will immediately order 600 Waggon's out of your County to repair to this City, for the purpose of removing Stores, Provisions &c. &c. As you value the Interest happiness and peace of your

Country, I intreate you to exert yourselves in this matter, and forward them as fast as possible without waiting for any particular number to come together.

"I am with respect

"Gentlemen

"your very Hum. Servant

"THOS. WHARTON Jun. Pres.

"William Henry Esq

"and others the Magistrates

"of Lancaster County."

"War Office

"May 24 1779

"Sir:

"There being a pressing Demand for Arms in Maryland we are obliged to order the three hundred Muskets without Bayonets to the Head of Elk directed to the care of Col. Henry Hollingsworth or if you can, & we should prefer your doing it, to Baltimore directly to the care of Jas. Calhoun Esq D. Q. M. there. Either of these Gentlemen to inform Govr Johnson of their receiving the Arms which are to be subject to his disposition. Use every degree of Expedition as the arms are wanted for the Maryland Militia for the immediate defense of the State.

"Your obt Servants

"Richard Peters

"By Order

"William Henry Esq

"Lancaster

"We are pressed on every side for Arms. Do exert yourself to get as many as possible fit for service. If you have Cartouch Boxes of the old construction that will any wise answer the present Emergency send them with the Arms, to Govr Johnson & inform us how many you send. He wants Six hundred.

"9 o'clock at night

"We have considered further & you are to send the Arms to Elk to the care of Col. Hollingsworth. Let him know he is to inform Govr Johnson of the Receipt of them."

"Philadelphia Sept. 6 1777.

"Sr.

"Council passed a Resolve the 22d ult which is here enclosed, and I must beg your particular attention to it. I intended the day after the Resolve was passed to have sett off for Lancaster in company with Mr. Hubley, and expected to have had the pleasure to deliver you the Resolve myself, but the appearance of the Enemy in the Bay of Chesapeake prevented and I really forgot it until this minute. Very likely Mr. Hubley mentioned it, if he did, I hope you made a beginning to employ workmen to make arms.

"I am with great respect

"Sir, your very Humbl

"Servant

"Tho. Wharton Jun.

"W. Henry Esq."

"Sir:

"You are hereby authorized to impress all the Blankets, Shoes, Stockings, and other Articles of Cloathing that can be spared by the Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster for the use of the Continental Army, paying for the same at reasonable Rates or giving Certificates.

"Given at Camp at Pennybacker's

"Mill this 27th day of Sept. 1777

"Go Washington.

"To William Henry Esqr

"Lancaster."

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"War Office
"May 17th 1778.

"Sir:

"You will please to deliver to the Order of the Hon. Council of Pennsylvania one hundred common Rifles (without Bayonets) if you have or can procure that Number Speedily. A light corps from Camp is expected at Lancaster & you will keep in view the providing them with what they want for Frontier Business. We mention this as we have to the Council, lest your Stock should be exhausted by this order.

"By Order of the Board
Richard Peters.

"William Henry Esq
"Superintendent of
"Arms & Military Accoutrements
"Lancaster."

AN OLD TIME WORTHY

Jacob Hiltzheimer was a native of Manheim, Germany. He left there when nineteen years old, and arrived in Philadelphia September 5, 1748. He was apprenticed to a silversmith, but, after he had completed his trade, he very wisely preferred horse dealing, farming and open air to the confinement of a shop and store; and he started active business life—and made a success of it—by owning and running a livery stable and leasing lands “in the suburbs” to raise stock and crops.

It must be remembered that the sites of the Hotels Bellevue and Walton and of the Broad Street Station were then “suburbs,” while the present locations of the Mint and West Philadelphia were far out of town. There are men in Philadelphia still young and vigorous who used to “go a-fishing” on the east bank of the Schuylkill.

He fought the French when England's cause was ours; and he sided with the Colonies during the Revolutionary period. He was Street Commissioner for three years and Assemblyman for eleven. He was a public-spirited citizen and a charitable man. He married a Quakeress; lived on Seventh street, below Market; and died from yellow fever in 1798, after having passed safely through the epidemics of 1793 and 1797.

Thus he left this world before he had reached three-score and ten; but he lived well and was long time a man

of consequence; and even if he had not been then, he would be now. For he did what all men of affairs should do, and what nearly all of them neglect to do, viz., he kept a diary for thirty-three years. The books for three years have been lost. It is too early to measure the extent of this loss. From the copious records of the other thirty years, in 1893, Jacob Cox Parsons, of New York, his great-grandson, published a volume of extracts. Some day the whole of his notes will be found worth publishing—even if they never attain the classic eminence of Pepys or Evelyn.

For my present purposes and your edification, I refer to them only to throw some light on a subject that should be of perennial interest to the Lancaster County Historical Society, viz., the relative social, political and commercial importance of Lancaster and Lancaster county in the Colonial and Revolutionary periods of our country's history.

When there was no "Harrisburg, Altoona, Pittsburg and the West," our good city and our excellent county were "there!"

Hence it is that I industriously gleaned Hiltzheimer's diary—for a copy of which I am indebted to Judge Landis—to see what relations and references it contained of special interest to Lancastrians.

Friend Hiltzheimer was a true sport. We find him, in 1765, taking a ride with Andrew Hamilton "to try his black colt;" and two days before Christmas he breakfasted "at five o'clock in the morning," so as to get to the Darby fox hunting, where there were thirty hunters, who, by 11 a. m., had killed three foxes; and most of them stayed over night to resume the sport next day.

In that early day gentlemen were not so busy as now, practicing law and medicine, selling dry goods, groceries, hardware and drugs; printing and preaching, so that fox hunts, "cider frolics," funerals and weddings, take up a good share of my gentleman's annals. On March 4, 1766, he attended Court, "to give reasons why" he "did not serve as a juryman last term"—but whether it was because he "was at Nicholas Brosius' funeral," or because "Samuel Miles sent a quarter cask of wine," his diary does not disclose.

In view of the fact that his wife gave birth to a son, "at three o'clock in the morning of July 30," we can certainly excuse him for drinking a bowl of punch the next day with William Jones at Mrs. Gray's, and for shortly after attending Robert Erwin's "beefsteak dinner" to himself and a dozen others. If there were any horse races he did not attend, or sleighing parties that he missed during the winter months, some other chronicler must find them. He took his wife to the theatre to hear "Cato" and to see "Romeo and Juliet," but presumably he left her at home, when, on February 4, 1767, he reverently records: "At noon went to William Jones' to drink punch, met several of my friends and got decently drunk." The groom—William Jones, the week before had married Mrs. Gray—he says, "could not be accused of the same fault"—another proof that many a man is saved by marrying a widow.

Punch-drinking, military reviews, horse-racing, cock-fighting, fox-hunting and other diversions take up so much of this diary that I seriously question whether we have improved on our forebears in the fine art of "good living."

The Road to Lancaster.

The first mention of Lancaster or Lancastrians in his diary is under date of February 13, 1768, when he records that he took a ride with James Webb, Jr., Sheriff of Lancaster, "to the Middle Ferry"—one of the crossings of the Schuylkill river. You all remember, of course, that Webb was Sheriff from 1767 to 1769, having succeeded John Barr, and himself having been succeeded by Frederick Stone. That was about the time when that fine old English gentleman of the smooth and legible handwrite, Edward Shippen, was our Prothonotary, and Adam Reigart, founder of the East King street wine store, was succeeding Matthias Slough, the most famous hotel keeper of his day, in the then high and honorable office of County Coroner. The elder James Webb was then serving with George Ross, Emanuel Carpenter and James Wright as a member of the House of Representatives.

Hiltzheimer kept on buying and trading horses, attending barbecues and burials, drinking punch and buying old furniture at widows' vendues; but something moved him to come to Lancaster on May 13, 1768. He set out before sunrise, and, though he rode the horse, "Shewbald," fifteen years old, he reached Lancaster at 6 p. m.—making the sixty miles on horseback, with all stops, in fourteen hours.

I suspect he made many stops.

Unless he sank his real nature, as it is disclosed on every page of this diary, he must have tethered his horse at the edge of the county, on that great broad green which still spreads itself in front of the Compass tavern. No doubt after he had a drink—or possibly two—he sauntered down

to the old church yard of St. John's, of Pequea. The present church building was not there then, but the everlasting oaks that adorn the spot were already well-grown. If he strolled through the graveyard he could not have failed to notice the tombs of that first and most famous of all the French-Indian traders, who traversed these parts, Peter Bezellon, and his wife, Martha. He read the inscriptions as you can read them fresh and clear to-day. The skull and bones, the winged cherub on the Bezellon tombstones, and the fierce dragon skull that is cut on the bottom of the oldest grave stone in the yard, remain fine specimens of the sculptor's art. Through the kindness of Mayor J. P. McCaskey, I am enabled to present the Society with a picture of them all, and I deem the epitaphs worthy of permanent preservation in these records:

In Memory of
PETER BEZELLON
who departed this life
July the 18th, 1742
Aged 80 Years.

Who e'er thou art with tender Heart
Stop, Read, & think on Me
I once was well as now thou art
As now I am so thou shalt be.

Here lieth the body of
MARTHA BEZELLON,
Relict of Peter Bezellon:
she departed this Life
June 18, A. D. 1744.
Aged 71 Years.

All you that come my Grave to see,
And as I am so muft you be:
Repent in time, no time delay,
For sudden I was snatched away.

Here Lyeth ye Body of
JOHN COOMBE
Who departed ys Life Sept be
ye 12th 1736 Aged 78 years.

Behold ye place Where I doe Lie
As thou art now so once was I
As I am now so shalt thou be
Prepare for death and follow me.

If Benjamin West really did paint that fine old gold and crimson sign which hung out at Archibald Henderson's "Three Crowns" Tavern it had not yet received the finishing touches when Hiltzheimer drew rein at that Colonial hostelry. At the early hour of the afternoon when he passed Widow Caldwell's "Hat" tavern the wagons were not yet turning in for the night. When he passed Leacock Church it was a log meeting house and John Brisbane was not yet home from the wars to display his Bird-in-Hand tavern sign; but as the traveler crossed the Conestoga at Deering's ford, near the site of Witmer's bridge, to be built a generation later, I doubt not he saw many teamsters pressing up the hill towards Lancaster for their forage and lodging.

Whom he met or how he was entertained that time in Lancaster this abstract of his diary does not tell. But I fancy he had many congenial friends, and, even if he came strictly on business, he was of the sort who could find and mingle with it moderate pleasure.

Died in Philadelphia.

Whoever John Cameron, of this town, was, he had the yearnings of all good Lancastrians to get home, especially when he was sick; and so, in mid-winter of 1770, notwithstanding he had been very ill for ten days at John Biddle's, he set out, but got no further than Stadelman's, thirteen miles from Philadelphia, whither, on January 20th, Hiltzheimer drove in a sleigh to see him and spent the entire day to no avail—for he left Cameron "very bad," and five days later he died there. The body was taken to Philadelphia, and, when it was buried from Hiltzheimer's

house in the Presbyterian Ground, in the lower part of the city, Emanuel Carpenter and Daniel Wister were the "chief mourners."

Little mention is made of Lancaster for a few next succeeding years; though when, on May 17, 1770, Hiltzheimer "went to hear Whitfield," that famous Evangelist was doubtless on his way to Lancaster county, where, it will be remembered, he preached both at Pequea and Leacock Presbyterian churches.

Our diarist seems to have been a man of many parts. Funerals and frolics had like attractions for him. He mingled with jockeys and gentlemen; one day he went with joy to hear a woman preach, and next day with as much zest to see a brown colt run two miles in four minutes and a quarter; he gaily rode with the hounds, too; but cheerfully took his wife to Schuylkill to see "two men and three women baptized"—by immersion, no doubt—and, scandalous to relate, "among them Hannah Gardiner, formerly a Friend."

If I were not restricted by the limitations of the present occasion to relate this most interesting diary to Lancaster county, especially, I could scarcely withstand the temptation to make some extracts of general interest. Remembering how recently it is that our great local agricultural interests have begun to generally employ long-wasted wind power in their service, it is notable that on July 9, 1773, the annalist crossed the Schuylkill to General Mifflin's house "to look at the wind mill pumping water for his garden." As early as February, 1774, we find him fattening cattle after the best Lancaster county fashion, and for weeks dining off beef-steaks from "my big steer Roger,"

which when killed, at the age of six, dressed 1,332 pounds. The fattening of cattle for home consumption seems to have at that time been a very important interest with the fashionable gentlemen of Philadelphia. Much rivalry existed between them as to their weight, and copious extracts are made from this diary by the editor of these killings and weighings. During the early days of the Revolution his associations were with the best men of his day. The Mifflins, Irwins and Butlers "rode out to visit him," and when he went to General Mifflin's to help him "raise a stable," "with a few Continental carpenters," the gentlemen who dined with him made a company which included the progenitors of many of the "First Families" of Philadelphia to-day.

During The Revolution.

Prices were high for the necessities of life in those days. In 1777 meat sold for 3 s. 9 d. a pound, in Philadelphia; sugar the same; flour was worth 17 s. 6 d. a quarter, "hard money," and wood £4 a cord, without hauling. A big cow, 7 years old, which weighed, when dressed, 1,763 pounds, sold, in 1780, for 65 guineas, the equivalent of \$325.

It is not irrelevant to the title of this paper to note the relations of its subject to Michael Hillegas, the first treasurer of the United States. Our native modesty is apt to lead us to forget that the English Episcopalians and Quakers are not the only prominent people in Pennsylvania—or even in Philadelphia—during Colonial and Revolutionary days. The Scotch-Irish will themselves often remind you of their presence; but the shy and retiring Pennsylvania German almost must be dragged into the historic lime-

light. Hiltzheimer was conspicuously of these; and so was Hillegas—the one Reformed, the other Lutheran. It required some effort to prove to President Roosevelt that Hillegas really was the first treasurer of the United States; but he “got there;” and—as you all can readily see, by turning to the thick roll of bank notes in your vest (or dress) pocket—his portrait adorns the latest issue of the ten dollar bills.

Well! Hillegas cashed one order to Hiltzheimer for \$20,000, to buy forage for Congress, February 29, 1780—and until the end of the war he seems to have been busy in military affairs, mainly associated with the quartermaster's department and army supplies. When Cornwallis surrendered, of course, there were “fireworks” in Philadelphia; and I suspect this recorder of sly hypocrisy when he professes to be “sorry” to add that “so many doors and windows have been destroyed in houses of Friends.”

People who suffered the discomfort of being called “Copperheads” during and even after the war of the Rebellion may appreciate what it meant to be a Quaker, an Episcopalian or even a Mennonite when the military triumph of the United Colonies over English Arms was announced in 1781.

Howbeit, our present subject of interest was on the right—or at least the popular—side; and when “Gen. Washington from the northward and the Commander of the French army from the southward” met in Philadelphia and “fine fireworks were exhibited” and “hundreds of lamps were lit,” Hiltzheimer viewed the spectacle from his own stable roof, touching elbows with his guest, Col. Ephraim Blaine, the grandfather of James G. Blaine—who, moving to Carlisle, set up a tide

of emigration that flooded on to Washington county, Pa., and thence surged back to Maine.

What would we not give to have preserved the "table talk" of that dinner at General Mifflin's, September 2, 1782, which manifestly lasted three days, and had among its many guests Gen. Arthur St. Clair and Graydon, of the famous "Memoirs?"

An Eventful Career.

And who do you think—October 4, 1782—was this "General Lee, late of our army, and just from his farm in Virginia, to-day buried in Christ churchyard?" None other, surely, than that Charles Lee, who, born in England fifty-one years earlier, rose to the rank of Major General in the Revolutionary Army. He had held a commission in the British army when eleven years old, followed Braddock to disaster at Fort Duquesne, was shot at Ticonderoga in 1758, fought with the English for the Portugese against Spain, was adopted by the Mohawk Indians and named "Boiling Water," because of his impulsive temper and overbearing habits; was well received by Frederick the Great and made an aide to King Stanislaus; served as a Major General in the Polish army, fought the Turks for Russia, and killed an officer in a duel in Italy; boasted himself the author of the "Junius" letters and was welcomed in America as a caustic enemy of the Tory Ministry; acquired a large estate in Virginia and became the second Major General in the Colonial army; always a soldier of fortune, his capture by the British light horse was hailed by the enemy as the downfall of the Colonies—and yet he lived to be despised as a traitor to their cause. His interment in a church yard was a

defiance of his last will. All within less time than the span of my own life.

There was a "German Society" in Philadelphia in those days; and, after a fashion that is not entirely extinct, the officers adjourned "to the Widow Hess' for supper." In January, 1783, there is an entry in this diary of indictments found by the Grand Jury, of which the diarist was a member, against certain Philadelphians for aiding and assisting four British prisoners to escape from Lancaster to New York. It was largely upon the testimony of Captain "Noah" Lee that these bills were found. It will be recalled that Lancaster's situation made it a conspicuous place for the confinement of British captives. Thus Andre came here early in the struggle. Among the prisoners were many "artful fellows," who, aided by the rustic simplicity of their militia guards and by much local Tory sentiment and sympathy, were constantly devising effective methods of escape from restraint. Captain Lee,* whose name was "Andrew"—not "Noah," was sent in among the prisoners as a spy; he played his part so skillfully as to participate in the escape of four; by a preconcert arranged by him they were captured on the banks of the Delaware and taken in irons to Philadelphia. Besides the Philadelphians whom Hiltzheimer's grand jury indicted (and among fifteen persons brought to justice for aiding in this escape) four persons were convicted in the Lancaster County Court—Jacob

*He was, of course, Captain Andrew Lee, of Colonel Hazen's Regiment, "Congress' Own," that stout Paxtang soldier, who rose from the ranks, was captured on Staten Island, and won promotion. He died at Nanticoke, Luzerne county, in 1821, aged eighty-two years.

Grove, Christian Grove, Jacob Snyder and Henry Martin. Scan carefully these names—for if you are descended from any of them know full well you may be a "Colonial Dame," but you cannot be a (legitimate) "Daughter of the Revolution."

In April, 1783, soon after he had heard the High Sheriff of Philadelphia publicly proclaim "to the people at large that all hostilities by land or sea are at an end between America and Great Britain," Hiltzheimer set out with his old and near friend, Mr. Barge, for Lancaster, in his "chair;" he came by Downingtown and New Holland, having lodged "at Joe Webb's, on the Horse Shoe Road," which subsequently became the Hummelstown and Downingtown turnpike. In the spring that highway was probably more passable than the "old road," and it was then (and is now) not many miles longer, as the direct way between Lancaster and Philadelphia lies far north of the familiar railroad route.

In Old Lancaster.

Next month Hiltzheimer again paid a visit to Lancaster; and when he reached home, at "sundown." May 2, he found his "daughter, Hannah, ill with measles." I can only conjecture what he did while here, but I fancy he laid in a stock of snuff at Demuth's; of old Madeira from Reigart's; bought some spices at Heinitsch's, and took back with him a copper kettle or two from Steinman's. I am quite sure he worshipped at the Reformed Church, on East Orange street, where the venerable William Hendel was then serving his second pastorate—eloquent, zealous and pious, destined to die a hero and martyr in a later yellow fever epidemic

in Philadelphia. If in the afternoon or evening he sought out the Moravian congregation he found them in the old stone church at the corner of Market and Marion, and Rev. Otto Krogstrop was preaching to them. The third oldest Jewish Society in America already had a burying ground in Lancaster, and the Quakers, as early as that, had a church on the east side of South Queen street, where the Catholics owned and recently sold the dilapidated Odd Fellows' Hall.

It is quite likely he stopped at Adam Reigart's hotel, on North Queen street, then the sign of "The Grape" (now the American House), where later John Michael hung out a new sign, "Conestoga Waggon." It never successfully superseded the old and more classic appellation which Buchanan made memorable in Court circles, when he was Minister to St. James. By the way, in 1785, on Market street, above Fourth, in Philadelphia, Samuel Nicholas kept a tavern called "The Conestoga Wagon."

On June 25, 1783, when Hiltzheimer returned home from his ride, with his wife and two daughters, he found the "light horse gentlemen" in his yard and about his house "ready to protect Governor Dickinson from being insulted by the riotous soldiers from Lancaster, who demanded their pay from Congress. This demand affronted Congress so much that they agreed to sit at Princeton, New Jersey." It is only fair to say that these "riotous soldiers," after being duly addressed by President Dickinson on their duty of "full submission to the offended Majesty of the United States," laid down their arms and abjectly came back to this borough, whence they had so gallantly sallied.

Not of much local importance, and

yet most significant, as illustrating how some habits of to-day are a full century old, is this pathetic entry of May 22, 1786: "Our servant maid, Rosina, was impertinent to her mistress." Retribution, however, followed insolence with winged footsteps, for July 8: "Had my servant maid, Rosina Schaeffer, taken to Lewis Weiss's, Esq., on account of her insolent behaviour to my wife and myself. Mr. Weiss ordered her to the Workhouse." Alas! that Weiss is dead—he has been dead a hundred years—it seems even longer that the insolence of maid servants has gone unwhipt.

Hiltzhetmer served frequently as a juror; he records that Court stayed in session until ten at night, and when three lawyers spoke on each side he declares what modern Lancaster jurymen have no doubt often felt, viz., that "one on each side would have been enough"—and perhaps two too many.

In the General Assembly.

It was nothing to a man's discredit, socially, a hundred and twenty years ago, to serve in the General Assembly; and when Hiltzhetmer got there he freely entertained and frequently dined with his Lancaster county associates. George Ross and he feasted each other and were guests together at the hospitable home of General Mifflin, Speaker of the House. When Samuel J. Atlee, soldier and statesman, a member from Lancaster county, died suddenly in the street before he could reach his lodgings, the House members "set out two and two" to attend his funeral; "Charles Biddle, Vice President, headed the Executive Council, because of the President, Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, not being in health to attend."

When the bill "concerning the German College that is to be erected at Lancaster" (now Franklin and Marshall College) came up on third reading, March 1, 1787,† it scarce need be said he "attended at the State House;" and, some days later, when the House adjourned, he notes with characteristic German conviviality, "about fourteen of us spent the evening at the tavern opposite."

In the course of a two-weeks' journey in a light wagon, August 3-17, 1788, he and his wife, daughter and their very familiar friend, Mrs. Barge, drove over Lancaster county, visiting this city, Columbia (then Wright's Ferry), Lititz, Ephrata, and returning by Reading, Allentown, Bethlehem and Easton. On February 28, 1789, he had as one of his guests at dinner Alexander Lowrey, for many years an Assemblyman from this county—great-grandfather of the venerable Samuel Evans, and of the late Major Amos Slaymaker. On Christmas Day George Ross, General Hand and Hans Groff, of Lancaster, attended Christ Church with him; but it was in the Lutheran Church, October 11 of the same year, that he heard "the new organ made by David Tannenberg, of Lancaster county." (See Appendix.)

Meantime social and political circles in Philadelphia were stirred by the removal thither of the seat of Federal Government. His Excellency,

†The original Act "to incorporate and endow the German College and Charity School in the borough and county of Lancaster, in this State," was passed by the General Assembly, March 10, 1787. On February 27, 1788, there was a law enacted which made a gift to the Trustees of Franklin College, for the use of that institution, of the public storehouse and two lots of ground in the borough and county of Lancaster, situated on Queen street, and the title to which was in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

George Washington, and that first of all "Colonial Dames" and "Daughters of the Revolution," his stately wife, the "Lady Washington," made their advent. Hiltzheimer was evidently on terms with the first President; he attended the Assembly and heard the new Constitution of Pennsylvania proclaimed at 10 a. m., September 2, and at 4 p. m. dined with Washington at the City Tavern. He was almost continually breakfasting with Senators and other statesmen, dining with Governors or lunching with the gay blades of the day. He records no ill digestion nor headaches; even after three days of seasickness on the Delaware bay "a drink of good punch" put him "to rights again." Jacob Krug, of Lancaster, breakfasted with him June 2, 1791; and when he again dined with Washington, September 5, he found him "an unassuming, easy and sociable man, beloved by every person." Mrs. Washington sat at the table with her husband's guests; but it must not be supposed these family dinners lacked the formality of State functions. It will be remembered the first President was rich and elegant; his equipages were of the best; his cream-colored carriage, decorated with Cupids supporting festoons, was drawn by six blooded bay horses, attended by liveried footmen in white and orange and imposing outriders. He wore, at social ceremonies, black velvet, a pearl colored waist coat, silver knee and shoe buckles, dark silk stockings and yellow gloves; his hair was powdered, a dress sword dangled at his side, and a cocked hat was held under his arm. Even in quiet Quaker Philadelphia the lady of "the Republican Count" in that day kept up brilliant entertainments weekly, where ladies, "with hair

dressed high," rustled "their gowns of satin and taffeta, accosted by beaux powdered and decked out as brilliantly as beetles."

"The Lancaster Pike."

All the while Hiltzheimer seems to have kept up his hospitality to and interest in Lancastrians. October 29, 1791, he had Messrs. Coleman and Ege from the city, breakfast with Governor Mifflin; and early in 1792 he records that on March 31 he "finished with the bill for the turnpike between Philadelphia and Lancaster;" September 12 he dined with John Hubley at his intimate friend Barge's, a rich and popular German. By this time the turnpike from Philadelphia to Lancaster was under way; it was a notable work, and, on October 19, we find the Governor inviting Hiltzheimer to dinner with the Turnpike Commissioners, viz., General Hand, Adam Reigart, Andrew Groff, Jacob Groff, Abraham Witmer and Thomas Boude. They were all men of mark. Boude won the rank of Major in the Revolution; he was a prominent lumber man in Columbia, and, after long service in the Assembly, represented this district in Congress.

A comprehensive sketch of the great turnpike work and of the spirited attack of Matthias Slough upon David Witmer will be found on page 116 of volume VI., No. 8, of the Proceedings of this Society, in a valuable paper by Mr. Diffenderffer.

On August 7 Hiltzheimer inspected a mile of the new road and found the roadway twenty-four feet wide and covered with small broken stones to the depth of eighteen inches. He breakfasted all the members of the House from Lancaster county June 21, 1794; and next year, March 4, 1795, he

extended the same hospitality to Thomas Boude, Matthias Barton, Isaac Feree and Daniel Buckley, members from this county—why the other two, John Eckman and Brice Clark, were not there is not disclosed.

During the frightful epidemic of the yellow fever, in Philadelphia, in 1793, it may be inferred Lancastrians kept clear of that city, and Hiltzheimer was busy at home with more serious matters than the social functions which so often and so deeply engaged him. It will be recalled that when Washington consulted Madison as to his power to notify Congress to meet elsewhere than in plague-stricken Philadelphia the answer indicated Reading and Lancaster as practicable. With the former Madison said he was little acquainted, and Lancaster he never saw; but he added, "if the object should be to provide a place at once marking an impartiality in the Executive and capable of retaining Congress during the session, Lancaster seems to claim a preference."

November 24, 1795, we find Hiltzheimer again on the road to Lancaster, in his "chair," with a numerous company intent on an examination of the new turnpike. That highway, the first of its kind in all the United States, was an object of much public interest and private concern. The inspectors moved slowly and stopped over night at Hunt Downing's (now Downingtown), where they had "exceedingly good accommodations;" they proceeded next day to Humphrey's tavern for punch, and to Reynell's for dinner; they stopped at Witmer's Bridge, and thence came on into Lancaster and to Slough's for the night.

A Revolutionary Tavern Keeper.

What a host Matthias Slough must have been! In those days the tavern keeper was a gentleman, and, like the Macgregor, sat at the head of his table—indeed, this custom so “honored in the observance” prevailed within the memory of living men yet young when John Michael sliced the roast beef and Frederick Cooper tucked in the buffalo robes, as his guests set out to return by wheeled vehicle to Liberty Square and Peach Bottom.

Slough himself had been an Assemblyman when Lexington was fought and when Cornwallis surrendered; he was the confrere of George Ross, Alexander Lowery, Emanuel Carpenter, John Whitehill and Adam Reigart; he led the social “assembly” in Lancaster when the Lutheran and Reformed clergymen felt called upon to protest against mirth and dancing in the darkest hours of the young country’s peril. He had been County Coroner and Treasurer at the same time. He was a tavern keeper and educator, a jolly fireman and brave soldier, shopkeeper, stage driver and Free Mason; he once owned “the Poor House farm” and all the west bank of the Conestoga from Witmer’s Bridge to Graeff’s Landing; he was accused of “clipping the coin of the realm;” he was descended from that Gibson who kept the tavern that gave to Lancaster its original name “Hickorytown,” and his daughter became the second wife of Simon Snyder, a Governor of the Commonwealth, whose name is perpetuated in one of the counties of the State, and who was born on North Queen street, just above the Pennsylvania Railroad passenger station. When Slough visited Hiltzheimer, in Philadelphia,

May 21, 1796, they were guests of Governor Mifflin, with many other fine gentry.

To come back to the inspection of the turnpike—

In their examination of the newly-constructed road the Commission found it in generally good condition, "only here and there the stones were not sufficiently covered with gravel." Hiltzheimer and his companions spent two days on the return trip; and the diary has these notes of it:

1795—"November 27.—Mr. Whelen, General Henry Miller and I left Lancaster and dined at Reynell's. I frequently got out of my chair and measured the bed of the turnpike, which is full twenty-one feet wide, which is according to law. At Hunt Downing's we met United States Senator James Ross and wife, of Pittsburgh.

"November 28.—Set out after breakfast and made a short stop at Robinson's tavern. I frequently measured the turnpike down to the 14-mile stone, from which point to the city it has been viewed by the Commissioners. Dined at the Widow Miller's and reached home by sundown."

It will not be forgotten that when this turnpike road scheme was first broached the rush to subscribe for the stock was so great that from 2,275 anxious subscribers in Philadelphia the 600 shares to which number the law restricted the subscriptions there, had to be selected by lot. The original roadmaking was a wretched failure; it was reconstructed on the Macadam plan so admirably that Francis Baily, in his journal of a Tour in North America, 1796, says: "There is at present but one turnpike road on the continent, which is between Lancaster and Philadelphia, a distance of sixty-six miles, and is a masterpiece of

its kind. It is paved with stone the whole way and overlaid with gravel so that it is never obstructed during the most severe season." Would that I could say as much of its entire condition now!

In those days talk was rife in the Assembly about "moving the Legislature to Lancaster." Our county members were as a rule men of distinction and influence. When the House and Senate called on Washington, February 22, 1796, to congratulate him on his birthday, I doubt not all the Lancaster representatives went "into the front room where wine and cake were served." In that golden age, not only a candidate, but a President himself, could take a cocktail without exposing himself to the envy of rival statesmen; he could even tender one to a guest without forfeiting the respect of churchmen.

In mid-July, when Hiltzheimer had the "raising supper" on the second floor of his "new building intended for a store," among his guests was Judge John J. Henry, of Lancaster; and early in September, when he dined on turtle with Governor Mifflin, Judge Yeates was of the goodly company.

Dining With Washington.

One of the last of President Washington's entertainments of which mention is made here was a notable dinner party given just before he returned from the Presidency. February 18, 1797, it is recorded, Hiltzheimer, with a number of the members of the House, twenty-one in all, including the speaker, "dined with that great and good man, George Washington, President of the United States, who will retire from office on March 4th, next, at which time John

Adams, the present Vice President, will take 'his place." The Lancaster guests on that occasion were Richard Keys, Thomas Boude, Abraham Carpenter, Jeremiah Brown.

Martha Washington sat to the right, one seat removed from her husband, and the Speaker of the House between them; Hiltzheimer was next to the President on his other side. Whatever mirth and merrymaking may have prevailed, I suspect there was an undertone of sadness in the festal gathering, for when, two weeks later, Washington gave the last of his dinners, with Adams, Jefferson and Hamilton present, and many other men of distinction and ladies, after the host filled his glass and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, this is the last time I shall drink your health as a public man; I do it with sincerity, wishing you all possible happiness"—Bishop White says a silent pause came over the hilarity; "all gayety was checked and there were signs of visible emotion in the company."

On June 20, 1797, one of our local Witmers arrived in Philadelphia with a team of nine horses, drawing three pair of wheels, that had hauled, from Wright's Ferry, through Lancaster county, a mast, ninety feet long, weighing nine tons. It, no doubt, had been rafted down the Susquehanna; it was unloaded into the Schuylkill and towed around the city. It cost about \$200 and was intended for the Algerine Government. The present site of Columbia was already a marked spot—a port of entry for the timber products of the north. March 5, 1798, "the bill for moving the seat of [Federal] Government to Wright's Ferry, on the Susquehanna, was debated to two o'clock in Committee of the Whole in Congress." The debate

was renewed March 17, and continued for five hours, and, on March 23, on third reading, the proposition was defeated by a vote of 36 to 38. Col. A. Hubley, of Lancaster, a member of the Legislature, died at the hospital in Philadelphia, and Hiltzheimer, with his other fellow members, attended the funeral March 6, 1798, from Henry Keppele's house, on Chestnut street.

At Three Score and Ten.

A little later these annals come to a sudden close. Their last entry records an act of kindness by their author to a woman and her little girl. Next day he was taken down with yellow fever and nine days later he was dead. He had witnessed and survived the terrible scourge of 1793 and the horrors of '97; but he fell a victim in those awful days of the next year, when wharves and markets were alike deserted, newspapers ceased to be printed, banks were closed, shops abandoned, schools emptied and four-fifths of the city's population were fugitives or sleeping in tents.

He died where he had long lived, on Seventh street, at or near the southwest corner of Market. You will see there now a fine stone bank building—the Penn National—and a brass tablet bearing the conspicuous boast that on that site Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It is not quite certain exactly where the room was in which that immortal document was prepared. Nearly fifty years afterwards—and a little while before his death, when the subject was under discussion—Jefferson wrote, from Monticello, that he prepared the paper in lodgings, consisting of a second floor parlor and bedroom, of a new three-story, brick

house, which he rented from one Graeff, "a young German, newly married and a bricklayer by trade;" he was not quite sure, but thought it was the corner house. In 1775 Jacob Graeff, Jr., a bricklayer, bought a lot thereabouts. On July 24, 1777, he sold this property, identical in boundaries as his own grant, to "Jacob Hiltzheimer," yeoman, and with this addition: "The said Jacob Graeff hath erected a brick messuage or tenement on the said described lot." Hiltzheimer converted the first floor of this messuage into a store, and so occupied it until his death. He was a successful man, and owned other property. He built another house to match his "brick messuage or store," and adjoining, as appears by the partition of his estate, which was large and was shared by five children.

In the city directories of his day he is noted as a "livery stable keeper," until about 1786, when he was elected an Assemblyman. From 1791 to 1798 he is set down as a "Member of the House," or distinguished by that other title which his own record proves was fitting—and which "he wore without reproach"—the fine old name of "Gentleman."

APPENDIX.

A Famous Organ Builder.

Thanks to our omniscient Secretary, I am able here to make a permanent minute on our society's records of this remarkable builder of organs. From Mr. Diffenderffer's rich store and from Rev. Charles D. Kreider, of Linden Hall, I gather that Abraham R. Beck, of Lititz, has sketched the main events of Tannenberg's career. He was born March 21, 1728, in

Berthelsdorf, Upper Lusatia. He was the son of Johann Tannenberg, who, with his wife, Judith (Nitschmann), left Moravia in 1727. He came to Bethlehem in 1749, and soon after married Anna Rosina Kern. In 1758 he assisted "Father" Klemm, at Nazareth, in the Hall, in the building of an organ; and there probably he first became familiar with his subsequent profession. Coming to Lititz, in 1765, he bought the "George Klein House," and there conducted his business until his death. The building was also known as the "Pilger-hause" (Pilgrim house).

While engaged in tuning the organ he had built for the Lutheran Church, in York, Pa., he was stricken with paralysis, and, falling from a bench upon his head, received injuries from which he died a few days later, May 19, 1804. At his funeral service, in York, his last organ was played for the first time, and the children of the Lutheran and Moravian congregations sang by his grave. He was a beloved and prominent man in the community, and, as a notably fine singer, invaluable in the church choir. His organs, as far as is known, went to the following places, and the price of some is given:

1761. Lititz, Pa., congregation chapel (£40).

1767. Albany, N. Y. Bishop Hehl writes in the "Church Diary" then when this organ was finished and set up here (in Lititz), "a great many strangers from Philadelphia and Lancaster—mostly from the former city—and even some Quakers, came to see and hear it."

1768. Maxatawny, Pa.

1769. Goshoppen, Pa.

Trinity Lutheran, Reading Pa. (between 1769 and 1771), £230.

1770. Lancaster, Pa., First Reformed Church—cost £250, and still in use.

1774. Lancaster, Pa., Trinity Lutheran and Catholic.

1776. Easton, Pa.

1783. An organ for Hagerstown, Md.

1787. Lititz Pa., Moravian Church (£350); Brethren's House; Sister's House (£50).

1790. Philadelphia, Zion Lutheran, Cherry and Fourth streets. While building this organ, Tannenberg wrote to a friend in Lititz: "That myself and assistants are well, I take with thanks from the Lord's Hand, and through His blessing we have got so far with our work. On the main manual 7 stops are now in place, and the Pedal is complete with the exception of 5 pipes in the Trombone Bass. The Echo is in place and completed. On the upper Manual one stop, the principal, is finished. When all is drawn out on the lower manual, with Pedal, the church is well filled with the volume of sound, and to every one's astonishment. I am glad that you will accompany Br. Herbst to the Dedication; come, by all means; not that you will see anything extraordinary, but that you can share my thankfulness that the Lord has helped me. As regards the music they are preparing for the Dedication Psalm, one can plainly see that it will be very simple, and not in harmony with our taste."

Washington and Congress were present at the dedication of this organ, and this was the ceremony referred to in Hiltzheimer's diary. The church was destroyed by fire in 1794.

1793. Nazareth, Pa. (£274).

1793. Moravian Church, Graceham, Md.

1798. Salem, N. C. (£300), and an-

other (£150); Hanover, Pa.; Baltimore, Md. (£375); Macungie, Pa. (£400); Tohick, Pa. (£200); White Plain township (£200).

1799. Moravian Church, Lancaster (£260).

1801. New Holland, Pa., Reformed (£200); used ever since, and of its size as good as the best. Madison, Va.

1804. York, Pa., Christ Lutheran (£355).

Tannenberg's successor, John Philip Bachman, also built an organ for Hanover, Pa. (German Reformed), in 1805.

Hebron Moravian Church, Lebanon. German Reformed Church, Race street, below Fourth, Philadelphia.

Tannenberg made pianos, also. One "for Br. Lembke" (£22 10s.); and another for the "Kinder-Haus" (now Linden Hall) (£22 10s.). The graceful steeple of the Lititz Moravian Church was designed by him. He was succeeded in the business by his late partner, John Philip Bachman.

He probably built more organs than any other man in the State, and their enduring qualities speak highly of his abilities. He was buried in York, although his first wife, Anna Rosina Tannenberg, is buried at Lititz, where she died in 1782. His children were Rosina, Maria Elizabeth, Anna Maria, David and Samuel. His second wife was Anna Maria Fischer; she was married to Tannenberg in 1800. She, also, is buried at Lititz; likewise his son, Samuel.

Minutes of November Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 1, 1907.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held to-night in the Society's room, in the Smith Library Building. It was one of the largest meetings in the history of the organization, many visitors enjoying the pleasures of the evening, together with a goodly portion of the membership. The Society was honored by the presence of Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, who read one of the papers of the evening. The other contribution was from the versatile pen of Hon. W. U. Hensel.

Previous to the reading of the papers the Society elected to membership Miss Lottie M. Bausman, of this city, and accepted the names of the following as applicants for membership: Mr. F. A. Demuth, Mrs. Fred. A. Demuth, Miss Marion Donnelly, Mr. L. O. Davis and Mrs. L. O. Davis, all of this city.

These will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The librarian announced the following donations received during the past month:

Eight bulletins and one bound report from the New York State Library; nine volumes of statistical character from the Pennsylvania State Library; eight bulletins from the Columbia University Library of New York; report of the 1907 meeting of the Pennsylvania State Federation of

Historical Societies; report of the Schenectady, N. Y., Historical Society for 1906; catalogue of Dr. Oswald Seldensticker's library, from S. M. Sener; catalogue of the library of Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, from Miss Martha B. Clark; The Pennsylvania Hermit, printed in Philadelphia in 1839 from L. B. Herr; two local postal cards, from D. B. Landis; Business Directory of Lancaster for 1853 and a Council meeting notice of 1842, from Charles T. Steigerwalt; framed picture of the Bezallon tombstones, from Hon. J. P. McCaskey, Mayor.

The thanks of the Society were extended to the donors and especially to Mayor McCaskey, Mr. L. B. Herr and Mr. Charles T. Steigerwalt for their valuable contributions.

An invitation was received to attend the annual meeting of Old Columbians to be held in Philadelphia on November 12.

Dr. Jordan took as the subject of his paper, "William Henry," a prominent character in the history of Lancaster prior to and during the Revolutionary era. He came here about 1750 and until his death in December, 1786 was perhaps our most prominent citizen. He filled many public offices. He was the armorer to the expeditions of Braddock and Boquet, was a member of the Continental Congress, a Justice of the Peace and a Common Pleas Judge of the county; a member of the General Assembly, and assistant Burgess of the city and also Chief Burgess, and a commissary of purchases for the army during the Revolution.

Jacob Hiltzheimer, a character comparatively new to local historians, was the subject of Mr. Hensel's paper, in which he threw much light on Lan-

caster county's important position in the country before there was any Harrisburg, Altoona and the West. Jacob Hiltzheimer kept what nearly all men of affairs to-day neglect to do—he kept a diary, and it was from this that Mr. Hensel gleaned the facts for his unusually entertaining paper. Friend Hiltzheimer lived in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary period and was one of its most prominent citizens. He made frequent trips to Lancaster, where he was always a welcome visitor, and Lancastrians were often royally entertained by Hiltzheimer at his Philadelphia home. Hiltzheimer was a man of many parts, according to his diary. He mingled with jockeys and gentlemen, one day he went to hear a woman preach and the next day, with as much zest, to see a brown colt run two miles in four minutes and a quarter. Fox hunts were also one of his numerous pleasures. He was a member of the General Assembly and frequently dined with his Lancaster county associates.

He dined with President Washington and was continually breakfasting with senators and other statesmen. Punch drinking, military reviews, horse racing, cock fighting, fox hunting and other diversions take up so much of the diary, said Mr. Hensel, that I seriously question whether we have improved on our forebears in the fine art of "good living." In the directories of his day Hiltzheimer was noted as a livery stable keeper until about 1786, when he was elected an Assemblyman. He died of yellow fever in 1798.

The papers were ordered to be printed in the Society's publication.

At the conclusion of the literary

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features a delightful social session followed, those present becoming the guests of Mr. Hensel at a charming luncheon. It proved a very pleasant diversion for the evening, and was apparently enjoyed as much by the host as by his guests.

PAPERS READ
BEFORE THE
LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.
DECEMBER 6, 1907.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

WHO WAS WHO IN LANCASTER ONE HUNDRED
YEARS AGO.

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XI. NO. 10.

LANCASTER, PA.
REPRINTED FROM THE NEW ERA.
1907.

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INTRODUCTORY.

As was to be expected from a population so conglomerate as that which comprised the early and later settlers of Lancaster county and city, German, Scotch-Irish and Quakers, Protestants, Catholics, with a sprinkling of Jews, and, perhaps, still other nationalities, it was a community generous, kind-hearted and considerate, alive to the claims of the poor, the needy and unfortunate. As it was in the earlier periods of our history so it has also been in these latter days, only on a broader and more liberal scale, due to the greater wealth of the people, as well as to the growth of humane and enlightened public sentiment generally.

The paper which will be read to you this evening, and to which I have been asked to add a brief introduction, deals with the noble women of this community nearly a century ago, who, impressed with the needs and necessities of that class of whom it is written, "the poor ye shall have with you alway," associated themselves for the purpose of supplying those needs and necessities so far as their personal efforts might attain that end.

The paper itself deals with the members of an association called by themselves "The Female Benevolent Society of Lancaster," organized out of motives of pure benevolence and

successfully carried forward in that spirit. As the complete story of the organization, as well as sketches of nearly all the signers of the document, will be presented to you by another hand, I shall take leave of it here, detaining you only a little while longer to call to your attention the fact that the early labors of those warm-hearted and sympathetic women have been supplemented during the century by the generous deeds and eleemosynary services of many who succeeded them, showing that our people have always been alive to the welfare of the deserving and unfortunate among them.

The Stevens Industrial School.

As the most recent example, I beg leave to direct your attention to that finely-conceived idea of Thaddeus Stevens—an industrial school for the education and training of orphan boys, and the splendid structure now nearing completion. He left all his estate to this worthy purpose, some \$80,000, to which the State has added \$100,000 more. Having thus become a State institution, its success and perpetuity are assured, let us hope, for all time to come.

The Long Home.

A few years older and now in the full tide of successful operation is that splendid institution in the western part of the city, "The Widow and Single Woman's Asylum," better known as the "Long Home," conceived by the late Judge Henry G. Long and successfully carried out by his daughter in a spirit of filial affection and reverence that itself is an enduring monument to her memory. An endowment of \$373,000

is a guarantee that this home shall endure during the years to come.

The Needlework Guild.

The Lancaster Branch of the Needlework Guild of America was organized in 1894 by Mrs. Mary V. H. Steinmetz, President; Mrs. Elizabeth Brosius, Secretary.

The object of the Needlework Guild of America is to collect and distribute new, plain and suitable garments, to meet the great need of hospitals, homes and other charities, and to extend its usefulness by the organization of branches. The annual contribution of two or more articles (new) of wearing apparel or household linen, or a donation of money constitutes membership in a branch. Men, women or children may become members.

The Lancaster Branch for the year 1907 collected fifteen hundred and eighty-three garments, a gain of sixty over last year, and distributed them as follows: St. Joseph's Hospital, 153; General Hospital, 152; Y. W. C. A., 118; Ann C. Witmer Home, 166; B. B. Home, 54; reserved for local poor, 787.

Hon. President, Mrs. M. V. H. Steinmetz; President, Mrs. Geo. M. Franklin; Vice President, Mrs. Elizabeth Brosius; Secretary, Miss Anna Guthrie; Treasurer, Mrs. A. K. Spurrier.

Mrs. Brosius died on December 4, 1907.

The Poor Coal Fund.

A still earlier public benefaction is the coal fund, founded by our former eminent citizen, President James Buchanan, who gave \$6,000, the interest of which was to be used for the purchase of coal for the needy poor of the city. To that early donation still other generous-hearted men have

given of their means until the invested funds now exceed \$33,000. As contributors to that fund the names of Buchanan, McEvoy, Reynolds, Long, Smith, Herr and Wright will fill a high niche in our local annals.

The Home for Friendless Children.

The Home for Friendless Children, in the eastern end of the city, is an enduring monument to the generous liberality of our people to a class of unfortunates incapable of helping themselves. It has been in successful operation for many years and the amount of good it has done is incalculable. While our county remains to us the Home will stand.

Our Two Hospitals.

In an enumeration of our eleemosynary institutions of the highest class the two hospitals, St. Joseph's and the General Hospital, deserve a foremost place. Too much praise cannot be given to these grand institutions. They have become an absolute necessity. We could not do without them. Few know of the wonderful amount of good they have done, or of the spirit of self-sacrifice, hard labor without fee or reward, and devotion they have entailed on those who direct them.

The Witmer Home.

Among our local charities none deserves kindlier mention than the "Ann C. Witmer Home," on Columbia avenue, the unselfish gift of the kindly lady whom I knew so well fifty years ago to the people of Lancaster, as a memorial to an only son, who, if I mistake not, was lost overboard a ship in the Mediterranean many years ago. Such charities are not only a credit to

our community, but are a perpetual honor to the best there is in human nature itself.

County Institutions.

The charities of Lancaster county at large are so generous as to merit all possible praise. The County Almshouse, where the aged and homeless indigent are kindly received and sheltered, the County Hospital and Insane Asylum, whose doors are always open to such as require their attention, all bespeak the careful consideration which is accorded to all comers irrespective of age, color, creed and condition. And it is a fact worth telling that the State authorities which regularly inspect the condition of these public institutions award ours high praise for their wise management and careful consideration the inmates receive.

Society for the Encouragement of Industry and the Suppression of Pauperism.

Still another organization, small in numbers, but fervent in spirit, is the "Society for the Encouragement of Industry and the Suppression of Pauperism." Generally speaking, its work is along the lines of the other societies already mentioned. At the present time its resources are somewhat hampered by the loss of the greater part of its endowment fund through the failure of a recent financial institution, this being the second loss from a like cause.

Church Organizations.

In addition to the various charitable guilds and organizations already enumerated there are many more of a less public character, but all render-

ing excellent service, which can be mentioned here only by name, such as the Children's Aid Society, the United Hebrew Charities, St. Vincent De Paul Society, The Woman's Guild, Lancaster Woman's Indian Association, St. James' Episcopal Orphanage, Bishop Bowman Episcopal Church Home and others. It must also be stated that almost every church organization in the city has one or more charitable organizations connected with it which do an immense amount of good within their respective spheres. Their work seldom comes before the public eye, but it is well known to be as remarkable for its extent as it is liberal, unselfish and successful.

Lancaster Charity Society.

One of the more recent charitable organizations of this city, whose work is largely along the same lines as of the earlier society which will be the subject of the paper to be presented to you to-night, is the Lancaster Charity Society. This society was organized about four years ago. It has made a most excellent record for itself during that time. It not only makes distribution of clothing and other necessities, but looks after the general welfare of the sick and the needy, and strives to provide homes for deserted children, employment for the unemployed, and temporary lodging, with meals, for men and women. So excellent has been the work of this Charity Society that the municipality has intrusted it with the distribution of the beneficiary coal fund, mentioned elsewhere.

The Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A.

Among the best known of our very excellent public institutions are the

Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, each now housed in homes owned by them, but, unfortunately, not yet wholly paid for. The good work they have done in the community during their existence is seen and recognized by all. Liberal men and women have given freely of their time and means to support them and carry on the work they have found awaiting them. They have exerted a powerful influence on the young life of our city, and wholly for good. The measure of their usefulness cannot be told in words. The stranger of either sex can find a welcome and more within their friendly walls. Their doors stand open at all times, and many a weary lot has been brightened and made happier through their instrumentality.

The Union Dorcas Society of Lancaster.

I come now to the oldest association of this character still in active service among us, several of whose founders were also connected with that earlier organization soon to be brought to your notice. I refer to "The Union Dorcas Society of the City of Lancaster," chartered in 1858. I was privileged a few days ago to examine the charter and few remaining minute books, and will state a few facts gleaned from them. It seems that, while not chartered until 1858, it was in existence long before that time. The minutes of a meeting of the society, held on November 26th, 1845, state that it was organized thirteen years before, or in 1832. This almost creates the suspicion that it was, perhaps, a revival and continuation of that earlier organization about which we will soon hear. Like the latter, it was working

under an excellent constitution and body of by-laws. The earlier records are probably lost. The first minute book still extant begins in 1850. The amount of clothing and provisions distributed by it in those early days was very great, filling page upon page in the record.

The first name on the application for the charter was that of Mrs. Rosina Hubley, who was also a patron of the still earlier Society. The most illustrious women of the city were among its Presidents: Mrs. Dr. George B. Kerfoot in 1850, and again in 1853-1854; Mrs. Rosina Hubley in 1851; Mrs. John Baer in 1852; Mrs. Charles A. Heinitsh in 1855; Mrs. James Black in 1857; Mrs. H. Kendig in 1858; Mrs. H. S. Magraw in 1862; Mrs. John Metzger, 1864-65. At earlier periods Miss Catharine Yeates and Mrs. Dr. F. A. Muhlenberg. Among the more recent ones was Mrs. M. O. Kline, in 1870-1871. The President at the present time is Mrs. Sarah Rengler.

The Patriot Daughters.

The Patriot Daughters, an organization which rendered such memorable services to our soldiers during the days of the Rebellion, was largely composed of members of the Dorcas Society. It was the first association of the kind formed anywhere in the North. During the entire period of the war it labored earnestly to provide the soldiers in the field and the sick and wounded in distant hospitals with the comforts and delicacies their needs demanded.

It is a notable fact that Mrs. Rosina Hubley, whose name is attached to the constitution of the "Ladies' Benevolent Society of Lancaster," founded in 1816, who was also a charter member of the Dorcas Society,

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founded in 1832, was also the President of the Patriot Daughters, formed in 1861. Such a record stands unmatched in the history of the Commonwealth, and confers imperishable honor and credit on her. Her record is one which Lancaster should cherish for all time to come. May many in future years, inspired by the memory of her good work, be ready and willing to do likewise when the occasion arises.

F. R. D.

1

Article 1st We whose names are hereinto affixed do agree to form ourselves into a society to be called "The female Benevolent society of Lancaster"

— 2nd The objects of this society are to procure and make up clothing for such as have not the means or ability of providing it for themselves. of visiting the sick and infirm - alleviating their distress and administering to their wants - The society will meet once a fortnight: ~~at a select P.M.~~ ^{at their first meeting in the months of September & March every} ~~early in the afternoon as convenient for~~ for the purpose of making up articles of clothing, to be distributed as they may think proper - Every member absenting herself unless for a sufficient reason, to be fined 12 1/2 cents. ^{year}

— 3rd There shall be chosen from the subscribers, ~~the~~ Trustees a Secretary, an assistant Secretary and a Treasurer.

— 4th It shall be the duty of the Trustees to attend all meetings of the society to take charge of all donations made to the society, and of all clothing made up by the members - and to appoint at each meeting 4 members, who are to be denominated "The visiting committee" for the ensuing fortnight - and to sign all orders for the payment of monies

5th It shall be the duty of the Secretary to make correct minutes of the transactions of the society, to call over the names of the members at each meeting, and furnish a list of those who are absent to the Treasurer.

FAC-SIMILE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS OF
THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF LANCASTER.

- 6th It shall be the duty of the assistant Secretary to perform the duties of the Secretary in her absence.
- 7th It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep all monies, collect fines, pay all orders when properly signed, and when required by the society to give a statement of her accounts.
- 8th It shall be the duty of the "visiting committee" to search out proper objects to be relieved, invite their attendance at the next ensuing meeting, or if requiring immediate assistance to apply to the Trustees for such things as are requisite, take a minute of the articles so distributed, and deliver it to the secretary at the next general meeting.
- 9th It shall be the duty of each member to exert herself in procuring old clothes, remnants &c. for the purposes designed by the society.
- 10th No alterations can be made to this constitution by a less number than a majority of the society—
- of Subscribers names

Anne Franklin

Mary H. Jenkins,

Grace Clarkson

Prija Q. Lee,

Barbara Gundaker

Ann Playmaker

Lydia Reynolds

Jane Moore

Susan Mosher

Subscribers names

Grace P. H. H. H.

Mosina H. H. H.

Mary Clarkson,

Hurvet Clarkson

Lydia Reynolds

Joanna Mosher,

Susan Mosher

Ann Ross

Hannah P. Armstrong

Jane E. Playmaker

Mary R. H. H.

Elizabeth Kirkpatrick

FAC-SIMILE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS
THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF LANCASTER.

Sarah Yates,
 Eliza Ross
 Corline Ross
 Maria Graff.
 Bella Houston
 " "
 Francis Evans,
 Jane H. Coari,
 Jane H. Carpenter,
 Sarah Humes,
 Julia Montgomery
 Eliza Montgomery
 Leticia Montgomery
 Mary J. Hubley,
 Mary C. Reigart,
 Henrietta Reigart,
 Margaretta Reigart,
 Betty C. Mayn
 Matilda Henrietta Guvon,
 Mary Hubley
 Gusta Hubley
 Sarah M. Hubley
 Susan Greger,
 Margaret Trifles,
 Ann Hopkins.

Mrs Rosina Hubley,
 Ann P. Hubley-
 Eliza W. Evans-
 Mrs. B. Colman. —
 Caroline Eastgiger
 Catherine Yeate —
 Sarah H. Franklin. —
 Elizabeth Murray

SIMILE OF THE CONSTITUTION AND NAMES OF SUBSCRIBERS OF
 THE FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF LANCASTER.

WHO WAS WHO IN LANCASTER 100 YEARS AGO

"In Faith and Hope the world will
disagree,
But all mankind's concern is Charity."
—Pope.

In the rafters of the old home of the late Amos Slaymaker, Esq. (230 East Orange street), now the home of Mr. Sydney Z. Evans, there was found by Mr. A. J. Auxer, contractor, the original Constitution and By-Laws of the Female Benevolent Society of Lancaster, which was founded in September, 1816. This paper, though nearly one hundred years old, is in an excellent state of preservation, and is now the property of the Lancaster County Historical Society. The beautiful, fine penmanship is the work of Anne Franklin, whose name heads the list of the fifty-three women who were the signers and the subscribers to the Society.

It is my purpose to take up these names in order, and to tell, to the best of my ability, Who was Who. Before doing so, however, it may not be out of order to give some account of the doings of the Society, which can best be judged by the By-Laws and the first report of the Society, which was published in the Lancaster Journal of March 29, 1817. The By-Laws read as follows:

Article 1st.—We, whose names are hereunto affixed, do agree to form ourselves into a society to be called "The Female Benevolent Society of Lancaster."

2nd.—The Objects of this society are to procure and make up clothing for such as have not the means or

ability of providing it for themselves, of visiting the sick and infirm, alleviating their distress, and administering to their wants.

The society will meet once a fortnight at 2 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of making up articles of clothing to be distributed as they may think proper. Every member absenting herself, unless for a sufficient reason, to be fined 12 1-2 cts.

3rd.—There shall be chosen from the subscribers, at their first meeting in the months of September and March every year, 4 Trustees, a Secretary, an assistant Secretary and a Treasurer.

4th.—It shall be the duty of the Trustees to attend all meetings of the society, to take charge of all donations made to the society, and of all clothing made up by the members, and to appoint at each meeting 4 members who are to be denominated "The visiting committee" for the ensuing fortnight, and to sign all orders for the payment of monies.

5th.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to make correct minutes of the transactions of the society, to call over the names of the members at each meeting, and furnish a list of those who are absent to the Treasurer.

6th.—It shall be the duty of the assistant Secretary to perform the duties of the Secretary in her absence.

7th.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep all monies, collect fines, pay all orders when properly signed, and when required by the society to give a statement of her accounts.

8th.—It shall be the duty of the visiting committee to search out proper objects to be relieved, invite their attendance at the next ensuing

meeting, or, if requiring immediate assistance, to apply to the Trustees for such things as are requisite, take a minute of the articles so distributed, and deliver to the Secretary at the next general meeting.

9th.—It shall be the duty of each member to exert herself in procuring old clothes, remnants, etc., for the purposes designed by the society.

10th.—No alterations can be made to this constitution by a less number than a majority of the society.

Subscribers' Names.

ANNE FRANKLIN.
MARY F. JENKINS,
GRACE CLARKSON,
ELIZA G. DALE,
BARBARA GUNDAKER,
MARY CLARKSON,
HARRIET CLARKSON,
LYDIA REYNOLDS,
JOANNA MOSHER,
SUSAN MOSHER,
ANN ROSS, .
HANNAH C. ARMSTRONG,
JANE E. SLAYMAKER, .
MARY R. HOPKINS,
ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK, .
SARAH YEATES,
ELIZA ROSS.,
CAROLINE ROSS, .
ANNA MARIA GRAEFF,
ISABELLA HOUSTON,
FRANCES EVANS, .
JANE H. EVANS, .
JANE H. CARPENTER,
SARAH HUMES,
FIDELIA MONTGOMERY,
DELIA MONTGOMERY,
ANN SLAYMAKER,
LYDIA REYNOLDS,
JANE MOORE,
SUSAN MOSHER,
GRACE P. HUBLEY,
ROSINA HUBLEY,
LETITIA MONTGOMERY,
MARY J. HUBLEY,
MARY C. REIGART,
HENRIETTA REIGART,
MARGARETTA REIGART,
HETTY C. MAYER,
MATILDA HENRIETTA GIBSON,
MARY HUBLEY,

AUGUSTA HUBLEY,
SARAH M. HUBLEY,
SUSAN FRAZER,
MARGARET TRISSLER,
ANN HOPKINS,
MRS. ROSINA HUBLEY,
ANN P. HUBLEY,
ELIZA W. EVANS, \
ANN C. COLEMAN,
CAROLINE ZANTZINGER,
CATHARINE YEATES,
SARAH H. FRANKLIN,
ELIZABETH MURRAY.

At the first semi-annual meeting of the Society, which was held in March, 1816, the following report was submitted:

The Female Benevolent Society of Lancaster, being convened for the purpose of appointing Officers for the ensuing six months, conformably to the Constitution, deem it a suitable occasion to inform their Patrons of the proceedings and present state of the Institution, and to express their grateful sense of the assistance and encouragement which have been afforded to them. By the support thus received we have been enabled to extend a helping hand to the Needy, in instances much more numerous than we originally anticipated. During the inclemency of the Winter a variety of circumstances have contributed to increase the number of the Poor. By the scarcity of labor many industrious People with large families of Children were entirely thrown out of employment, and many aged and infirm Women who had heretofore made a comfortable livelihood from spinning and knitting were deprived of this resource from the circumstances of Farmers and Housekeepers not having their usual quantity of domestic cloth. The consequence has been that many who were able to work were rendered destitute of the means of keeping themselves in bread, and that too

at a season of the year when poverty is felt with its greatest pressure The Members of this Society have been frequently called on to sympathize with deserving Women whose Husbands are so addicted to habits of intoxication that they not only neglect to make provision for their Families, but often force from their Wives the little money which through many difficulties they contrive to earn for the purpose of procuring food for the hungry children. Such Objects of our Charity have been furnished with warm clothing, and the necessities of the Wife and Children have been attended to, in case of sickness. We, in no instance, advance money, but the necessary articles are supplied by the Trustees, or under their immediate direction. Impositions may, in some cases, have been practised upon us, but we must console ourselves with the reflection that it is better occasionally to give to the Undeserving than to deprive the real Objects of Benevolence of that assistance to which they are entitled. As we become better acquainted with the Individuals who ask our aid, by visiting them and observing their mode of living, and the manner in which they conduct themselves, we hope to be able to make that discrimination which will most effectually promote the purposes of the Institution.

The new clothing has been almost entirely made up by the Members of the Society. The old clothes, where they required it, have been mostly repaired or altered to the best advantage, and they report the following articles to have been distributed.

Here follows a detailed list of articles, masculine, feminine and infantile, to the number of 562, of which the

men received only 6 1-4 per cent, showing that as far as the Female Benevolent Society was concerned the sins of the fathers were not visited upon their wives and children.

The report continues

Since the Society was established (a period now of six months) we have received the following donations for which we return our sincere thanks:

John Passmore.....	\$10
M. C. Rogers.....	10
J. Slaymaker	10
G. Tait	7
Jasper Smith	5
Thomas Reed	5
James Buchanan	10
John N. Lane	10
Hilary B. Talbot.....	5
Joseph Brua	5
Hugh Hawkins	3
Sam'l Slaymaker	5
C. Schwartz, Sen.....	2
Geo. L. Mayer.....	10
Ann Moore	3
Henry Shippen	10
Henry Keffer	5
Dammish.....	2
John Jungling	2
I. Martin	1
A. Carpenter	10
Martin Miller	5
Walter Franklin	5
William Dickson	5
Robert Coleman	20
Adam Reigart	10
Jasper Yeates	
James Trimble	3
John F. Voigt	2
D. Evans	5
Jame Evans	3
C. Schwartz, Jr.....	2
John Erben	2
C. Shaffner, Jr.....	10
Jacob Slough	5
James Humes	10
G. Hambrigh	5
John Bachman	3
Sam'l C. Offner	10
F. A. Muhlenberg.....	10
John Burg	2
Jacob Mayer	5
John Eberman	3
Philip Messenkop.....	2

Thomas Wentz	3
David R. Barton	5
Joseph Ogilby	5
Emanuel Reigart	2
Patten Ross	5
William Webb	5
Susan Mayer	5
John Hoff	2
John Stoner	3
John Brown	50c.

Wm. Montgomery,	} 7 yds. Blue Cloth.
P. W. Reigart,	
James Evans, .	
Ger. Clarkson,	
R. Moderwell,	} 20 yds. flannel.
S. M. Lenigan,	
W. S. Franklin,	
B. Galbraith,	

Mrs. E. Moore—6 yds. flannel.
 M. A. Wilson—2½ yds. do.
 C. Reynolds—4 yds. do.
 Miss M. Lefevre—4 yds. do.
 Mrs. M. Smith—12 yds. do.
 ——— A. Coleman—6 yds. do.
 Mr. William Kirkpatrick—12 yds. do.
 John Reynolds, 1-2 cord hickory wood.
 ——— Kendrick—load of oak wood.
 Jacob Rohrer—do., do., 36 lbs. tow.
 John Stoner—3 1-4 cwt. rye flour.
 William Webb—12 bushels rye flour.
 Henry Doner—3 bushels Indian meal.
 Henry Denkler—17 lbs. chocolate.
 Henry Musser—3-8 cwt. rye flour.
 Henry and Benjamin Baer—6 bushels
 rye flour.
 Mr. Sam'l Slaymaker—14 lbs. butter.

Also several bundles of old or second hand clothing from Gentlemen and Ladies of the borough.

Amount of donations in cash....	\$322.50
Fines of members.....	36.00
Total	\$358.50

The Society having expended in wood, flannel, cloth, linsey, stockings, &c., and in other articles necessary for the sick, such as sugar, coffee, tea, flour, &c., &c., &c., the amount of	\$292.82
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Balance in hands of Treasurer. \$ 65.68

The Society tenders their acknowledgments to Drs. Eberly, Carpenter and Humes for their attention to the different Patients recommended to their care.

Donations will be thankfully received by either of the Trustees, or at (Mrs.) Samuel Slaymaker's.

Mrs. Yeates,
Mrs. Trissier,
Mrs. Kirkpatrick, } Trustees.
Mrs. Ross,

Published by order of the Society.
LYDIA REYNOLDS, Sec'y.
Lancaster, March 13, 1817.

This Society, composed of the female members of the best families of Lancaster Borough, and contributed to by its most prominent lawyers and merchants, was in existence and in active working order for a number of years (how long I do not know), but in the Lancaster Journal of March, 1818, we read:

"A stated meeting of the Female Benevolent Society will be held at Judge Franklin's Chambers on Thursday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M., for the purpose of choosing trustees for the ensuing 6 months.

"Lydia Reynolds, Sec'ry."

It is probable that this society was in existence a number of years, for along with the old by-laws was found a roll-call of the members, and on it were several names of young girls who were little children in 1816. A thorough search of the old files of the Lancaster Journal may reveal how long the society existed. Who were the officers of the Society, besides the four trustees mentioned, and the Secretary, Miss Lydia Reynolds, I have had no means of ascertaining, but it is a plausible conjecture that Mrs. Samuel Slaymaker was the treasurer from the fact that she received donations at her home.



MRS. ANNE FRANKLIN, WIFE OF JUDGE WALTER FRANKLIN.
(Reproduced from a picture in possession of Walter M. Franklin, Esq.)

PERSONNEL OF THE SOCIETY.

ANNE FRANKLIN, whose name stands at the head of the benevolent women of Lancaster, was the wife of Judge Walter Franklin. Before marriage she was Miss Anne Emlen, a daughter of the Quaker preacher, James Emlen, and his wife, Phoebe Pierce. She was born June 6, 1784, married on June 13, 1802, and died December 11, 1852. Her husband, Judge Walter Franklin, a son of Thomas Franklin and Mary Rhoads, was born in New York, February, 1773, and died February 7, 1838. For many years prior to his death he was Judge of the Lancaster County Court of Common Pleas. It was at his home, on the northwest corner of Orange and Lime streets, now the Lancaster College, that the meetings of the Female Benevolent Society were held. At this time Mrs. Franklin was about thirty-two years of age and a member of the Episcopal church. She was the mother of the following children: 1.—Sarah Howell, born June 7, 1803; 2.—Mary, born 1804; died, December 17, 1893; married Washington Hopkins, Esq., who died April 21, 1833, aged thirty-three; 3.—Thomas Emlen, Attorney General of Pa., born April 20, 1810, and died November 28, 1884. On November 7, 1837, he married Serena Angelica Mayer (daughter of Col. George Mayer), who was born December 16, 1816, and died September 11, 1877. 4.—Dr. James Emlen, born 1812; died 1850; 5.—Rev. Walter, born 1815; died 1857; 6.—Anne Emlen, born December 24, 1822; died June 28, 1885; married Amos S. Henderson; 7.—Elizabeth Rhoads—Unmarried; 8.—Col. Emlen, born April 7, 1827; married Miss Clara Withers. Died June 1891. Descend-

ants of Anne Franklin, now living in Lancaster, are the children of the late Thomas E. Franklin and Emlen Franklin. The picture is a copy of a portrait by Eichholtz, and was loaned by Walter M. Franklin, Esq.

MARY F. JENKINS was the daughter of *Col. Adam Hubley, Jr., and his wife, Lydia Field. She married William Jenkins, Esq., who was born July 7, 1779, and died May 24, 1853, a son of David Jenkins, of Windsor Forge. Mr. Jenkins was a noted lawyer of Lancaster, and for twenty-three years was District Attorney. He was Recorder from 1845 to 1853. In 1815 he built a home in Centre Square, where he lived for some years. He also built the house on West King street, afterwards sold to Reah Frazer, Esq., now owned by Mr. B. Frank Saylor. Mr. Jenkins also built the beautiful old mansion at Wheatland, which was afterwards sold to James Buchanan, and is now the property of Mr. Geo. B. Willson. Mr. Jenkins was an intimate friend of Mr. Buchanan, and named one of his children for him. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins found time for social duties, and figured prominently in social circles. They were members of the Episcopal church. In later life they lived on North Duke street, in the house at the

*Adam Hubley, a son of Michael Hubley (1722-1804) and his wife, Rosina Stumpf (1719-1803), was born in Lancaster, January 9, 1759, and died in Philadelphia, March 4, 1798. He married, October 10, 1783, Lydia Field, a daughter of Robert and Mary (Peel) Field, of Burlington, N. J., who was born October 10, 1766. Col. Hubley took a very active part in the War of the Revolution, and held, successively, the offices of First Lieutenant, Major and Lieutenant Colonel. He was commandant of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Regiment. He retired May 14, 1781. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1783, and one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati.

corner of Marion street, and now owned by Mr. Chas. E. Long. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins had the following children: Lydia Hubley, married to Thomas Francis Potter, September 11, 1832; Ellen, born June 23, 1813, married Wm. B. Fordney; Mary Peel, born January 17, 1815; William Oswald, born December 2, 1816; Adam Hubley, born January 1, 1819; Martha Armor, born June 26, 1820; Richard Stockton, born May 19, 1822, died September 6, 1828; Robert Emmet, born March 3, 1824; Ann Rosina, born January 27, 1826; James Buchanan, born August 21, 1828. The descendants of Mary Jenkins now living in Lancaster are the children of the late S. H. Reynolds, Esq., and the family of Mr. Thomas Fordney.

GRACE CLARKSON before marriage was Miss Grace Cooke, born in 1767. She died August 25, 1824. She married Rev. Joseph Clarkson, who was born in Philadelphia, February 27, 1765, and died in Lancaster, January 25, 1830. He was the son of Dr. Gerardus Clarkson, a vestryman of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and his wife, Mary Flower. He became rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, July 8, 1779, and held that position until his death. He kept faithfully the records of the church, adding many quaint remarks of his own to the numerous entries of births, deaths and marriages. Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson had eight children, two of whom were born in Pequea and two in New Holland, in which places he resided for some time. Three of his daughters were members of the Female Benevolent Society, which shows that, while he preached charity, his wife and daughters practiced it. The children of Rev. Joseph and Grace

Cooke Clarkson were: 1—Mary, born September 10, 1790, died January 22, 1856, married John Pasamore; 2—Gerardus, born in Wilmington, Del., October 13, 1792, died June 24, 1857; married (December 1, 1824) Susan Trissler, a daughter of John Trissler, and granddaughter of Adam Reigart, Sr. She was born June 9 1806, and died May 9, 1861; 3—Esther Cox, born June 3, 1795, died December 29, 1831; married George Lewis Mayer; 4—Harriet Rumsey, born in Wilmington, October 4, 1797, died August 10, 1852; married Rev. Samuel Bowman; 5—Michael Cooke, born April 15, 1800; died July 11, 1871; married Louisa Harper. Had a son who became Bishop Clarkson, of Nebraska; 6—Robert Blackwell, born January 13, 1802, died 1846; married Maria Booker; 7—Joseph, born November 9, 1804, died in infancy; 8—Lydia Cooke, born October 11, 1806, died October 24, 1842; married George Moore in 1824. On December 2, 1829, five years after the death of his wife, Grace, Mr. Clarkson married a second time. His second wife was Miss Catharine Henderson. The descendants of Grace Clarkson now living in Lancaster are Mrs. Grace Clarkson Smith, wife of the late Rev. Smith, and the family of the late Joseph Clarkson.

SUSAN MOSHER was the wife of Jeremiah Mosher, the son of Jeremiah, of Revolutionary fame. Before marriage she was Miss Susan Wentz. According to the records of the First Reformed Church, she was married March 10, 1803.

ANN ROSS has left behind her only her name. In the records of the Presbyterian Church we find this entry: Ann Ross died February 25, 1835. But who she was, from whence

she came, or who were her descendants, is not stated. A search through the recorded Ross wills and a thorough examination of church records and gravestones fail to throw any more light on Ann Ross than the one line recorded above. That she was married is shown by the fact that she signed her name, Mrs. Ross, one of the trustees.

JOANNA MOSHER is one of the names of which not the slightest record can be traced. As only one Mosher family has been found living in Lancaster in 1817, it is very probable that Joanna was either the daughter of Jeremiah Mosher, and died before 1830 (his will of that date makes no mention of her), or the wife of Joseph, the son of Jeremiah. There was a Joseph Mosher who was Superintendent of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad.

LYDIA REYNOLDS was the sister of John Reynolds, and the spinster aunt of Gen. John Fulton Reynolds and Rear Admiral William Reynolds. She was born January 5, 1792, and died April 27, 1857. For some years she kept house on Orange street, next door to the Reformed parsonage, and had living with her three of her nieces, John Reynolds' daughters, whose mother died when they were in their teens. She was the secretary of the Female Benevolent Society in 1817.

AUGUSTA HUBLEY was Augusta Rosina, the twin sister of Juliana Hubley, and a daughter of John Hubley, Esq., and Mary Magdalena Lauman. She was born January 30, 1776. She married Thomas Yarrell, a teacher in the public schools of Lancaster in 1838.

HENRIETTA REIGART, the daughter of Adam and Mary Wager Reigart, was born November 18, 1796. She was the fourth wife of Emanuel C. Reigart, to whom she was married February 3, 1846. She died December 3, 1869. She had no children, but proved a good mother to the children of her husband. In 1785 Adam Reigart, the father of Henrietta, opened Reigart's old wine store, on East King street, which he kept for more than fifty years. After his death Emanuel C. Reigart became proprietor of the business, and it was successfully run by the late Henry E. Slaymaker, a grandson of Adam Reigart. Emanuel C. Reigart, the husband of Henrietta, was a son of Emanuel, son of Adam, Sr., son of †Ulrich. He

†Ulrich Reigart, the founder of the Reigart family in this country, was born in Germany in 1695, and died in Lancaster March 13, 1766. He married Anna Maria Merkel, born 1701, and died October 30, 1768, a daughter of Abraham and Margaret Merkel, of Schweigenheim, Germany. Three children grew to maturity: 1. John Adam, born November 22, 1739; died July 17, 1813. He married Catharine Carpenter Yeiser, born June —, 1731, and died May 10, 1789, a widowed daughter of Emanuel Carpenter. 2. Susanna, born in Germany, September, 1724, and died in Lancaster, February 19, 1806. She married John Peter Gonter, who was born in Germany, April 20, 1711; died April 19, 1768. 3. Christopher, who married Susanna Carpenter, daughter of Dr. Henry Carpenter. She afterwards married Major Thomas Edwards, the grandfather of Mrs. Elizabeth Lehman of Mt. Joy, who still survives in her 104th year. The descendants of Ulrich Reigart in this city are very numerous. They include Mrs. William P. Brinton, Miss Susan Reigart Slaymaker; Mrs. J. E. Rathfon; the families of Mr. Francis L. Calder, the late Jos. Clarkson, and the late Wm. Heinitsh; Mrs. J. Fred. Sener; Mr. Chas. B. Keller, Mrs. Grace Clarkson Smith, Mr. Grant Eichholtz, Mr. Chas. L. Schaeffer, Mrs. R. M. Bolenius, Mrs. D. S. Bursk, Mrs. H. S. Williamson, Mrs. S. H. Reynolds, Messrs. H. R. and John Breneman, Mrs. Louisa Levergood, Mrs. G. B. Long, and the family of the late Henry B. McNeal, the father of Mrs. James D. Landis.



HENRIETTA REIGART.

(MRS. EMANUEL C. REIGART.)

(From a portrait by Eichholtz, owned by Mrs. H. E. Slaymaker.)



was born April 30, 1796, and died December 20, 1869. Mrs. Wm. P. Brinton is a daughter of Emanuel C. Reigart by a former wife, Barbara Swarr. Emanuel C. Reigart was a noted lawyer of Lancaster. He was elected to the Legislature in 1837 and 1838. He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. He was the founder of the Lancaster Athenaeum. The picture of Henrietta Reigart here given is a copy of a painting by Eichholtz, now in the possession of Miss Susan Reigart Slaymaker, whose grandmother was a sister to Henrietta Reigart.

ELIZA G. DALE was the daughter of Michael Gundaker and his wife, Barbara Walter. In 1812 she was married to Samuel Dale, who was born July 15, 1773, and died September 1, 1842. In the Lancaster Journal of December 14, 1816, we read that Samuel Dale, surveyor, had his office at the corner of Lime and Orange streets, and, later, that Judge Dale lived opposite City Hall, in the angle of Centre Square. Judge Dale was Associate Judge of the Court of Lancaster county in 1819. He left a large family of children--Anna Mary, Michael Gundaker, Samuel Futhey, William Walter, John James, Elizabeth Gundaker, who married (April 2, 1845,) William N. Black, of Vandalla, Ill.; Catharine Clementina Matilda, who married Robert A. Evans, and Charles Henry Walter. Judge and Mrs. Dale were members of the Presbyterian Church.

BARBARA GUNDAKER, the wife of Michael Gundaker, was born in York county in 1771, and died in Lancaster in 1829. Before marriage she was Barbara Walter. Her husband, Michael Gundaker, was the oldest son

of †Michael Gundaker and his wife, Anna Margaret Smith. He was born in Lancaster in 1754, and died May 1, 1815. The following children were born to Michael and Barbara Gundaker: Eliza, who married Samuel Dale; Anna Margaret, who in 1816 married Robert Evans, was born October 4, 1791, and died November 2, 1831; Michael, who died in 1829, and left a daughter, Sarah; Clementine Matilda, who on May 19, 1836, married Rev. James M. Olmstead; Henrietta Barbara, who married William Pauli; Samuel E., Henry Walter and Catharine Helena, who married ——— Crawford, of Maryland. Mr. Gundaker built the house at the corner of Duke and East King streets, now known as Widmyer's. Here he kept a general merchandise store, and used the old Conestoga wagons to haul from Philadelphia his extensive purchases of goods. Mr. and Mrs. Gundaker were members of Trinity Lutheran Church. In the Lancaster Journals of December 14 and 16, 1817, we find this notice: "Barbara Gundaker offers 20 dollars reward for a runaway German indentured servant, named Gustavus Fedel, aged 18 years, 5 ft., stout build, dark haired, and full-

†Michael Gundaker, Sr., was born in Rohrbach, Germany, January 31, 1721, and died in Lancaster, November 28, 1775. He married Anna Margaret Smith, born in Germany, December 20, 1727, and died January 24, 1797. Left issue: 1. Michael, born 1754; died May 1, 1815. 2. Justina Magdalena, married, first, Melchoir Hill, March 20, 1768, and, second, ——— Line. 3. Anna Maria, married Michael Kline. Descendants now living in Lancaster are the families of the late Jesse Landis, Esq., Geo. M. Kline, Esq., M. O. Kline and Thomas Jefferies; S. M. Sener, Esq., is a great-grandson. 4. Magdalena, married Philip Kline. 5. Barbara, married Ludwig Denign. 6. George. 7. John, died 1814. Left two daughters, Catharine and Elizabeth.

eyed. Can't speak English. Wore roundabout and pantaloons of gray cassimere, long boots and fur hat." Mrs. Gundaker, then a widow, must have had her share of trouble in managing her large household and looking after her servants. The descendants of Barbara Gundaker now living in Lancaster are Mr. Robert J. Evans, the family of Mrs. D. P. Locher and the wife of Mr. George A. Cox, the West King street merchant.

MARY CLARKSON was the oldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Clarkson and Grace Cooke. She was born September 10, 1790, and died January 22, 1856. She married John Passmore, Esq., who was the first Mayor of Lancaster city, 1818-1819-1820. In 1809 he was appointed by Governor Snyder Prothonotary of the Lancaster district of the Supreme Court. He was a man of enormous weight, tipping the scales at 450 pounds. An amusing incident in connection with his weight is told about him. He was calling one evening on East King street, at a house in which there was a party of young girls, some of whom were members of the Female Benevolent Society. One of the number, after having inveigled him into an armchair which was a tight fit for him, left the room, and, going into the street, gave an alarm of fire. Young Passmore, who was at that time a member of the Union Fire Company, and in 1814, with James Hopkins, Esq., on the committee "to look for the most convenient place to get water," immediately started up, but stuck fast in his chair. Nothing daunted, he got out of the house, carrying with him the chair, from which he could not detach himself without assistance. Mr. and Mrs. Passmore lived on the corner of Ship-

pen and Orange streets, where Miss Agnes Kelly now lives. Four children were born to them: Joseph, born June 4, 1818; William, born February 8, 1822; Grace Cooke, born November 1, 1824; Esther. John Passmore died October 27, 1827. His wife, Mary Clarkson, having four small children to rear, sold her home and bought a small farm on the outskirts of the city (the site of Mr. Ira W. Arnold's present home), hired a farmer, and proceeded to work the land. She succeeded so well that she was able to give her sons a college education, and they both became men of note. Joseph, the oldest son, was a lawyer and a professor in St. James' College, Maryland.

JANE MOORE, the wife of Captain Samuel Moore, was before marriage Miss Jane Fulton, born at Bathmelton, Ireland, August, 1768, and died in Lancaster, May 10, 1847. On September 1, 1791, she married Samuel Moore, a captain in the Pennsylvania Line in the army of the Revolution. She was the mother of Lydia Moore Reynolds, and was a prominent member of the Presbyterian church.

ELIZA ROSS was the youngest daughter of George Ross and Mary Bird, his wife, and a granddaughter of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and his wife, Ann Lawler. She was born in 1799 and died April 18, 1871. She married Dr. Abraham Carpenter, an eminent physician of Lancaster. Her daughter, Caroline Orrick Carpenter, born November 6, 1828, and died April 11, 1900, married the late D. G. Eshleman, Esq., November 14, 1848. Eliza Ross was a sister of Ann Ross, who married James Hopkins, Esq., and of Mrs. Samuel D. Orrick.

JANE H. EVANS, or Jane Howell Evans, was the daughter of Major Samuel Evans and his wife, Frances Lowrey Evans, of Donegal. She was born June 23, 1800. She married Jasper Slaymaker (son of Amos), who was born in 1788 and died August 27, 1827. He was a student with James Buchanan at Dickinson College. He was a prominent lawyer of the Lancaster Bar, to which he was admitted in 1812. Mrs. Slaymaker, like her mother, Frances Evans, was left a



JANE H. EVANS.

(MRS. JASPER SLAYMAKER.)

(From a photograph owned by Miss Lillian S. Evans, of Columbia.)

young widow, with a family of small children. For many years she lived on North Duke street, in the house now occupied by the Martin Tailoring Establishment, and reared this little family: 1—Amos, born June 9, 1819, died 1906; 2—Samuel Evans,

born July 22, 1822, married Charlotte Tate; 3—James Buchanan, born August 19, 1825, married Miss Willson, and moved to Delaware; 4—Jasper, married Miss Sarah Elder, and lived in Sunbury; 5—Frances, born March 18, 1821, and died in 1876, married Solomon McNair.

HARRIET CLARKSON was the third daughter of the Rev. Joseph Clarkson and his wife, Grace Cooke. She was born in Wilmington, Del., October 4, 1797, and died in Lancaster August 10, 1852. On June 28, 1836, she married the Rev. Samuel Bowman, a widower, and rector of St. James' Church, of this city, who was born at Wilkes-barre, Pa., May 21, 1800, and died August 3, 1861. The Rev. Samuel Bowman was elected co-rector of St. James' Parish, September 18, 1827. In 1858 he was elected assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania. From 1830 to his death, in 1861, he was rector of St. James' Parish, Lancaster. He was the organizer of St. John's Free Church. The Bishop Bowman Home for aged women, situated on East Orange street, is named for him. He lost his life while on his way to Butler, Pa., over the Allegheny Railroad. A landslide had occurred, which made it impossible for the trains to pass, and the passengers had to get out and walk. He was overcome by the heat of the sun, and he was found dead by the roadside. He is buried in St. James' Churchyard. He left no children by his wife, Harriet Clarkson, but by his first wife had one daughter, Ellen, who married Bishop Vail, of Kansas.

HANNAH C. ARMSTRONG was the daughter of Reuben and Mary Armstrong, of Donegal township, Lancas-

ter county. She had one sister, Mary, and six brothers, Samuel, Thomas, William, David, Wesley and James. It is probable that after the death of Reuben Armstrong, his wife, with her children, moved to Lancaster, for in his will of 1808, after making several bequests to Hannah and William, who were probably of age at that time. Reuben Armstrong states that his wife should educate the minor children, and for this purpose leaves her his estate. A David Cooke being a witness to the will, and one of the sons having the name David, suggests the inference that Hannah C. might be Hannah Cooke Armstrong.

JANE E. SLAYMAKER is so obscured by the mists of the past that laborious research has failed to throw any light upon her. There were several families of Slaymakers living in Lancaster in the early part of the nineteenth century, but Jane E., or Jane Elusive, cannot be found. There was a Jane E. Slaymaker who was admitted into the Presbyterian Church in 1822, and dismissed on March 12, 1831, but she was in all probability Jane H. Evans, who married Jasper Slaymaker about 1818, and joined that church, after which she removed to the Episcopal Church.

MARY R. HOPKINS was the wife of John Hopkins, who was born in 1750, and died November 29, 1820. She was born Mary Richardson. Her husband, John Hopkins, a son of John Hopkins and Sarah Clemson, was a brother of James Hopkins, Esq. He was a private in the First Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line, in the War of the Revolution. He was a member of the State Senate in 1814. Five children were born to John and Mary

R. Hopkins: Hannah, who married Levi Ellmaker; Sarah, who in 1787 married Samuel Houston; Rebecca, who married John Lightner May 4, 1809; Mary, who married Stephen Pleasanton; and Rachel Elizabeth, who married Isaac Lightner. Mrs. George Nauman and Mr. James H. Lightner are descendants of Mary R. Hopkins.

ELIZABETH KIRKPATRICK, born Hoofnagle, was the wife of William Kirkpatrick, who kept a general merchandise store on North Queen street, next door to the American House, formerly known as Michael's Hotel, and "The Grape." In the Journal of 1816 he advertises bolting cloth, bar iron and steel. That Mr. Kirkpatrick's energies were not altogether confined to storekeeping we gather from the fact that he was chairman of an insurance company founded in Lancaster in 1807, and of which Adam Reigart, Jr., was secretary, and was associate town clerk from 1813 to March, 1818. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died August 8, 1838. His wife, Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, died September 8, 1828. She left no children. Miss Rachel Kirkpatrick, of the Long Home, is a niece of William Kirkpatrick.

SARAH YEATES, the wife of Jasper Yeates, Esq., was born in Philadelphia, January 11, 1748, and died at Lancaster, October 25, 1829. She was the daughter of James and Sarah Burd, and granddaughter of Edward Shippen. On December 30, 1767, she married Jasper Yeates, who was born in 1745, and died March 13, 1817. They left the following children: 1—Mary, born March 13, 1770, and died at Belmont August 27, 1836; she married

(March 3, 1791) Charles Smith, Esq., who was born March 4, 1765, and died March 18, 1836; 2—John, born June 29, 1772; 3—Jasper, born August 30, 1774, died December 24, 1774; 4—Sarah, born December 4, 1775, died November 12, 1776; 5—Elizabeth, born April 4, 1778, died August 3, 1867. On May 2, 1808, she married Redmond Conyngham, Esq., who was born September 19, 1781, and died June 16, 1846; 6—Margaret, born April 24, 1780, and died February 4, 1855; 7—Edward Shippen, born May 17, 1782, died December 12, 1782; 8—Catharine, born December 1, 1783; died June 7, 1866; 9—Sarah and Edward, twins, born December 6, 1786, died next day. Jasper Yeates was one of the most prominent lawyers of his time in Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1765, and became one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. During the Revolutionary War he was captain of a company of Lancaster county militia, which went to the Jerseys in 1776. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In March, 1777, Judge Yeates, in a letter to Mr. Burd, of Philadelphia, hopes that he will give his aid "to the establishment of a regular post rider" from Harrisburg to Lancaster. He also adds a bit of family gossip—"Sally (Mrs. Yeates) tells me that Peggy (Miss Burd), soon to be Mrs. Jacob Hubley, is not to cut out her ruffles until she can send up a pattern." Perhaps her wedding dress. The only known descendant of Jasper Yeates now living in Lancaster is Redmond Conyngham, Esq.

JANE H. CARPENTER was no doubt a member of the well-known Carpenter family, but diligent search has failed to absolutely identify her.

ANNA MARIA GRAEFF was the daughter of Colonel George Graeff, an officer in the Revolutionary War, and of Eve Graff, his wife, and a granddaughter of George Michael Graff and Catharine, his wife. Her home was on East King street, in the house now occupied by Hoar & McNabb's store. Anna Maria had three brothers, Michael, John and Charles, and two sisters, Juliana, who married Daniel Moore, and Sarah, who married — Christianson. Miss Graeff was a woman of uncommon ability, and managed her affairs in a manner that would do credit to many a business man. She never married. She moved to Philadelphia, where she lived with a married sister, Mrs. Moore, and where she entertained many Lancastrians during the Civil War. A very interesting story of Miss Graeff is told by her grand-nephew, who lives in Lancaster. The story is to the effect that Miss Graeff was a guest at a ball, which was also attended by her friend, Miss Catharine Trissler, a daughter of John Trissler, and a granddaughter of Adam Relgart, Sr. At this ball was Lancaster's famous artist, Jacob Eichholtz, then a widower, with two children. Mr. Eichholtz sought Miss Graeff and told her that if she would present him to that pretty girl (meaning Miss Trissler), and if eventually the pretty girl would become his wife, he would paint Miss Graeff's portrait. The introduction took place, the wedding was the natural outcome, and the portrait of Miss Graeff, painted by Eichholtz, now hangs in the home of her grand-nephew, Mr. Walter C. Hager, to whom I am indebted for a copy.

CAROLINE ROSS was born in 1796, and died July 8, 1848. She married



ANNA MARIA GRAEFF.

(From a picture by Eichholtz, owned by Mr. Walter C. Hager.)

Samuel D. Orrick, who was born in 1795 and died March 28, 1850. Mr. Orrick was manager of the Conowingo Furnace. His wife, Caroline Ross, was the sister of Anna Ross, the wife of James Hopkins, and of Eliza Ross, the wife of Dr. Abraham Carpenter. Her two brothers were Wm. B. Ross and Patton Ross, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Orrick were members of St. James' Episcopal Church. They had one son, Newton Orrick.

ISABELLA HOUSTON is another of the members of the Society who disappeared down the long avenue of time, leaving no trace behind her. It has been impossible to get any data in connection with her history, but a member of the Houston family, Mrs. Mary Mason, of East Walnut street, recalls very vividly a visit made by Miss Houston to this city nearly forty years ago. This lady, who lived with her aunt, Margaret Houston, on Orange street, near Lime, says that one day, when she was quite a little girl, she admitted into the house an aged lady wearing a long, black silk mantilla and a poke bonnet and green veil. She also recalls the gloves she wore, for one of the fingers was ripped and the bare finger was sticking out. When her aunt, Margaret Houston, beheld the visitor she threw up her hands in astonishment and exclaimed: "My God, Isabella Houston, where did you come from?" It seems that Isabella came from Germantown, to which place she had removed many years before, and had come back to visit her old home, Lancaster. While here, Margaret Houston took her to call on her old-time friend, Miss Kitty Yeates.

FRANCES EVANS was born in Donegal in 1774. She died in March,

1850. She was the only child of Colonel Alexander Lowrey, who was born in Ireland, December, 1723, and Ann West Alricks, his second wife, to whom he was married in 1772. Frances Lowrey married Major Samuel Evans, who died in Donegal township, April 21, 1805. After the death of her husband, Frances Evans moved to Lancaster and lived on West King street in the house now known as Royer's Confectionery. Here she raised her family, which consisted of the following children: 1—Margaret, born September 14, 1797; 2—Alexander Lowrey, born March 27, 1799, died July, 1839, married (1822) Hannah Slaymaker, daughter of Amos and Isabella Slaymaker, of Salisbury. He was the father of Captain Samuel Evans, of Columbia, Pa.; 3—Jane Howell, born June 23, 1800; 4—Evan Rice, born February 26, 1802; 5—Elizabeth, born December 3, 1803.

SARAH HUMES was the daughter of Samuel Humes, a Revolutionary soldier, and a prominent citizen of Lancaster. On October 31, 1816, she married Geo. B. Porter, who was born at Lancaster, February 9, 1791, and died at Detroit, Michigan, July 6, 1834. Mr. Porter was the son of General Andrew Porter, of the Revolution. He was a lawyer by profession, being admitted in 1813, and a very eloquent speaker, in consequence of which he was chosen by the city of Lancaster to make the reception speech to General Lafayette when he visited here in 1825. He was a leading Democratic politician. He succeeded John Passmore as Prothonotary of Lancaster county. In 1827 he was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan. After his death Mrs. Porter built

the house on North Duke street, now known as the Iris Club, and for some years made it her residence. She afterwards moved to what is now 25 East Orange street, where she died, leaving a large family of children. They were as follows: Samuel Humes; Andrew; George Parker; Gilbert Motier Lafayette, (named for the French General and baptized in his presence, while a guest in the Porter home); Jackson; Elizabeth Parker, born June 1, 1829; James Buchanan, born October 22, 1830; Rose, married ——— Shissler; Sarah, married Oliver Phelps, and had one son, Oliver, born July 12, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Porter were members of the Presbyterian church, of which Mrs. Porter's father was an elder. Mr. Porter's love and admiration for his wife is shown in an extract taken from his will, which was made in 1830. He says, "I give, devise and bequeath all my worldly property without reserve or exception to my dearly beloved wife Sarah H. Porter, her heirs, etc., conscious that if I possessed a million she is worthy of it all."

FIDELIA MONTGOMERY was the daughter of William Montgomery and his wife, Della. She married Kinsey Johns Van Dyke, a lawyer, who was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1824. A daughter, Fidella Rogerson, was born August 6, 1822.

DELIA MONTGOMERY was the wife of William Montgomery, an able lawyer of this city. Her children were Fidella, Letitia, John R., and William, born March, 1794. Della Montgomery died February, 1819. At the time of her death she was a member of St.

James' church, but requested to be buried in the Presbyterian graveyard, as she had had a child buried there many years before.

ANN SLAYMAKER was a daughter of Stephen Cochran, of Cochranville, Chester county. She married Samuel Slaymaker, who died in Lancaster, April 3, 1830, in the house now owned by Dr. George R. Rohrer, 45 East Orange street. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Slaymaker; 1—Henry Y., married Margaretta Reigart; 2—Stephen Cochran, born January 17, 1802, and died January 1, 1835. He married Susanna Reigart (born April 4, 1804; died May 7, 1886), a daughter of Adam and Mary Wager Reigart; 3—Samuel R., who married Anne Smith, of Philadelphia, and moved to York, Pa.; 4—James A., who died at Detroit, Mich.; 5—Eliza. The two sons, Henry Y. and Samuel R. Slaymaker, were the proprietors of the Stage Line of Reeside, Slaymaker & Co., from Philadelphia to the West. The old stage barn, which was burned down November 1, 1832, was located at the northeast corner of Duke and Chestnut streets. In 1816 the office of the stage line was at the old Stage Inn, on East King street, now Bursks' store, and kept by the father, Samuel Slaymaker. Miss Susan Reigart Slaymaker is the only descendant of Ann Slaymaker now living in Lancaster.

LYDIA REYNOLDS was born January 24, 1794, and died August 5, 1843. She was the daughter of Captain Samuel Moore and Jane Fulton, his wife. She was married June 17, 1813, to John Reynolds, who was born March 30, 1787, and died in Baltimore, May 11, 1853. Lydia Reynolds was the mother of thirteen children, four

of whom died in infancy. The remainder were as follows: 1—Samuel Moore, born April 17, 1814; died May 29, 1888; married Elizabeth —, who died January 12, 1890; 2—William, born December 18, 1815; died November 5, 1879; was Rear Admiral in U. S. Navy; he married Rebecca Krug, who died April 15, 1885; 3—Lydia Moore, born July 27, 1818; died at Fort Wayne, Ind., December 28, 1896; she married Nathan Evans, who was born at Limerick, Pa., December 23, 1818, and died at Fort Wayne, Ind., October 16, 1893; 4—John Fulton, born September 21, 1820; he was Colonel of the Fifth Infantry, and Major General of Volunteers in the United States Army; he was killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863; 5—James Lefevre, born March 8, 1822; died April 5, 1880; was a prominent lawyer of Lancaster; 6—Jane, born February 13, 1824, died December 10, 1901; married Geo. Gildersleeve, of Baltimore, who was born in Delaware, May 24, 1822, and died in Baltimore, December 31, 1900; 7—Kate, born December 11, 1825; died February 10, 1905; married Henry D. Landis, of Germantown, who was born October 18, 1824; died February 18, 1895; 8—Ella; 9—Harriet Sumner, born July 29, 1832; died September 14, 1898. John Reynolds, the husband of Lydia Reynolds, was at one time manager of the Cornwall furnace and guardian of the Coleman heirs. He was editor and proprietor of the Lancaster Journal from 1820 to 1834. The Reynolds home was on North Duke street, in the house now occupied by the widow of the late Dr. John Aug. Ehler. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds attended the Presbyterian Church.

SUSAN FRAZER was the wife of Judge William Clark Frazer, an eminent lawyer of Lancaster. She was born at Carpenter Hall, Lancaster county, in 1783, and died in Lancaster October 31, 1836. She was the daughter of Abraham and Salome Carpenter, and a granddaughter of Dr. John Carpenter, an officer in the Revolution, and his wife, Mary Ferree, a great-granddaughter of Madam Mary Ferree. She received her education at the famous Lititz school for young ladies. On April 14, 1803, she married William Clark Frazer, a rising young lawyer of Lancaster. Mr. Frazer was a native of Kent county, Delaware, but studied law in Lancaster under Wm. Montgomery, and was admitted to practice here in 1801. He delivered the address on the death of Washington before the Masonic lodge of Lancaster. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Frazer moved to New Castle, Del., where they lived until 1813, when they returned to Lancaster, and lived on South Queen street, next door to the old Intelligencer building. In 1836, by appointment of President Jackson, Mr. Frazer was made Chief Justice of the State of Wisconsin. He died in Milwaukee in 1838. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Frazer: Wm. Reah Frazer, born at Carpenter Hall, June 27, 1804, a noted lawyer of Lancaster, and a prominent Democratic politician; Dr. Abraham Carpenter Frazer, born at New Castle, Del., February 2, 1806; died April 26, 1828; Mary Clark Frazer, born at New Castle, November 27, 1808, married the Rev. Jas. Patriot Wilson, April 7, 1830, died May 14, 1833; Salome Frazer, born September 29, 1813; died June 3, 1815, and Wm. Clark Frazer, born



MRS. SUSAN FRAZER.

(From a portrait by Eichholtz, owned by Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer.)

November 21, 1815 and died June 27, 1844. Mrs. Susan Carpenter Frazer and her husband were prominent members of the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Frazer was the organizer and for many years the Superintendent of the infant Sunday-school of that church. She was a woman of great intelligence and charming personality. That she possessed more than ordinary beauty is shown in the picture which is a copy of a portrait by Elchholtz, owned by her granddaughter, Miss Susan Carpenter Frazer, President of the Iris Club, and a daughter of the late Reah Frazer, Esq.

SUSAN MOSHER, born Susan Thorbrugh, died December 8, 1838. On July 23, 1778, she married Brigadier General Jeremiah Mosher, a native of Roxbury, Conn., who was born about 1754. In April, 1775, young Mosher as one of the Minute Men participated in the battle of Lexington. He took an active part in the Revolutionary War and served under Arnold, at Quebec. In 1777 he was ordered to Lancaster for winter quarters. In 1778 he was encamped at Valley Forge, but, being wounded that same year, he was sent back to Lancaster, and it was while in this city at that time that he was married.

By trade Jeremiah Mosher was a blacksmith, and carried on an extensive business, doing most of the work for the different stage lines running through Lancaster to Pittsburg. It may seem somewhat strange to find him, after attaining high military honors, engaged in so humble a calling, yet there is in the possession of Mr. A. A. Hubley a bill dated 1792, rendered by Jeremiah Mosher to Joseph Hubley, for shoeing horses. The amount of the bill was 6£. 7s. 3d. In

1812 he was Coroner of Lancaster county, and in 1815-1818 a member of the Legislature. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, in 1821, and a pastmaster of Masonic Lodge, No. 43. Jeremiah Mosher lived on the south side of East King street, a few doors above Lime street. He died March 8, 1830, and was buried in St. James' churchyard with the honors of war. A horse carrying his regiments and inverted boots was led in his funeral procession. By his will he left his estate to his sons, Jeremiah and Joseph, and to his daughter, Isabella, who married Nathaniel Sample. There is a story extant to the effect that a Rev. Nathaniel Sample was turned out of the Presbyterian Church for denouncing from the pulpit James Ross, Esq., of Pittsburg, Federal candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, for naming his twelve dogs after the Apostles, but whether it was the husband of Isabella is not stated. At any rate, Isabella Sample joined the Methodist Church in 1838, and her son, Mosher Sample, was superintendent of the Methodist Sunday-school. Mosher Sample married Miss Lint, and moved to Pittsburg. Mr. George C. K. Sample, Columbia, the evangelist of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a descendant of General Jeremiah Mosher.

GRACE P. HUBLEY was the daughter of Col. Adam Hubley and Lydia Field. She was a sister of Mrs. Wm. Jenkins and a grandniece of Mrs. Grace Peel Parr, the second wife of Wm. Parr, Esq., and one of the loyal women of the Revolution. From this great aunt, for whom she was named, Grace P. Hubley inherited by will, made in 1812, fifty dollars in money, her gold watch, all her silver plate, her best bed and bedstead, bolster and

pillows, and came in for her share in the residue of the estate. Miss Hubley lived for some time in Philadelphia, where her father, Col. Adam Hubley, was one of the auctioneers, and, previous to her removal here, spent much time in Lancaster with her sister, Mrs. Jenkins. The following letter, written by Miss Hubley to her uncle, John Hubley, Esq., of Lancaster, is now in possession of one of her relatives:

"My Dear Uncle:

"I received a few days ago a letter from Mama. She begs me to ask you when another payment of the money due from grandfather's estate would become due, as she is in want of Cash to bring her to Lancaster. I have called several times and you were out.

"Your affect. niece,

"G. P. HUBLEY."

Although engaged to be married three times, Grace P. Hubley died a spinster. She is described by those who knew her as being of very prepossessing appearance, and of being always exceedingly well dressed. She may have been fickle, and may have broken faith with her numerous admirers, but one cannot help feeling that her inability to secure a husband was her just punishment, if punishment it was, for being the cause of the breaking of an engagement between James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, and Miss Ann C. Coleman, an account of which will be given later. Miss Hubley was quite a belle in her time and did a great deal of entertaining. Two of her intimate friends were Miss Mollie Hand and Miss Catharine Yeates. As she grew older she delighted in the

company of young people, and would chaperone her nieces and their friends when they held their house parties at the old hotel at Wabank. It was just after her return from one of these parties to her home, corner of Duke and Marion streets, directly across the street from our meeting place, that she met her tragic death. She was standing with her back to an open grate. The flames caught her clothing, which in a short time was entirely consumed. Her maid's screams attracted the attention of I. Newton Lightner, Esq., who was passing, and he, with her next door neighbor, the late Dr. J. Aug. Ehler, ran to her assistance and smothered the flames with a rug. Dr. Ehler carried her to her bed and administered what help he could, but she was so badly burned that she died that same afternoon, November 19, 1861.

ROSINA HUBLEY was the daughter of Colonel Adam Hibley and Lydia Field. She was the sister of Grace P. Hubley and Mrs. Wm. F. Jenkins. On January 9, 1817, she married Robert Emmet, of New York, and removed to that city.

LETITIA MONTGOMERY was the daughter of William Montgomery and his wife, Della.

MARY J. HUBLEY, born 1752 and died April 8, 1833, was the wife of Joseph Hubley, whom she married February 23, 1786. She was the daughter of Wm. Parr, Esq., and his first wife to whom there was also a daughter, Ann, who married ——— Riegar. Wm. Parr was an Englishman, who in 1781 was admitted to practice at the Lancaster Bar. He died July 20, 1786, leaving a widow, Grace Peel

Parr, his second wife. Joseph Hubley, the husband of Mary, was a captain in the Third Pennsylvania Battalion in the War of the Revolution. He was a brother of Col. Adam Hubley, and of Major John Hubley. He was born in 1750 and died November 25, 1795. He left three children, Margaret Rosina; Ann Parr, who married John Lyon, and Wm. Parr, who had a son, George, of Pittsburg.

SARAH M. HUBLEY, or Sarah Matrona Hubley, was a daughter of John and Mary Magdalena Hubley. She was born March 20, 1785, and died June 5, 1865. She was never married.

MARY C. REIGART, or Mary Catharine Reigart, was the daughter of Adam Reigart, Jr., and his wife, Mary Wager, daughter of Philip Wager, a wealthy wine merchant of Philadelphia. She was born February 18, 1793. On October 4, 1825, she was united in marriage with John R. Montgomery, who was considered in his day to be one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania. Mr. Montgomery built and lived in the house on South Queen street now occupied by the Y. W. C. A. He died November 3, 1854. In 1825, when General Lafayette visited Lancaster, John R. Montgomery escorted him in his carriage, drawn by matched grays, as far as Port Deposit, Md. Mary C. Reigart Montgomery was one of a large family of children, and three of her sisters were members of the Female Benevolent Society. She left a large family of children: Mary E. R., John Rogerson, Letitia Ann, born May 27, 1830, married Ellmaker Reigart; Margaret Slaymaker, born November 4, 1834; Fidelity, born November 22, 1835, and Mary.

ANN HOPKINS was Ann Ross, the daughter of George Ross and his wife, Mary Bird, and granddaughter of George Ross, the Signer, and Ann Lawler. She was born in 1774, and died December 9, 1816. Ann Ross, before marriage, resided with her father at the northwest corner of Prince and Orange streets, in the house now owned by the John Sehnert estate. Her father was visited there by Lafayette in 1825. During her married life she lived on East King street, the site of the present Court House. The old mansion which stood there was built with material imported from England, which material now forms a part of the home of Mr. Charles F. Miller, corner of Duke and Lemon streets. On June 18, 1791, she married James Hopkins, who died on December 19, 1834, in his seventy-third year. When Mr. Hopkins asked for the hand of Miss Ross he told her father that he would some day be rich enough to allow his wife to ride in a glass chariot. His prediction came true, for he became a man of very great wealth, owning extensive tracts of land, and the glass chariot in which were driven Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, and often their guest, Mr. James Buchanan, was frequently seen in the streets of Lancaster. Mr. Hopkins was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1787, and became one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania. His practice was very extensive and he would drive in his gig from one county to another, carrying his law books with him. He raised the following large family: George Ross, born March 30, 1792, died February 19, 1821, married Ann Reigart; 2—Clementina, born December 7, 1794, and died in infancy; 3—Mary, born



ANN (ROSS) HOPKINS.

Granddaughter of George Ross, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.
Reproduced from a portrait by Eichholtz, owned by Mr. Frederick Wolf.)

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December 13, 1796, married George Barnett; 4—George Washington, born March 9, 1799, married Mary Franklin; 5—Horatio Nelson, born April 9, 1807; 6—Ann Coleman, born June 30, 1809, married I. Newton Lightner; 7—James Montesquieu, born March 9, 1811, married Harriet Louisa Webb. Was owner of the Conowingo furnace. 8—Emily Hopkins, born September 27, 1812, died February, 1816; 9—William, born November 25, 1816. The descendants of Ann Ross Hopkins in this city are Mrs. Emma H. Gardiner, Mrs. Rutter, Mr. Harry Hopkins, and Mr. James H. Lightner. The accompanying picture was taken from an oil painting by Eichholtz, now in the possession of Mr. Fred. Wolf. Another portrait by Eichholtz is owned by Mrs. Emma H. Gardiner.

Another ANN HOPKINS was Ann Reigart, the daughter of Adam and Mary Wage; Reigart, and the wife of George Ross Hopkins. It may have been she who was one of the members of the Female Benevolent Society. She was born July 4, 1795, and died January 4, 1826. On December 27, 1814, she was married at Columbia by the Rev. Mr. Boyd to George Ross Hopkins, of Lancaster Borough, the oldest son of James and Ann Ross Hopkins. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins had three children: Adam R., born November 19, 1816, died December 15, 1854; Emily Wilson, born June 20, 1818, married Henry S McGraw, State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, and Horace, born March 3, 1820, died 1856. After the death of her husband, which occurred on February 19, 1821, Ann Hopkins went to live with her father, Adam Reigart, the wine merchant of East King street. Mr. Reigart was born June 17,

1765, and died May 1, 1844. He was Chief Burgess of Lancaster Borough from 1810 to 1816, and the son of Adam Reigart, who was an officer in the Revolutionary War, and the proprietor of the old Grape Hotel.

MARGARETTA REIGART was the daughter of Adam and Mary Wager Reigart. She was born March 21, 1801, and died May 16, 1832. She married Henry Y. Slaymaker, of Margaretta Furnace, a son of Samuel and Ann Cochran Slaymaker. She had four children: 1—Mary Reigart, born August 5, 1823, who married the late Hon. D. W. Patterson, for many years Judge of the Lancaster County Court; 2—Ann, now living in Philadelphia; 3—Adam Samuel, born December 6, 1829; 4—Henrietta E., who married ——— Ruthrauff.

HETTY C. MAYER, who before marriage was Esther Cox Clarkson, was born June 3, 1795, and died December 29, 1881. She was the daughter of the Rev. Joseph Clarkson and his wife, Esther Cooke. On May 30, 1816, she married George Louis Mayer, who was born February 11, 1791, and died April 1, 1837. They left a large family of children, among whom were the two sisters, Harriet and Hetty, who for many years were the popular teachers of a private school which they kept on Orange street, opposite the Moravian Church. The children in full are as follows: 1—Christopher Henry, born July 8, 1817, died March 26, 1857, married Elizabeth Harbach Lowry, of West Newton, Pa.; 2—Joseph Clarkson, born May 13, 1819, and died August 19, 1822; 3—Susanna Burkhart, born March 4, 1821, married Asa M. Hart, September 17, 1844; 4—George Louis, born Novem-

ber 6, 1822; 5—Samuel Cooke, born April 17, 1824, married Mary Ann Hunter; 6—Beverley Randolph, born May 7, 1825, married Miss Elizabeth Wright; 7—Mary Grace, born July 20, 1826, married Wm. Russell, of Lewistown; 8—Charles William, born July, 1827, and died September 16, 1827; 9—Sarah, born March 24, 1835, married Edward W. Appleton; 10—Harriet Clarkson, spinster; 11—Hester Ann, a spinster; 12—Julia Clarkson; 13—Jacob; 14—John Burkhart. George Louis Mayer, the husband of Hetty C. Mayer, was a graduate of Yale. He embarked in the hardware business and had his store on East King street, where the Herr & Co. hardware store now is. He was one of the twelve children of Christopher Bartholomew Mayer and Susanna Burkhart, and a nephew of Col. George Mayer, who was a hardware merchant on North Queen street. Christopher Bartholomew Mayer lived in the large, double stone house on the corner of Duke and Orange streets. It was built in 1764 by his wife's parents, George and Anna Maria Burkhart, and remained in the Mayer family until bought by Dr. John L. Atlee.

MATILDA HENRIETTA GIBSON was the daughter of John Hubley, Esq., and his wife, Maria Magdalena Lauman, daughter of Ludwig Lauman. She was born February 4, 1794, and died July 30, 1854. She was married three times. Her first husband was James Gibson, Colonel of the Fourth Rifle Regiment of the United States, who died in 1814. She was next married to her cousin, Frederick D. Hubley, a coppersmith, who was born October 18, 1791, and died October 16, 1828. Her third husband was John Evans, of Columbia.

CAROLINE ZANTZINGER was the daughter of Paul Zantsinger and Esther Barton, his wife. She was born in 1788. Her mother, Esther Barton Zantsinger, was the daughter of the Rev. Thomas Barton, rector of St. James' Parish, and his wife, Esther Rittenhouse, a sister of the celebrated astronomer, David Rittenhouse. Paul Zantsinger, the father of Caroline, had a tailoring establishment on North Queen street, in 1777 and 1778. During the Revolution he did an extensive business in the manufacture of clothing for the soldiers. From November, 1777, to April, 1778, he furnished Anthony Wayne's men with 650 suits of uniforms. He furnished 530 coats, 200 waistcoats, 280 pairs of breeches, 380 pairs of stockings, 100 pairs of shoes, and several hundred hats. In 1776 and 1777, Paul Zantsinger was captain of a company of Lancaster county militia, which was in the Jerseys in the Revolutionary War. In 1807 he was Auditor of Lancaster county, and in 1815 we find him keeping a general merchandise store on West King street, opposite the market house. He died June 23, 1817. Besides his daughter, Caroline, Paul Zantzinger had a daughter, Henrietta Rennette, born August 17, 1784, and a son, Thomas Barton Zantzinger, Esq., who married Miss Sheaff, of Philadelphia, in 1805, and a daughter, Sarah Barton, who, on May 10, 1804, married Major General Franklin Davenport, of Woodbury, New Jersey.

MARGARET TRISSLER was the wife of John Trissler. She was born March 3, 1772, and died April 6, 1822. She was a member of the First Reformed Church.



MRS. ROSINA HUBLEY.

(From an old photograph, owned by Mrs. Henry E. Hubley.)

MRS. ROSINA HUBLEY was the wife of Joseph Hubley, the son of John Hubley, Esq. She was the daughter of Adam and Rosina Weaver. She was born November 25, 1793, and died February 5, 1875. On November 11, 1814, she married Joseph Hubley, the proprietor of the Swan Hotel which stood on the southeast corner of Centre Square. After sixteen years of married life John Hubley died, and his widow became the proprietress of "The Swan." She was a woman of great strength of character, which, combined with a natural refinement, made her an ideal hostess, and her hotel became very popular. Here the swell balls and parties were held. Mrs. Hubley raised three children: Edward Shippen, born May 6, 1815, married Elizabeth Melvin, of Alabama; John Adam, born November 21, 1817, died March 23, 1851, and Mary, who married Henry Kendig. A picture of "The Swan" in 1850 is still in existence, the property of Mrs. Mary Mason, of East Walnut street. Over the door of the hotel is the name of Edward S. Hubley, showing that in later years the son became proprietor. Mrs. Rosina Hubley and her daughter, Mary M. Kendig, were respectively president and treasurer of an organization called the Patriot Daughters, whose object it was to furnish bedding, clothing and delicacies for the hospitals connected with the various camps in the War of the Rebellion. Mrs. Hubley was the president of the Dorcas Society in its infancy. The descendants of Mrs. Rosina Hubley are the children of the late Dr. M. L. Herr and Harry Hubley.

MARY HUBLEY might be any one of a-half dozen Mary Hubleys, for, the Hubley family being very numerous in

Lancaster, and Mary by no means an uncommon name, it is but natural that there should be a number of Mary Hubleys. One of the most prominent of the Hubleys of Lancaster was John Hubley, Esq., and in his will, which was made in 1831, he calls his wife "Mary," her name being Maria Magdalena. She was the daughter of Ludwig Lanman. She was born August 3, 1753, and died October 20, 1825. John Hubley was the son of Michael Hubley (1722-1804) and his wife, Rosina Stumpf (1719-1803), and a brother of Col. Adam Hubley. He ranked as a Major in the Revolutionary War, and was Commissioner of Purchase for Lancaster county. (His account book is in the possession of Mr. George Steinman.) He was commissioned to build the powder house in Lancaster. John Hubley was born at Lancaster on Christmas Day, 1747. He studied law under Edward Shippen and was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1769. He died at Lancaster, January 21, 1821, and left this large family: 1—Elizabeth, born October 8, 1771, died October 15, 1771; 2—Maria Magdalena, spinster, born July 29, 1772, died December 13, 1829; 3—Charlotte, born June 21, 1774, and died 1858. She married (May 4, 1797) George Henry Keppele, who died August 17, 1802. Had daughter, Catharine, born August 20, 1802, died November 13, 1883. Lived at 13 South Queen street; 4 and 5—Augusta Rosina and Juliana Elizabeth, twins, born January 30, 1776. Juliana married ——— Hamilton. Had children, John, Lewis, William and Henry; 6—Edward, born July 18, 1777, and died July 17, 1808; 7—Lewis, born January 2, 1779; 8—Sarah, born September 21, 1780, died November 10, 1784; 9—

George Lewis; 10—Sabina, born December 28, 1783, died October, 1807, married George Finley; 11—Sarah Matrona, born March, 7, 1785; 12—John Michael, born May 1, 1787, died February 13, 1827; 13—Joseph, born February 21, 1789, died April 13, 1830; 14—Jacob, born October 11, 1791, died in infancy; 15—Anna, born August 18, 1792, died November, 11, 1798; 16—Matilda Henrietta, born February 4, 1794. To rear this large family required no small amount of money, but John Hubley was a man of means, and from receipted bills found in the house of his granddaughter, Miss Catharine Keppeler, and now in possession of Mr. A. A. Hubley, he must have been a bountiful and even luxuriant provider. His wife had her silk and satin gowns, his daughters their horses and riding habits, and his table was supplied with fine linen, glass and china. For himself he paid his tailors for the best of clothing and regimentals. His home was on the south side of East King street, near Centre Square, and near which his son, Joseph, afterwards kept the "Swan." Among his receipts was one dated 1792 for private tutorage for his children, Edward, George, Augusta and Juliana. The descendants of John Hubley now living in Lancaster are Dr. W. H. Herr and Miss Nan Herr, Mr. Melvin Hubley and Mrs. Clark Houghton. Another Mary Hubley was Mary Evans, who married Adam, son of Bernard Hubley, while still another was Mary Hubley, born in April 10, 1797, a daughter of Jacob, son of Bernard. There was also a Mary Hubley, daughter of Captain Bernard Hubley and Elizabeth McCalla, and a Mary Hubley, the second wife of Bernard Hub-

ley, who died in 1832, and Mary, the daughter of John Hubley, Esq.

ANN C. COLEMAN was the daughter of Robert Coleman and his wife, Ann Old. She was born in Lancaster in 1796, and died in Philadelphia, December 19, 1819. She was the fiancée of James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, but the marriage never took place. An account of the affair, which has never before been published, was told the writer of this sketch by Mr. John F. Sehner, and also by an old lady, now living, who was a seamstress in the family of Mr. William Jenkins, and who vouches for the truth of the story, which is as follows: Mr. Buchanan, a young lawyer of Lancaster, was associated in a law case with Mr. Jenkins. The case was argued before the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, and Mr. Buchanan had gone to that city in the interest of the case. On his return home he stopped at Mr. Jenkins' home, in Centre Square, to acquaint him with the details of the argument. Miss Grace P. Hubley, a sister-in-law of Mr. Jenkins, and an inmate of the house at the time, hearing Mr. Buchanan's voice, came downstairs to greet him and engaged him in conversation. Mr. Buchanan took his departure, went home, and ate his supper, and made his toilet preparatory to visiting his fiancée. In the meantime, a note had reached Miss Coleman from Miss Hubley, stating that Mr. Buchanan had come home from Philadelphia and had stopped to see her (Miss Hubley), and that they had had a very pleasant afternoon together. This so angered Miss Coleman that she broke off the engagement. She made a hurried visit to Philadelphia,

where she died very suddenly, a report current at the time pointing to suicide. Her body was brought to Lancaster, and now lies in St. James' churchyard. The story may be true or not, but, suffice it to say, Mr. Buchanan never married, and ever afterwards endeavored to avoid meeting Miss Hubley. Robert Coleman, the father of Miss Ann, was born in Donegal county, Ireland, November 4, 1748. He came to America in 1764, and died August 14, 1825. On October 4, 1773, he married Ann Old, born 1756, daughter of James Old, of Reading Furnace, on French creek. During the Revolutionary War he was a lieutenant in Major Thomas Edwards' company. He was a member of the Assembly in 1783. He was an extensive owner of the Cornwall ore hills and furnaces by purchase from Peter Grubb. By will he left his estate to his four sons, William, James, Robert and Thomas. The Colemans lived on East King street, north side, between Duke and Christian streets. The children of Robert and Ann Old Coleman were: 1—William, born February 28, 1777, died August 18, 1837; 2—Elizabeth, married ——— Hall, and had a son, James; 3—Margaret, married Joseph Hemphill, and had a son, Robert Coleman, born February 26, 1809; 4—James, born September 5, 1784, died September 9, 1831, and had sons, Robert and George Dawson, and daughters, Anna, Sarah and Harriet; 5—Robert, born 1789, died February 1, 1811; 6—Thomas B., born September 4, 1794, died September 10, 1836; 7—Ann C., born 1796, died December 9, 1810; 8—Harriet, born 1800, died March 27, 1810; 9—Sarah, born October 4, 1802, and died November 1, 1825.

CATHARINE YEATES, familiarly and lovingly known to the citizens of Lancaster as Miss Kitty Yeates, was the daughter of Judge Yeates and his wife, Sarah Burd. Miss Yeates was born December 1, 1783, and died June 7, 1866, and is buried in St. James' churchyard. She was a woman of strong character and of great benevolence, and a patron of learning. It was she who endowed the Episcopal school which perpetuates her name in Yeates Institute. The accompanying picture was taken from one in possession of Redmond Conyngham, Esq., who is a grandson of Miss Yeates' sister, Elizabeth.

SARAH H. FRANKLIN, in all probability the youngest member of the Female Benevolent Society, was the daughter of Judge Walter Franklin and his wife, Anne Emlen. She was born June 7, 1803, and died February 26, 1880. She married Dr. John L. Atlee, Sr., and lived in the old stone house on the site of which St. Paul's Reformed Church now stands. Her husband, Dr. John Light Atlee, was the son of William Pitt Atlee and Sarah Light, and was born November 2, 1799, and died October 1, 1885. He was a physician and surgeon of great repute. He was one of the founders of the Lancaster County Medical Society in 1843, and was its president in 1882. He was also a founder of the State Medical Society in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Atlee were members of St. James' Episcopal Church. They had the following children: Wm. Augustus Atlee, who married Miss Elizabeth Champneys; Dr. John L. Atlee, Jr., who married Miss Rogers; Dr. Walter Franklin Atlee, who practiced medicine in Philadelphia, and Anne, a spinster. Dr. John



MISS CATHARINE YEATES, DAUGHTER OF JUDGE JASPER YEATES.

(From a photograph owned by Redmond Conyngham, Esq.)



L. Atlee and Benjamin C. Atlee, Esq., are grandsons of Sarah H. Franklin.

ELIZABETH MURRAY was either the wife or the daughter of Dr. Lackey Murray. In the records of St. James' Church, kept by the Rev. Joseph Clarkson, we find this entry: "Note. Nov. 1, 1815. Old Dr. Murray buried in the English Presbyterian graveyard at Lancaster." He died October 31, 1815, and in a will made in 1814 he mentions his wife, Elizabeth, and his daughters, Nancy and Elizabeth, the latter not yet eighteen at the time of the will, and his two sons, Josiah and Lackey. In a Harrisburg Journal of 1800 Dr. Lackey Murray advertises that he respectfully informs the public "that he has practised Physic, Surgery and Midwifery for twenty-five years in the County of Lancaster." In March, 1796, he lived in a two-story brick house on King street. It is said that when he first came to Lancaster among his first patients was a young lady who had accidentally gotten a fishbone in her throat. Her father said to the Doctor: "If you get that bone out I will give you a horse." Dr. Murray opened his snuff-box and, offering it to the lady, asked her to take a pinch of snuff. This she did, and the snuff, causing her to sneeze, dislodged the fishbone. The Doctor got the horse. Dr. Murray was a surgeon in the Lancaster county militia in the Fifth Battalion, Baergen Town Camp, September 4, 1776. He was a field and staff officer.

ANN PARR HUBLEY was born October 4, 1788. She was the daughter of Joseph Hubley, Esq., and Mary Parr, and a granddaughter of Wm. Parr, Esq., a member of the Legislature in 1783. Ann P. Hubley was the fourth

wife of John Lyon, of Harrisburg, whom she married in 1838, when she was fifty years of age. John Lyon was born August 11, 1782, in Juniata county, and in 1805 moved to Harrisburg and afterwards to Bellefonte. While a young man he acquired a great reputation as a scrivener, and his services were much sought in the writing of deeds. He afterwards became a member of the iron firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., of Pittsburg, and died in Allegheny City, January 25, 1868. He was a man of great dignity of bearing, and Governor David R. Porter, who knew him intimately, said of him: "Mr. Lyon never said a foolish thing."

ELIZA W. EVANS was the daughter of Evan Rice Evans and his wife, Grace Wallis. Her father, who was a brother of Major Samuel Evans, was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1793, but moved to Sunbury, Pa., where he died in 1811. After his death his daughter, Eliza, was sent to Virginia to live with an uncle. She afterwards came to Lancaster and made her home with her aunt, Mrs. Frances Lowrey Evans, who sent for her. While here she married Henry Shippen, who was appointed by Governor Shultze in 1833 Judge of the Huntingdon district, and was transferred to the Crawford district, where he died. Four sons were born to Henry and Eliza W. Evans Shippen, one of whom is Evans W. Shippen, of Crawford county, Pa., a member of the Lancaster County Historical Society. General H. S. Huldekoper, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Frederick Huldekoper, of Washington, D. C., are grandsons of Eliza W. Evans.

Here ends the list of the women who worked for sweet charity's sake. It represents women in various periods of life, from the young maidens of thirteen and fifteen (Sarah H. Franklin and Margaretta Reigart) to the old ladies (Mrs. Sarah Yeates and Mrs. John Hubley) nearing their three score years and ten. Nearly one-half of the members of the society were from four families. There were ten Hubleys, four Reigarts, four Rosses, and four Clarksons. One of the members, Mrs. George Louis Mayer, was a young bride of a few months, while two others, Miss Rosina Hubley and Miss Sarah Humes, were prospective brides, so the latest fashions in clothes no doubt were fully discussed at these meetings. A score or more of these women were between the ages of sixteen and twenty-four, nearly half of whom were already married.

It is a matter of great regret that so little relating to the lives of the women can be found. Man's doings are usually recorded at great length, but a woman's life is in most cases summed up in her tombstone inscription, "She was a good mother and a faithful wife." And yet, after all, what higher tribute could be paid to woman? These women who found time from their household duties to perform those of the Female Benevolent Society are worthy of emulation, and, after a period of nearly one hundred years, may leave to their descendants the injunction—"Go thou, and do likewise."

Minutes of December Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Dec. 6, 1907.

Few meetings of the Lancaster County Historical Society have been more interesting than that held this evening in the Society's room, in the A. Herr Smith Library building, on North Duke street. It was the regular monthly meeting of the local historians, a large number of whom were present, and, besides a considerable amount of business, the members listened to an unusually entertaining paper.

President Steinman was in the chair, and all of the officers, with one exception, were present.

The following new members were elected: Mr. F. A. Demuth, Mrs. F. A. Demuth, Miss Marian Donnelly, Mr. L. O. Davis and Mrs. L. O. Davis. The names of Mrs. Frank B. Fonder-smith and D. F. Magee, Esq., were proposed for membership. They will be acted upon at the next meeting.

The contributions to the Society during the last month were announced by Librarian Sener, as follows:

Journals of Congress. Vol. IX.; "Home Life in the Colonies;" "First Two Years of Kansas;" "In Memoriam of E. B. Foote;" Report of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburg; Standard Oil pamphlet; programme of Judge Mitchell's dinner; programme of Pennsylvania-German Society meeting; Catholic Historical Records; Pennsylvania-German Magazine; lot of catalogues of book sales; two half-tone engravings of the Bezellon tomb-

stones, from F. R. Diffenderffer; two volumes of the Compendium of the Tenth Census of the United States, from Mrs. Louisa A. Breneman; sheet of Lancaster Street lottery tickets of 1802, from F. H. Calder.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

Under the new constitution, the December meeting was the time for the nomination of officers. All the old officers, with one or two exceptions, were nominated for the new year, as follows: President, Mr. George Steinman; Vice Presidents, Rev. Dr. Jos. H. Dubbs and Samuel Evans, Esq., of Columbia; Secretary, A. K. Hostetter; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Librarian, Samuel M. Sener, Esq.; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston; Executive Committee, F. R. Diffenderffer, Chairman; H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., R. M. Reilly, Esq., Hon. W. U. Hensel, George F. K. Erisman, Monroe B. Hirsh, D. B. Landis, Chas. T. Steigerwalt, Philip A. Metzger and Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter.

The question of the advisability of leaving the exhibit of the Society at the Jamestown Exposition remain there in case the exposition is opened again next year was brought before the Society, but it was decided to defer action until it is learned what steps the receivers of the exposition will take as to the re-opening of the gates.

At a recent meeting of the Society a resolution was adopted to the effect that no papers be printed in the pamphlet unless they have been read before the Society. Under this resolution, much valuable matter of great historical interest would be denied admission to the pamphlet, and it was the sense of several of the members that this resolution should be re-

scinded. A motion covering this action was introduced and adopted.

The State Federation of Historical Societies holds its annual meeting next January, and, on motion, the officers of the local society were chosen as delegates to represent it at the Federation convention.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Mrs. James D. Landis, her subject being, "Who Was Who in Lancaster One Hundred Years Ago." It was based on the original constitution and by-laws of the Female Benevolent Society of Lancaster, which were found some time ago while the old home of the late Amos Slaymaker, on East Orange street, was being remodeled. The paper is in an excellent state of preservation, and is now the property of the Historical Society. The paper dealt with the members of this noble band of women who nearly a century ago dispensed sweet charity among the poor of the town of Lancaster. The authoress took up the names of the fifty-three women who were the signers and subscribers to the society, and gave in detail a sketch of each one, with many interesting and amusing anecdotes in their lives. A number of new facts about Lancaster social life a century ago were brought out. The paper was introduced with an account of the principal charitable institutions and organizations in this community at the present time prepared by F. R. Diffenderffer.

Mrs. Landis' paper, which was one of the most voluminous ever prepared for the Society, was remarkable not alone from its entertaining character, but from the wonderful amount of research it entailed. Church, cemetery, family and Court House records, with files of early Lancaster papers, were

